CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1916.

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Colombo:
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ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

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PART I.—CIVIL.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

Area of the Province, 1,432 square miles.
Population, 1911, inclusive of Colombo Town, 1,106,321.
Population, exclusive of Colombo Town, 895,046.

Area of Colombo District, 808¼ square miles.
Population, inclusive of Colombo Town, 826,828.
Population, exclusive of Colombo Town, 615,554.

I.—Official Changes and Events connected with the Kachcheri.

There were fewer official changes than usual during the year. Mr. J. G. Fraser reverted to the Government Agency on April 15, displacing Mr. H. O. Fox, who had been acting in this capacity.

Mr. C. V. Brayne was Assistant Government Agent, Colombo, until May 29, when he became Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara. His place was taken by Mr. R. H. Whitehorn, who was in turn succeeded by Mr. A. P. Boone on August 22, 1916.

Mr. A. L. Crossman, who had been Office Assistant since October, 1915, went on leave in October, 1916, when Mr. C. H. Collins became Office Assistant in his stead.

Mr. W. R. Jansz, the Chief Clerk of the Colombo Kachcheri, had the distinction conferred upon him of being appointed Extra Office Assistant on April 7.

The Cadets attached to the Kachcheri were Messrs. S. D. Dhondy and A. E. Christoffelsz, the latter of whom was transferred to the Kegalla Kachcheri on April 5.

The staff of the Kachcheri sustained a great loss through the retirement of Mr. Henry A. Perera, Atapattu Mudaliyar, on November 1, 1916, after forty-one years of loyal and distinguished service, in recognition of which His Excellency the Governor has since been pleased to appoint him to be a Justice of the Peace for the Island, and to award to him a gold medal for long service. Mr. W. Samarasinha, Kachcheri Muhandiram, attended to the duties of the vacant post until December 16, when Mr. F. W. M. Karunaratna, Mudaliyar, was appointed to be Kachcheri Mudaliyar.

Although the great war between Great Britain and her Allies and the Central European Powers continued throughout the year, the Western Province participated in the great prosperity enjoyed by Ceylon as a whole.

In May severe floods occurred, affecting especially part of Salpiti korale, the villages round Colombo, and worst of all those lying between Henaratgoda, Ja-ela, and Pamunugama. Large numbers of houses collapsed. Immediate steps were taken to distribute rice, and to give assistance in the case of the poorer villagers towards the re-erection of their huts. The Catholic Fathers and the Ceylon Social Service League also rendered welcome help to the sufferers.

On July 18 a sad catastrophe happened to the fishing fleet of the Province which had put out to sea the previous night under favourable weather conditions. In the early morning a fierce gale suddenly arose, which lasted all day, and resulted in the wrecking of a large number of boats. The loss of life was unprecedentedly high, 77 fishermen being drowned; 48 of these were from Mutwal, 11 from Negombo,

17 from Moratuwa, and 1 from Beruwala. Every effort was made to send out rescue parties as soon as the danger became apparent. The "Lady Mackay" and the harbour tug "Goliath" effected most of the rescues, but the catamaran men on the Chilaw coast are also reported to have done excellent work in this connection.

Immediate relief was afforded by the Catholic clergy, by a number of charitable gentlemen, and by the Mudaliyars, who received telegraphic orders to give assistance wherever necessary. Later a public subscription was raised by the Mayor of Colombo and the Government Agent, and a sum of Rs. 14,276·22 was received in response. The money was expended in providing new boats and tackle, and in making grants to the widows and dependents of the lost fishermen. Charitable allowances were assigned in thirteen destitute cases, and eleven logs were issued from the Government forests to replace some of the lost boats.

During the latter half of June and the early part of July His Excellency Sir John Anderson spent ten days on circuit in the Province, visiting all the chief centres of interest, inspecting the local institutions, and looking into the proposals for new works.

An election of a member to represent the Burgher community in the Legislative Council was held on February 19, 1916.

Towards the end of the year the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute was opened, the new camp at Ragama was taken over by the Principal Civil Medical Officer as a hospital for chronic cases of consumption, and a start was made with the building of the sanatorium for consumptives at Kandana. The whole scheme of the anti-tuberculosis campaign is thus being gradually developed.

II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue collected at the Colombo Kachcheri during 1916–17 was :—

	Rs.	c.
Exclusive of Land Sales	4,630,870	96
Land Sales	90,793	38
Total ..	4,721,664	34

showing an increase of Rs. 514,701·52 over that of 1914–15. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 133,752·77, a slight increase over that of the preceding year.

III.—Condition of the People.

Food Supply.—The rice crop was a fair average one, although in some parts considerable damage was done by the floods in May. As usual, the local product had to be supplemented by large quantities of imported rice, which is preferred by the well-to-do classes. Dry grain and chena crops are grown only in very small quantities. The supply of jak and breadfruit was satisfactory. Yams, vegetables, and other garden produce suffered somewhat by reason of the floods. The catch of fish along the coast was abundant, and provided not only for local wants, but also for up-country demands. The consumption of meat appears to be steadily increasing. The gradual increase in the price of food stuffs noticeable since the commencement of the war continued during the year, especially in the case of imported goods.

Industries.—The market for the produce of the coconut palm continued dull throughout 1916, and many of the factories were closed; but there was a great demand for plumbago, particularly in the latter part of the year, and this industry afforded employment to large numbers of people, who would otherwise have been out of work, whilst the pit owners reaped a very rich harvest. The prices obtaining for rubber were also highly satisfactory. A good deal of work was turned out by the carpenters of Moratuwa, but the minor industries throughout the district, such as brasswork and lace-making, suffered from the depression caused by the war. Speaking generally, it may be said that the district has not so far been affected by the war to any very appreciable extent.

IV.—Health of the People.

The public health was, on the whole, good. But there was a case of plague and a few cases of smallpox in the Colombo Mudaliyar's division, two cases of plague in Alutkuru korale south, and three cases of plague in Siyane korale west. Malarial fever broke out in an epidemic form in Hapitigam korale, and quinine was freely distributed amongst the villagers. The most prevalent diseases of a serious nature were enteric and dysentery. There were also a few cases of chickenpox and measles. Anchylostomiasis is of very common occurrence, the incidence in the Moratuwa peruwa being particularly high.

V.—Health of Cattle.

The health of cattle was not so good as in 1915. There were numerous cases of rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease, especially in the Alutkuru korale north, Hapitigam korale, and Siyane korale west. The total number of cases of rinderpest was 2,657, of which 1,445 proved fatal. In many cases there can be no doubt that the infection proceeded from the galas situated in Colombo town.

VI.—The District School Committee.

The only change in the personnel of the Committee was the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Rigby in succession to the Rev. J. W. Balding. Two meetings were held during the year.

There are now 92 Government boys' schools, 61 Government girls' schools, and 9 Government mixed schools in the Colombo District. During the year a fine new building in spacious premises was erected for the Padukka boys' school, and the construction of the Wigoda boys' school, the Biyagama girls' school, and the Padukka girls' school was taken in hand. All the sites for schools are now being carefully selected, fenced, and laid out, and the general character of the buildings shows a decided advance. A site for a new school at Yagodamulla in Alutkuru korale north was presented to Government by a wealthy resident of the village. Attendance officers were employed throughout the year, and did their work, on the whole, satisfactorily.

The revenue and expenditure for the year was as follows :—

REVENUE:	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	37,087	10	Acquisition	6,466	71
Village Committee contributions ..	8,116	10	Construction	12,918	43
Fines	4,054	81	Repairs	5,066	83
Government grant for the financial year ended September 30, 1916 ..	21,322	58	Fences, &c.	38	0
Special Government grant ..	5,000	0	Salaries	3,650	0
Miscellaneous	60	0	Printing and stationery ..	207	95
			Miscellaneous	58	76
				28,406	68
			Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	47,233	91
Total ..	75,640	59	Total ..	75,640	59

VII—VILLAGE COMMITTEE WORKS.

There was a shrinkage in the revenue of the Village Committees, due to the fact that several new small towns under the Sanitary Ordinance were established in areas hitherto administered under the Village Communities Ordinance. The actual receipts were Rs. 82,174·54, as compared with Rs. 98,620·82 in 1915. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 98,018·43, as compared with Rs. 88,883·12 in the preceding year. The 432⅛ miles of roads under the control of the Village Committees were kept in fair order, the amount expended on their upkeep and improvement being Rs. 47,364.

During the year new Village Tribunal buildings were erected at Minuwangoda, Henaratgoda, Ganemulla, and Wellampitiya, and a temporary Village Committee market was constructed at Henaratgoda. Public wells are being built by the Senior Sanitary Officer on the Village Tribunal sites at Ganemulla, Henaratgoda, and Wellampitiya, and will prove a great boon to the villagers in the vicinity. It is proposed to acquire sites for permanent Village Tribunals at Mahara and Kaduwela in 1917. Instructions have been issued to the Presidents to give greater attention to the maintenance of these buildings and their premises.

VIII.—COLOMBO DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD.

The number of small towns administered by this Board is now twenty-five, Diwulapitiya, Siduwa, Welikada-Nawala, and Kotte having been brought under the operation of the Ordinance in 1916.

A great deal of useful work was done during the year, much of it preliminary to systematic development in the near future. The operations may be divided up as follows :—

(*a*) *Surveys* were made of Ja-ela and Diwulapitiya with a view to laying down the street lines and open spaces. In addition to these two towns, plans are now available of Piliyandara, Veyangoda, Henaratgoda (Gampaha), Padukka, and Kochchikade, and have already proved of immense value. The survey of Kandana has been started, and Mirigama and part of Mount Lavinia-Dehiwala will be put in hand early in 1917. Surveys of parts of Kelaniya, Wattala-Mabola, and Wellampitiya were also made for special purposes.

(*b*) Of equal importance is the *acquisition of land* for public purposes. In 1916 sites for markets were acquired at Dehiwala, Waga, Kosgama, and Siduwa, and for extensions of market sites at Padukka, Veyangoda, Peliyagoda, and Puwakpitiya, and for roads, drains, &c., at Padukka, Gampaha, Piliyandara, and Ja-ela.

(*c*) The permanent *markets* at Veyangoda were completed in January, and have been worked by the Board, with very encouraging results, so much so, indeed, that further accommodation has already become necessary. Guided by the experience obtained in this instance, plans for more spacious markets on improved lines have been prepared for Dehiwala, Avissawella, Puwakpitiya, and Kochchikade, and the buildings will, it is hoped, be erected in 1917. Temporary markets were put up at Peliyagoda and Sitawaka (Avissawella).

(*d*) *Roads and drains* also received considerable attention :—

(1) A section of road in connection with the town planning scheme of Gampaha was opened out from the Henaratgoda railway station to the resthouse, and as the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, the Provincial Road Committee, and one of the leading residents of the place have also co-operated in making their premises more attractive, this small instalment of the scheme has served as an object lesson, and will, I believe, encourage the other landowners to co-operate with the Board in carrying out the remainder of the scheme.

(2) Advantage was taken of the public-spirited offer of Mr. Wijewardena to hand over to Government the land necessary for the widening of the main road in front of Mirigama railway station and for the provision of a sidewalk on the east of the road. Government and the Sanitary Board are sharing the cost of the long stretch of side drains, and as Mr. Wijewardena is replacing the squalid cadjan boutiques by fine blocks of permanent buildings, the appearance and sanitary condition of this important bazaar will soon be immensely improved. At the same time progress was also made with the construction of the side drains at Mugurugampola bazaar (the northern part of Mirigama town).

(3) A section of side drains on the Moratuwa road at Piliyandara was also completed.

(4) At Ja-ela the main road was widened out in front of the resthouse compound and a sidewalk and side drain provided. This has greatly added to the appearance of this town. A corresponding improvement on the opposite side of the road is contemplated in 1917.

(5) A start was also made with the drainage of Peliyagoda, the section selected for treatment extending from the sharp corner at the site of the old bridge of boats towards Negombo.

(6) Work was resumed by the Public Works Department on the drainage scheme for Henaratgoda (Gampaha).

(*e*) Plans were prepared for a small pipe-borne supply of *water* for Piliyandara, which it is hoped to carry out in 1917. A scheme for a water supply for Avissawella has been drawn up by the Director of Public Works and has been approved.

(*f*) *Scavenging* in the original eleven towns was carried on during the year, and was also introduced into Mirigama, Mount Lavinia, Dehiwala, Kirillapone-Nugegoda, Egoda Kolonnawa, Kelaniya, Kotte, and Welikada-Nawala.

(*g*) Piliyandara is still the only town that possesses a *public latrine*. It is close to the market place, is admirably conserved, and has proved a great sanitary acquisition. Latrines are included in the market plans of Dehiwala, Avissawella, Puwakpitiya, and Kochchikade, and the two first will be built in 1917. They are, however, costly to build and to conserve. The case of Kelaniya, where many thousands of pilgrims resort every year, and where no public latrine provision of any sort exists, calls for early action. The whole place is squalid and insanitary, and a general scheme for the improvement of the place and the provision of sanitary conveniences is urgently required in the interests of the pilgrims and of the public health.

(*h*) Steps were taken to ascertain the number of persons likely to avail themselves of a system of *conservancy* of private latrines in the suburbs of Colombo. So far Mount Lavinia-Dehiwala appears to be the most promising in this respect, and an endeavour will be made to start work in 1917.

(*i*) The *supervision of building operations* in the various towns has proved a very onerous task, but there can be no doubt of the necessity of this control to prevent an extension of the congestion so conspicuous in most of our large centres of population. The preparation of plans of all the towns, the drawing up of schemes for their development, the laying down of street and building lines, and the provision of open spaces is urgently required, so that the people may have something to guide them in building in a manner conformable with the Housing Ordinance.

The Board met once during the year. By-laws regulating the registration of dogs were published. The rate of assessment during the year was 4 per cent., and the rate of road tax Rs. 2.

IX.—Local Boards and Road Committees.

Annexed to this report will be found appendices dealing with the Local Boards of Negombo, Moratuwa, and Minuwangoda, the Provincial Road Committee of the Western Province, and the District Road Committee of Colombo.

X.—Village Tribunals.

Cases.—The number of cases pending on January 1, 1916, was civil 115, criminal 535. The institutions in the district during the year were civil 2,545, criminal 13,599, making a grand total of 2,660 civil and 14,134 criminal cases to be disposed of. At the end of the year 103 civil cases and 496 criminal cases were pending. There were 236 appeals to the Government Agent. The judgments of the Presidents were set aside in 45 cases. From the Government Agent's decisions there were 17 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council, of which 1 was successful.

XI.—Dog Registration.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of dogs registered, the number being 15,405, as against 23,211 in 1915. Great difficulty is experienced in connection with this work, and especially with regard to the seizure and destruction of stray dogs. The number of dog collars sold was 12,112, as compared with 21,243 in 1915.

XII.—Irrigation.

The following amounts were recovered during 1916 :—

		Amount recovered. Rs. c.		Amount expended. Rs. c.
1.	Boralesgomuwa tank	85 80	..	—
2.	Kadurugaha tank	66 59	..	44 22
3.	Polgaha tank	75 15	..	38 69
4.	Dikmaga Pahala tank	50 63	..	62 31
5.	Dikmaga Ihala tank	40 90	..	66 83
6.	Kotugoda anicut	287 76	..	355 66
7.	Peliyagoda sluices	9 92	..	—
	Total ..	616 75		567 71

The rate for the maintenance of the Peliyagoda sluices was re-assessed in terms of section 39 (3) of Ordinance No. 16 of 1906, and the amount recovered during the preceding five years, namely, Rs. 243·26, was reduced to Rs. 9·92.

The Kotugoda anicut suffered considerable damage during the last flood, but was repaired by the Irrigation Department, and is at present in good order.

The balance to the credit of the Irrigation Fine Fund (minor works) on December 31, 1916, was Rs. 1,535·11.

XIII.—Land Sales.

The number of lots sold in the Colombo District during 1916 was 185, comprising 476 acres 3 roods 11 perches. The amount realized was Rs. 82,559·45, the average price per acre being Rs. 173·15. Twenty-four lots were settled at half-improved value, the extent being 17 acres 3 roods 0 perches, and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,840·27. No certificates of "No claim by Crown" were granted during the year.

The following return shows the extent of land purchased by Europeans and natives, respectively, in the Western Province during the year :—

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Europeans :—			
Colombo and Negombo Districts	3	3 1 10	560 65
Kalutara District ..	2	104 3 23	26,970 92
	5	108 0 33	27,531 57
Natives :—			
Colombo and Negombo Districts	182	473 2 1	81,998 80
Kalutara District ..	105	292 1 30	68,302 80
	287	765 3 31	150,301 60
Total for the Western Province :—			
Colombo and Negombo Districts	185	476 3 11	82,559 45
Kalutara District ..	107	397 1 13	95,273 72
	292	874 0 24	177,833 17

Consequent on the decision of Government to introduce a system of leasing instead of selling Crown land, applications to purchase land were not accepted after August 11, 1916, by which time 55 had been received for the year. Applications to lease land were entertained from September 1, 1916. Between that date and the end of the year no fewer than 547 applications to lease were received, referring to an area of about 2,530 acres. By far the larger number of these referred to small areas, thus testifying to the strong hold which the proposal to lease land has taken on the villagers of this Province.

The area of land acquired for public purposes was 186 acres 2 roods 14·92 perches, the more important items being the site for the new Lunatic Asylum at Angoda and land required in connection with the Colombo defences. Crow Island at the mouth of the Kelani river was also transferred to Government by private treaty.

XIV.—Forest Administration.

The forest revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 35,189·43, as against Rs. 23,665·16 in 1915. A sum of Rs. 986·54 was recovered by the Forest Department as compensation for timber felled illicitly and Rs. 63·56 by this Department.

Six cases were instituted by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, in which ten persons were convicted and fined Rs. 200. In addition to these, 15 other offences were reported by Mudaliyars, of which 10 were dealt with by departmental fines and 5 by prosecutions in court, in all of which convictions were obtained, and fines were levied aggregating Rs. 95.

XV.—Public Works.

Besides the drainage schemes referred to above under heading VIII., side drains were built throughout the bazaar at Henaratgoda on the Kandy road, and the width of roadway considerably increased.

Work in connection with the scheme for providing quarters for Government servants in Colombo made good progress, and 28 bungalows in all have been completed.

Preparatory to commencing the construction of the new Lunatic Asylum at Angoda, the improvement of the approach road was undertaken.

The land required for the water supply to the Government hospital at Avissawella was acquired, and it is hoped that a joint scheme will be formulated for the supply of water to the town as well as to the hospital.

It is proposed to acquire a further area of land at Ragama for the extension of the Public Works Department quarry.

A great deal of damage to roads and bridges was caused by the May floods, and special votes had to be given for repairs.

The deviation of the Veyangoda-Ruanwella road was completed, and a new iron bridge on this road over the Diella-oya was constructed.

In addition to the above, the following works were carried out this year :—

Police Station and Barracks, Panadure.
District Engineer's Office and quarters, Panadure.
Mortuary at Police Headquarters, Maradana.
Additions to Civil Medical Stores.
Improvements to the Office of the Controller of Revenue.
Additions to the Office of the Controller of Revenue.
Improvements to the Treasury.
Conversion of ground floor of old Printing Office into Office for Criminal Investigation Department.
Temporary accommodation at the Lunatic Asylum.
Additional Drainage to the Office of the Controller of Revenue.
Armoury for Volunteers at Negombo.
Improvements to the Volunteer Headquarters, Slave Island.
Improvements to the new Education Office.
Alterations Police Station, Kalutara South.
Bridge, Panadure-Nambapana road.
Reconstruction of bridge, 17th mile, Nagoda-Kallawellawa-Bellapitiya road.
Temporary bridge, Nagoda-Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road.
Widening Panadure-Nambapana road.

XVI.—RAGAMA CAMP.

There was an increase in the number of coolies passing through the camp, the total being 8,310, as against 4,848 in 1915. The health conditions were satisfactory. In December there was one case of cholera, which proved fatal. All the coolies passing through the camp having come from infected areas were quarantined for the usual period of five full days, and all their belongings were disinfected on the day of their discharge.

The water service established in connection with the camp in 1914 now supplies, besides the camp, the Mahara jail and the hospital for chronic consumptive cases. It is also proposed to provide water from this source for the Railway staff employed at Ragama.

No cases occurred of coolies giving false information at the time of registration.

The new camp was made use of for immigration purposes from May 16 to June 3, during which time the permanent or old camp was utilized for the segregation of about 3,000 Anamites and their French officers, owing to an outbreak of cholera on board the ss. "Hongkheng." During their detention there were 23 cases of cholera, 12 of which ended fatally.

The new camp was handed over to the Principal Civil Medical Officer in October to be converted into a hospital for chronic cases of consumption as part of the King Edward VII. Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

XVII.—POLICE.

There was a satisfactory decrease of crime during the year. In 1915 2,243 cases of serious crime were reported to court. In 1916 the number was only 1,354. Even when a deduction is made of 350 cases on account of the riots in the Western Province (Colombo District) from the return for 1915, a decrease is shown on that of 1916. The number of true cases, which in 1915 was 1,504, was in 1916 only 815.

In the Colombo District burglary cases head the list. Out of 317 complaints 240 were lettered as true cases. Convictions were obtained in 21, a very small percentage.

Cattle stealing comes next with 236 cases. Good work was done under this head during the year, especially at Migahawatta and Pugoda. Convictions were obtained in 30 cases out of 159 true cases.

Knife cases are still frequent. There were 100 cases of grievous hurt, 210 cases of hurt with a knife, and 4 cases of attempt to commit murder in 1916. The figures for 1915 were grievous hurt 112, knife cases 292, attempt to commit murder 6.

There were 37 cases of murder, as against 55 in 1915. Few of these appeared to have been premeditated. The causes to which these crimes may be attributed were :—

	Cases.
Jealousy regarding women	4
Land feuds	3
Enmity for other reasons	5
Desire for plunder	1
Sudden quarrels	22
Other causes	2
Total ..	37

Three of the crimes were committed when under influence of liquor. Twenty-one cases were due to knife injuries, in 10 cases a club was used, and in 1 a firearm.

As regards minor offences, good work has been done in enforcing the Ordinances, especially on the main roads in the Province, where carters have now learnt to carry proper lights by night. In the Colombo District complaints are infrequent as regards thefts of rubber, &c. Satisfactory convictions were obtained in the few cases reported from the Kelani Valley.

A police force was stationed at Walgama at the request of the Moorish inhabitants, who paid for its maintenance voluntarily, whilst a punitive police force was quartered at Hanwella during the year. They were both withdrawn before December 31, 1916, as the people had settled down, and the friendly relations formerly existing between the Sinhalese and Moors had to a great extent been resumed.

XVIII.—EXCISE.

A further redistribution of arrack and toddy taverns was under consideration during the year, and it is anticipated that nine arrack and three toddy taverns will be abolished and a new toddy tavern opened in the next rent period.

The constitution of the Advisory Committees was improved by the introduction of a majority of unofficial members, and a new Advisory Committee area was created for the former revenue district of Negombo.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) *Cattie Branding.*—The number of two-rupee cattle vouchers issued in 1915-16 under rule 21 of the cattle branding regulations was 94, and the number of exemption vouchers was 12. The amount of revenue collected was Rs. 3,051, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 1,598·80.

(*b*) *Laundries.*—Licenses were issued for 226 laundries for the calendar year 1916. During that period the Senior Sanitary Officer instituted 28 cases for using unlicensed premises ; in 26 cases the accused were convicted.

(*c*) *Dairies.*—Licenses were issued for thirty-six dairies. Two prosecutions were instituted, in both of which convictions were obtained.

(*d*) *Laundrymen and Dairymen.*—Twenty-eight prosecutions were entered against dairymen and laundrymen during the year for breach of rules.

March 6, 1917.

J. G. FRASER,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NEGOMBO FOR 1916.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Negombo for the years 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	10,276 34	13,138 61
Commutation tax	7,054 0	7,464 0
Other taxes	1,449 0	1,336 75
Licenses :—		
Liquor	6,328 0	3,090 0
Opium	6,208 0	6,208 0
Carts	756 0	732 0
Other licenses	4,161 25	4,203 50
Rents :—		
Market	253 0	162 0
Other rents	2,473 5	2,876 10
Fines	536 75	1,506 50
Miscellaneous	4,665 23	6,747 79
Compensation on Government buildings	*598 40*	*611 40*
	44,759 52	48,076 65
Balance on December 31	62,559 90	75,207 8
Total	107,319 42	123,283 73

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	2,990 80	3,193 4
Cemetery-keeper, &c	588 0	588 0
Pension :—		
Pension to Mr. Ball	515 52	515 52
Office contingencies	319 71	598 37
Cost of audit	201 82	262 91
Legal expenses	—	630 0
Revenue services	1,913 79	2,029 22
Sanitation	9,511 51	9,303 60
Smallpox account	864 43	213 26
Lighting	3,306 70	2,716 80
Police charges	87 0	138 61
Public works :—		
Maintenance	7,130 72	10,946 27
New works	3,044 20	8,977 6
Miscellaneous	738 14	6,681 84
	32,112 34	46,794 50
Balance on December 31	75,207 8	76,489 23
Total	107,319 42	123,283 73

REVENUE.

Taxes.—The increase of revenue under property rates is due to greater expedition in the collecting of the taxes, half the taxes due for the fourth quarter of 1916 having been collected, whereas in the previous year a large amount due on account of the third quarter remained outstanding. There was an increase under commutation tax of Rs. 400, and a falling off in other taxes of Rs. 100.

Licenses.—The large decrease under liquor is due to the fact that in 1915 a refund of stamp duty on liquor licenses was in error twice credited.

Rents.—The falling off in market rents was due to the bad arrangement of the meat stalls, by which the holder of the front stall secured all the trade, with the result that the others gave up their stalls. This has now been remedied, and an increase in rents is anticipated. The increase under other rents is due to an increase in slaughter-house fees.

Fines.—The abnormal increase under fines is due to fines under the Police Ordinance for two previous years, which had been erroneously credited to the general revenue, having been refunded to the Board.

Miscellaneous.—The increase is due to a sum of Rs. 2,000 having been realized as interest on a fixed deposit in the Bank of Madras.

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries.—The increase in salaries is due to a substitute having been employed during the absence of the Sanitary Inspector on sick leave.

Office Contingencies.—The increase is due to a large outlay in procuring forms for applications and permits to build under the new Housing Ordinance, cost of stationery (none having been purchased the previous year), and to the subscription to the telephone.

Audit.—The increase is due to balance cost of audit on actual revenue for 1915 having been included.

Legal Expenses.—In connection with the outbreak of cholera in 1915, the contents of a padda boat, chiefly food stuffs, in which one of the crew succumbed to the disease, had to be destroyed on the orders of the Medical Officer. Two of the owners of the cargo sued the Deputy Chairman of the Board, the Medical Officer, and the Sanitary Inspector for damages, and it became necessary to retain counsel to defend the actions, the Medical Officer being represented by the Attorney-General. After a lengthy trial the District Judge found against the plaintiffs and dismissed the actions. An appeal was lodged, and counsel had again to be retained. The appeal was dismissed. The amount appearing under this head represents counsel's fee in these cases.

Revenue Services.—The increase is due to the increase in revenue under taxes.

Sanitation.—The decrease is due to the cost of dust bins having been included under this head in 1915.

Smallpox.—The decrease is due to there being no epidemic as in 1915. The amount appearing under this head represents the wages of the caretaker, the upkeep of the hospital buildings, and a sum of Rs. 21·29 paid on account of provisions supplied to patients in 1915.

Lighting.—The decrease is due to the Board having entered into a contract for supply of oil on more favourable terms and to a saving in oil.

Police Charges.—The increase is due to the Board having undertaken the suppression of vagrants in the town, and having in consequence to pay for their subsistence in the Home.

Public Works.—The increase under maintenance is due to a large amount of metal and gravel having been used on the roads, which were rather starved during the previous year, and to a sum of Rs. 153·20 being spent on repairs to culverts as compared with Re. 1·50 in 1915.

New Works.—The amount appearing under this head is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance cost of court-house stalls	470	0
Improvement to markets	2,300	0
Cost of dirty water carts	324	75
Land acquired for latrine	534	0
Salary of Government Agent's Engineer	480	0
Erecting limitary posts, Mankuliya channel	236	30
Town survey	996	1
Water scheme experiments	3,636	0
Total ..	8,977	6

Miscellaneous.—The large increase is due to the Board having to refund a sum of Rs. 3,368 on account of liquor licenses, this amount having been erroneously twice credited in 1915, and to its having to refund Rs. 2,412·36 on account of cart licenses, the owners of which, though plying their carts for hire within Board limits, resided outside, Government having ruled that the Board was not entitled to the stamp duty. Under this head is also included a sum of Rs. 400 on account of advances.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town has been satisfactory, the same staff being employed as in past years. The conservancy rules have been passed, and it is proposed to enforce the dry-earth system gradually, and with this object in view the Board has resolved to have a cadastral survey on a part of the town made in order that conservancy lanes may be laid out for the efficient carrying out of the work.

Public Health.—There were no cases of cholera, smallpox, or plague, and, with the exception of a few cases of chickenpox and measles, the public health of the town was satisfactory.

Lighting.—The lighting of the town still remains unsatisfactory. The three Autolux lamps, which were used in busy centres, have proved unsatisfactory, and have been discontinued. A Well's incandescent oil lamp has been procured and is on trial, and if found satisfactory more of them will be supplied.

Town Survey.—The survey of the roads in the town has been completed, and schemes of improvement are being considered. A sum of Rs. 23,000 has already been earmarked for acquisition of land for the widening of two existing roads, the opening of new roads, and the extension of the market premises.

Water Supply.—The question of a water supply for Negombo is still under consideration. It will not be possible to commence the work till the war is over owing to the difficulty in procuring the necessary materials. The Board, however, contemplates the acquisition of a tract of land bordering on the sea at Kudapadua on which to sink the necessary wells.

Floods.—Severe floods were experienced during the month of May, and many parts of the town were submerged, causing much damage to mud huts and to roads and culverts, and disorganizing the train service between Negombo, Chilaw, and Colombo.

Gale.—In July a severe gale raged along the west coast for three days causing the loss of several fishing canoes and the death of eleven fishermen of Negombo. Much misery would have been caused but for the help rendered by the Roman Catholic Fathers and a local fund started by the Local Board, in addition to the fund organized by the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, and the Mayor of Colombo. Substantial help has been afforded to those whose boats were wrecked and damaged, and to the widows and families of those who were drowned, while in a few bad cases the Government Agent has recommended monthly charitable allowances.

Rinderpest.—Rinderpest, which had been to some extent prevalent in the district, appeared in a gala in the town in November. There were at the time 15 cattle stalled there, and of these 7 died and 8 recovered. It is creditable that the disease was not allowed to spread, considering that the gala is situated in the heart of the bazaar.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of the working of the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1864, is annexed :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	12,960	—	—	12,960	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour	—	3,751	—	—	3,966	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	3,459		92·22	3,711	—	93·58
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	32		·85	10		·25
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		3,491	93·07		3,721	93·83
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	71		1·89	70		1·76
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	100		2·67	92		2·32
(*g*) Double entries	9		·24	8		·20
(*h*) Fined	18		·48	5		·13
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	62		1·65	70		1·76
5. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		260	6·93		245	6·17
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

January 20, 1917.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MORATUWA FOR 1916.

Revenue.—From the annexed statement it will be seen that the revenue for the year 1916 amounted to Rs. 46,237·44, as against Rs. 35,082·25 in 1915 :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board for 1915 and 1916.

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Assessment tax	10,338 13	16,345 70
Commutation tax	9,858 0	12,413 50
Other taxes	2,355 50	2,396 75
Licenses :—		
Opium	3,758 0	3,758 0
Stamp duty	2,602 50	2,697 0
Other licenses	652 50	679 75
Rents :—		
Uyana encroachment	2 50	2 50
Rent of Rawatawatta house and garden, &c.	104 32	222 50
Fines	531 75	1,023 5
Miscellaneous :—		
Slaughter-house fees	243 0	—
Conservancy	1,768 0	2,008 0
Sundries	870 35	1,391 83
Market fees	1,997 70	3,298 86
	35,082 25	46,237 44
Contractor's security money to be refunded	684 80	1,046 62
Sale of properties for non-payment of assessment tax	21 79	—
Balance on December 31	26,869 27	33,633 0
Total	62,658 11	80,917 6

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	4,927 7	5,446 61
Office contingencies	1,885 49	1,708 62
Revenue services	692 47	2,303 26
Audit charges	185 29	225 40
Sanitation :—		
Cost of scavenging, conservancy, and sanitary expenses	7,520 82	5,984 16
Dog seizing	35 98	15 15
Lighting :—		
Cost of lighting and new lamps	2,040 26	1,087 44
Public works :—		
Improvement and maintenance of roads	2,594 93	2,611 90
Stores, &c.	50 14	—
Sundries	860 70	16,476 32
Miscellaneous :—		
Market salaries, lighting, &c.	371 94	231 76
Interest on loan	2,275 0	2,275 0
Education :—		
Town Schools Ordinance	520 0	580 0
Public works chargeable to loan funds	4,115 18	35 65
	28,075 27	38,981 27
Refunds	949 84	680 80
Deposit in Bank	20,000 0	30,800 0
Balance on December 31	13,633 0	10,454 99
Total	62,658 11	80,917 6

The increase of Rs. 8,604·32 under taxes in 1916 was due to the rate of the assessment tax having been raised from 3 to 5 per centum, and that of the commutation tax from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per head.

The increase under rents is due to extra rent recovered on account of a house situated on land recently acquired by the Board, and also to the rent of the Rawatawatta house and garden having been raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per mensem as from May 1, 1916.

No slaughter-house fees were recovered by the Board, as all the public markets were leased throughout the year.

The large increase under market fees resulted from the renting out of the various meat stalls hitherto occupied free of charge.

The larger amount appearing under sundries was due to the interest on a sum of Rs. 20,000 placed on fixed deposit in the bank.

Expenditure.—The increase under revenue services was due to the paying off of all arrears of commission due to collectors, and to the rate of payment for the writing out of assessment receipts having been raised from half a cent to one cent per receipt.

The decrease of Rs. 1,536·66 under sanitation was due to lower contract rates having been obtained for the scavenging and conservancy of the town, and also to the absence of any serious type of infectious disease.

The decrease of Rs. 952·82 under lighting was the result of decreasing the number of lamps lit from 54 to 29, a decrease due to the repeated thefts of burners in certain localities referred to below. The increase under public works—sundries—was due to the cost of the acquisition of land near the Digarolla bridge for a site for a Local Board Office.

The sum of Rs. 35·65 under public works (chargeable to loan funds) was the last instalment in respect of the survey of the town roads.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town was, as usual, done on contract, 4 scavenging carts being used, and was satisfactorily carried out. The dry-earth system of conservancy, though still made use of only in comparatively few houses, appears to be coming into favour by degrees. Certain conservancy rules were adopted, by means of which the Board has power to declare any particular area a "specified area," and thereafter to introduce the dry-earth system of conservancy into such area. A beginning has been made with a portion of the village of Uyana, and it is intended to gradually bring other portions of the town under the operation of the rules.

Public Health.—The state of the public health was much the same as usual, far from satisfactory. There were 84 reported cases of enteric fever, 70 cases of dysentery, 34 cases of chickenpox, and 18 cases of measles. It is improbable that there will be any marked improvement until the new conservancy rules come into full working order, and until a sufficient number of up-to-date public latrines have been provided. Action in this direction is being taken.

Lighting.—The number of lamps lighted were reduced from 72 to 54 with a view to curtailing expenses. The theft of burners from time to time further reduced the number to 29. Many stolen burners were replaced by the Board, but as these, too, were stolen, it was resolved not to replace them again at present.

Survey of Roads.—The town roads survey, begun in 1915, was completed early in the year. This was the first step that had to be taken before any scheme of town improvement could be embarked upon.

Cadastral Survey.—In continuation of the town survey, a commencement was made with the cadastral survey. A section of the town comprising portions of Digarolla, Moratuwella, and Idama, about 200 acres in extent, being selected, and the survey was entrusted to the Ceylon Survey Agency, Moratuwa. The plan was all but complete at the end of the year, and will be invaluable in preparing a scheme of improvement for this part of the town.

Latrines.—A public latrine costing Rs. 2,175 was built on the land acquired at Moratumulla in 1915 for Rs. 530. Provision has been made for its efficient conservancy, and it is likely to prove a great boon to this congested area.

Meetings.—There were eleven ordinary meetings during the year.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the year 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	25,854	—	—	25,854	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	7,250	—	—	7,090	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	6,302		86·92	6,122		86·34
(*b*) Paying double commutation	134		1·84	42		·59
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged		6,436	88·77		6,164	86·93
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	131		1·80	134		1·88
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	176		2·42	137		1·93
(*g*) Double entries ..	173		2·38	58		·81
(*h*) Fined	3		·04	8		·11
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	2		·02	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		485	6·69		337	4·75
7. *Unaccounted for*	—	329	4·54	—	589	8·28

February 8, 1917.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MINUWANGODA FOR 1916.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Local Board of Minuwangoda for the year 1916 amounted to Rs. 7,816·63, as against Rs. 5,660·18 in the year 1915, showing an increase of Rs. 2,156·45.

Licenses.—The revenue under the head licenses was Rs. 3,492·50, while that of the previous year was Rs. 2,894·50, showing an increase of Rs. 598. This is chiefly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 551, being stamp duty on liquor licenses for the financial year 1916–17, was credited to the revenue of 1916.

Rents.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 1,871·21, as against Rs. 1,477·58 in 1915. This increase of Rs. 393·63 is due to the fact that rent was collected for the use of the meat stalls belonging to the Board, and also to the higher rent paid for the vegetable market.

Taxes.—The revenue collected under this head during the year was Rs. 1,720·42, while that of the previous year was Rs. 1,180·10. This increase of Rs. 540·32 was mainly due to the more expeditious collection of the assessment tax, and also to the recovery of tax from the additional area included within the limits of the Board.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 817·44, which is the same as in the previous year.

Public Works.—A sum of Rs. 3,052 was spent on public works during this year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,678·53 was paid for the acquisition of two sites adjoining the land acquired in 1915 for a market, for Inspector's quarters, and a gala.

The District School Committee having provided the necessary funds, a contract has been given for the erection of a new school building on the site acquired by the Board in 1915, and the work is expected to be completed before the middle of 1917.

The cemetery at Minuwangoda was extended and re-enclosed by a permanent fence. One of the latrines for females having become unserviceable, a portion of the large latrine for males near the slaughter-house was walled off and converted into a latrine for women at a comparatively small cost.

Lighting.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 81·35, while the amount expended during the previous year was Rs. 134·50, showing a decrease of Rs. 53·15. This decrease is due to the fact that throughout the year under review the junction lamp only was lighted, whilst in the previous year some additional lamps had to be lighted during the period when the district was under martial law.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town and the conservancy of the public latrines were carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of an overseer and the Inspector of the Board.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory, there being no epidemic diseases, except a few cases of measles.

At the biennial election of the Unofficial Members held on December 4, 1916, presided over by the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, the following members were elected to serve on the Board during the years 1917–18 :—Messrs. J. E. Seneviratna, D. M. P. R. Senanayaka, and T. S. Gunawardena.

The usual statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Throughfares Ordinance during 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	800	—	—	850	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	295	—	—	378	—
3. Discharged obligation within *local area* by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	267		90·508	324		85·714
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	2		·678	10		2·645
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		269	91·18		334	88·359
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	3		1·02	3		·793
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	19		6·44	27		7·142
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	—		—	3		·793
(*h*) Fined	—		—	2		·529
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—	—	—
(*j*) Left local area	—		—	—	—	—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		22	7·46		35	9·257
7. Unaccounted for	—	4	1·36	—	9	2·38

February 8, 1917.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE *THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1916.*

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1916 consisted of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. H. O. Fox, until April 15, and the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., after that date; the Provincial Engineer, Mr. A. E. Mayes, until December, and Mr. A. E. Caldicott since then; Mr. G. W. Dickinson; Mr. G. S. Schneider; and Mr. J. E. Seneviratna.

A meeting of the Committee, which was convened for February 1, did not take place for want of a quorum. A meeting was held on December 5, at which estimates for the ensuing year were passed. At other times the opinion of members was taken by the circulation of papers.

In accordance with the provisions of section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, Mr. S. D. Dhondy, Extra Office Assistant, Mr. C. H. Collins, Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Western Province, were appointed Chairmen of the District Road Committee, Colombo, to act in that capacity in the absence of the Government Agent and the Assistant Government Agent.

All rents of ferry tolls in this Province, which were hitherto appropriated by Government, were transferred to the revenue of this Committee from the beginning of the present financial year under the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1916, and the sale for the year realized a sum of Rs. 8,971·61. The Committee has, therefore, to maintain in good order, not only the ferry boats, but also the approaches to the ferries. In this connection it may be mentioned that no less a sum than Rs. 2,929 was voted for the repair of ferry boats, besides providing Rs. 240 as wages to the boatman at the Badureliya ferry, and paying a sum of Rs. 76·80 as compensation to the renter of the Rukgahatotupola ferry, for the hire of a canoe during the time the ferry boat was undergoing repairs.

Tenders were called for the building of the new resthouse at Horana, and the offer of Rs. 15,250 was accepted, and the work is now well in hand. The building is expected to be completed in about ten months.

Improvements have been carried out to both the Ja-ela and Henaratgoda resthouses during the year, and the other resthouses in the Province were kept in good repair.

A further sum of Rs. 15,000 was voted for the building of the new resthouse at Negombo, and out of the original sum voted last year, Rs. 28,000 was deposited in the District Court of Negombo, as the proprietors refused to accept the amount as compensation, and the site with its buildings were taken over by the Committee. When the reference to court has been decided, a commencement will be made with the erection of the new building.

The Committee paid a sum of Rs. 188·60 as local rates this year for the resthouses situated within Local and Sanitary Board areas in the Province.

The payment of a pension of Rs. 462·86 per annum to Mr. P. Boteju, the third clerk of the District Road Committee of Colombo, was sanctioned, and a pension of Rs. 308·20 was voted to Mr. N. K. de Silva, the third clerk of the District Road Committee of Kalutara, on the retirement of these officers.

It has been found desirable to cancel rule 22 regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities to officers of the Road Committees, and instead Government has authorized the withdrawal of the 2 per cent. contribution made by them and deposited in the Savings Bank, and ordered that these amounts and future abatements be credited to the revenue of each respective Committee, and that pensions should hereafter be paid from the revenue of the Road Committees as part of the ordinary expenditure.

On the application of the officers of the Road Committees, this Committee has sanctioned the grant to each clerk and his dependents of yearly passes in accordance with General Order 1257A (iii.).

Action was taken in all cases reported to this Committee of the infringement of section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and it is satisfactory to note that the provisions of that clause are now being adhered to.

Licenses to seize cattle trespassing on principal thoroughfares were issued to persons recommended by the Provincial Engineer and the Korale Mudaliyars.

A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1916 is annexed, together with the report of the Chairman of the District Road Committee, Colombo :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	—	49,924 10
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	21,322 50	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	8,432 50	
		29,755 0
Compensation by Government in lieu of tolls levied on minor roads	—	30,248 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	46,265 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	6,486 3	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	4,650 75	
		11,136 78
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	3,900 0	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	1,400 0	
		5,300 0
Miscellaneous receipts :—		
Actual	829 70	
Deposits, &c.	16,253 34	
		17,083 4
	Total ..	189,711 92
Expenditure.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	—	
(b) Resthouses	29,755 0	
		29,755 0
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation	—	13,785 58
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	4,623 0
Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	—	5,241 50
Compensation by Government in lieu of tolls remitted to—		
(a) Colombo District Road Committee ..	24,562 0	
(b) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	5,686 0	
		30,248 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Colombo District Road Committee ..	39,941 0	
(b) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	6,324 0	
		46,265 0
Miscellaneous charges :—		
Actual	3,127 34	
Deposits, &c.	7,027 68	
		10,155 2
Balance on December 31, 1916	—	49,638 82
	Total ..	189,711 92

Provincial Road Committee,
Colombo, January 20, 1917.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

COLOMBO DISTRICT.

THE District Road Committee of Colombo consisted during 1916 of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. H. O. Fox, until April 15, and the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., after that date; the Provincial Engineer, Mr. A. E. Mayes, until December, and Mr. A. E. Caldicott since then; and the following gentlemen :— Messrs. C. S. Jones, W. P. D. Vanderstraaten, A. L. R. Aserappa, and A. E. Rajapaksa, Mudaliyar.

During 1916 meetings of the Committee were held on February 1 and December 5, at the latter of which the estimates for the ensuing year were passed. The opinion of members was taken by circulars at other times.

The following towns were proclaimed during this year as Sanitary Board towns :—Kotte, Welikada-Nawala, Siduwa, and Diwulapitiya. This will result in a further reduction of the District Road Committee revenue.

The abnormal rains during May flooded a large area of the district and caused much damage to roads, culverts, and bridges. The estimated cost of repairs consequent on these floods was Rs. 30,000.

As the funds of the Committee were not adequate to cope with the situation, it was resolved to approach Government and ask for a contribution of Rs. 20,000. This was readily given, and the repairs have been undertaken, and to a considerable extent completed.

A sum of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned for the acquisition of land for widening the minor road from Kochchikade to Halpe.

Licenses to seize cattle trespassing on minor roads were issued to persons recommended by the Mudaliyars of the several Korales, and action was also taken in all cases reported to the Committee for building without notice along its roads.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Ordinances during 1915 and 1916, and the statement of *receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee* of Colombo for 1916, together *with the report* of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	112,056	—	—	112,056	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	142,603	—	—	130,860	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	132,194		92·07	120,036		91·72
(*b*) Paying double commutation	1,446		1·01	1,822		1·39
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		133,640	93·71		121,858	93·12
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	3,576		2·509	3,354		2·56
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	1,620		1·13	2,068		1·58
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	2,879		2·01	2,698		2·06
(*h*) Fined	79		·05	58		·04
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	16		·01	12		·009
(*j*) Left local area ..	793		·55	812		·62
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		8,964	6·29		9,002	6·87
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			7,196	73
Commutation realized in money			185,568	0
Toll grant on minor roads			24,562	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			39,941	0
Miscellaneous receipts :—				
	Rs.	c.		
Actual	8,046	43		
Deposits, &c.	6,098	91		
			14,145	34
Total ..			271,413	7

EXPENDITURE.			Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			85,290 25
Amount expended on minor works			106,269 82
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 3,900 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	17,116 28		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	16,229 86		
			37,246 14
Miscellaneous charges :—			
Actual	955 71		
Deposits, &c.	6,037 97		
			6,993 68
Balance on December 31, 1916			35,613 18
		Total	271,413 7

District Road Committee,
Colombo, January 20, 1917.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

REPORT on the Minor Roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts for 1916.

THE total expenditure during the year was Rs. 112,099·65, of which Rs. 82,666·22 has been spent on the maintenance of roads, the balance Rs. 29,433·43 being expended for the following services, viz., bridges, culverts, improvements of roads, and repairs to resthouses and ferry boats.

The total number of miles maintained was 271¼, spread over 72 roads, of which 143 miles are track metalled, 124¼ miles gravelled surface, and 4 miles bridle paths.

The average cost per mile is as follows :—Track metalled roads Rs. 388·14; gravelled surface roads Rs. 218·59; bridle paths Rs. 62·50.

Bridges.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 7,517·55, of which a sum of Rs. 3,879·12 has been expended for the following :—

(1) For the construction of an iron bridge of 16 feet span of the Public Works Department type, obtained from the Government Factory, on masonry abutments.
(2) For the repairs and renewal of wooden platforms of two bridges.

Out of the balance of Rs. 3,638·43, a sum of Rs. 3,637·15 is re-voted for expenditure during 1917.

Culverts.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 1,400, of which a sum of Rs. 1,398·58 has been expended for the construction of three masonry culverts of 16 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet, and for repairs to existing old culverts.

Improvements to Roads.—Of the sum of Rs. 1,467·34 voted for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 762 has been expended, leaving a sum of Rs. 705·34, of which Rs. 700 is re-voted for expenditure in 1917.

Flood Damages.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 30,000, of which a sum of Rs. 9,249·98 has been expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,750·02, which is re-voted for expenditure in 1917.

Resthouses.—Rs. 9,260 has been voted for the improvement and upkeep of resthouses, of which a sum of Rs. 5,244·22 has been expended, and out of the balance, a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been re-voted for expenditure in 1917.

Ferry Boats.—A sum of Rs. 1,039·61 was expended in repairing two ferry boats at Hanwella and Pugoda.

Other Works.—A sum of Rs. 1,151 was voted for this purpose, of which Rs. 500 has been expended on the following :—

(1) For sign plates and posts to junctions of minor roads.
(2) For repairs to District Road Committee storerooms.

General.—The roads have been maintained in as fair order as the funds available permitted. The traffic on some of the more important roads, which serve as outlets to the principal roads and feeders to the Railway, was as usual heavy, and it is desirable that some of the most important of these roads be handed over to the Public Works Department.

The floods during May last caused considerable damage to the roads in the low-lying parts of the district, no fewer than twelve wooden platform bridges being washed away; these are now being replaced with iron bridges of the Public Works Department type on masonry abutments.

Colombo, January 16, 1917.

F. O. EBERT,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THE year 1916 was for the Kalutara District one of increasing prosperity, in spite of, and in some measure in consequence of, the war. Of the staple products, the price of rubber and tea was good throughout the year, and that of arrack and plumbago considerably improved; paddy tended to rise in price; coconuts alone fell off, though still yielding a working profit. In view of the state of the leading industries and the good wages for labour, the rise in the cost of imported articles was hardly felt.

2. This condition of prosperity was reflected in the keen demand for land for planting, in the large numbers of substantial and commodious houses springing up on every hand, in the rapidly increasing numbers of private motor cars, and also in the comparative ease and celerity with which the riot taxes were paid off once the people were convinced that payment was inevitable. The general prosperity is also shown by the increase in the volume of business done by the Postal and Railway Departments, and is mirrored in the comparative statement of revenue for the district appended to this report, the figures in which speak for themselves.

3. During the latter part of May floods occurred, the severest on record for the coast district, large areas of which were temporarily submerged. Considerable damage was done to the houses of the poorest classes, and also to the yala paddy crop and to the gardens of the villagers. A relief fund was opened, to which there was a generous response from the wealthier people, and help given to some of the poorer villagers in rebuilding their houses. The Talpitiya bridge on the Colombo-Galle road was destroyed, and various lesser damage done to the roads generally.

4. The local fishermen were fortunate in escaping the disastrous gale, which wrought havoc further up the coast, only one casualty occurring, a Moor fisherman of Beruwala.

5. The usual shifting of the mouths of the rivers due to the varying forces of the tides and the amount of water coming down the rivers occurred, resulting in further erosions near Alutgama, and a very serious inroad of the sea at Panadure. A large section of the Circular road was carried away, and for a time the new District Engineer's bungalow was in considerable danger. Large quantities of rubble thrown down by the Public Works Department were, however, successful in staving off disaster.

6. The district was favoured with two visits from His Excellency the Governor during the year. He toured round from July 6 to 9, visiting all the principal places in the district, and personally studying its possibilities and requirements. On July 22 he unveiled on the esplanade, opposite the Town Hall, a statue of His Majesty the King presented to the town of Kalutara by the Padikara Mudaliyar.

7. The survey of a branch railway from Katukurunda to Agalawatta was begun, and that of another line to Horana is under consideration. The construction of these railways, if approved, should give a great impetus to the development of a planting district already rapidly growing in importance.

8. The following changes of officers occurred during the year :—

(1) Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Assistant Government Agent, handed over to me on May 29 on his appointment as Government Agent, Eastern Province.

(2) Mr. J. A. Maybin succeeded Mr. C. W. Bickmore as Police Magistrate, Panadure, and Mr. L. L. Hunter was appointed Additional Police Magistrate on September 11, 1916, to relieve Mr. Maybin of some of his work, on the latter's appointment as Additional Police Magistrate, Colombo, to try riot cases.

(3) Mr. C. E. de Pinto was relieved by Mr. W. E. Grenier as Office Assistant on April 3.

(4) Mr. H. Lloyd Jones assumed duties at the beginning of the year as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panadure.

(5) Mr. D. T. Perera was appointed Mudaliyar, Pasdun korale west, from the beginning of the year, succeeding Mr. S. T. Gunawardane, who retired on pension.

(6) Mr. H. W. de Zoysa was appointed President of Village Tribunals, Pasdun korale, and Mr. R. B. Karunaratna, President, Village Tribunals, Rayigam korale, both in May.

9. A Sub-Committee of the Industries Commission visited Kalutara in August, 1916, to study native arts and crafts, and examined a number of craftsmen and other persons interested.

10. Two more planters left for war service during the year, bringing the total up to 60, or about 45 per cent. of the European planters in the district. Another Sinhalese also went to the front, and was killed in action in France. Three successful entertainments were organized in Kalutara and Panadure in aid of war funds, and a local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild has done continuous and useful work.

II.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

11. Generally speaking, the life of the villager in this district is a comparatively easy one. The land is fertile, the rainfall abundant, the cultivator has in most cases a ready market for his produce or for his labour, industries are numerous, and wages good. In many parts women as well as men find ready employment, thus increasing the earnings of the family. On the rubber estates good wages can be earned in tapping in a few hours a day and with very light labour. Again, in the distilling area the rent of a coconut tree for tapping runs even as high as Rs. 10 a year, thus enabling the happy owner of a few of them to live, if he will, in comparative idleness. Travelling about one of the things that strikes one at any time of the day is the large numbers of people who appear to have nothing whatsoever to do.

12. Thus it results from a number of causes, that there are many people who are not bound to work at all, or who work only a comparatively small proportion of their time, and this ease of living is, in my opinion, not the least contributing cause to the extraordinary criminality of the district. One may note that in the more remote parts, where the country has not been opened up, and where living must be harder, serious crime practically does not exist.

Food Supply.

13. The staple food of the people is rice, supplemented by jak and other fruit, yams and vegetables, dry grain, fish, &c. The yield in paddy for 1916 was estimated at less than 400,000 bushels. After deducting for seed paddy, this does not give much over 300,000 bushels of paddy, or 150,000 bushels of rice available for consumption by a population of a quarter of a million, or less than a bushel a head. So that probably five-sixths at least of the rice consumed has to be imported. The yala paddy crop, as already mentioned, suffered somewhat from the floods, but even in a good year the yield of rice available for consumption is hardly a bushel a head of the population.

14. During the year the price of rice tended to rise, but the supply was always abundant. Prices of most necessaries, especially imported articles, increased. Good meat is almost impossible to procure, and has become dearer owing to smaller numbers of cattle being imported; poultry and eggs have also risen in price owing to the greater demand. Yams of various kinds, which largely supplement rice as the food of the poorer classes, are cheap and plentiful. The increasing numbers of bakeries and boutiques where bread is sold show that bread is becoming more and more popular as an article of food. Aerated waters are also becoming extremely popular, almost every wayside boutique displaying an array of bottles.

Health and Sanitation.

15. The district has happily been free from smallpox during 1916. Nine isolated cases of plague occurred, all traced to Colombo, except one, that of a cooly who assisted the Medical Officer to hold a post-mortem on a plague corpse and afterwards contracted the disease himself. Apparently no local

rat infection was started. Except in a few of the more crowded bazaars, the houses in this district ar probably too far apart for plague to spread. Three cases of cholera were reported from an inland village No infection, however, from outside could be traced, and no further cases occurred. Personally I mucl doubt if the cases were really cholera. One other isolated case took place on an estate.

16. Enteric appears to be endemic, and is specially bad in Kalutara town, owing probably to the lack of a good water supply and to indifferent drainage. Other prevailing diseases, besides malaria, are dysentery and diarrhœa, chickenpox and measles. The two latter are mainly amongst the children, and necessitate the closing of schools from time to time.

17. Generally speaking, the health of the district was about as usual. The hospital accommodation is insufficient, but some relief in this respect will be given by the opening of the new large hospital at Pimbura, which is nearly completed. An extension of the Kalutara hospital is also badly wanted.

18. It is unfortunate that there is still a widely prevailing prejudice amongst the villagers against European surgery. I have been particularly struck by the numbers of persons with badly mended and disabled limbs who have come before me for exemption. The majority of these could have been set properly and the full use of the limb restored if the man had been sent straight to the hospital instead of seeking the village vedarala, who in many cases is utterly incompetent to deal with a broken limb. The villager, however, has a horror of the surgeon's knife and avoids the hospital.

19. Anchylostomiasis is unhappily very prevalent both amongst the estate labour and the village population, a large proportion of whom are affected; in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, Kalutara, as large as 50 per cent. Some progress has been made towards its amelioration on the estates by the construction of model lines and latrines and the improvement of wells, and further general progress may shortly be expected under the new regulations. As regards the village population, the problem is a much more difficult one. Here, in the nature of things, progress must be slow. The operations of the Sanitary Department, however, are a distinct advance in the right direction, and have no doubt made a beginning towards raising the general level of sanitation in the villages. Seven Inspectors are at work in the district, and useful work has been done, especially in discovering and checking the spread of epidemic diseases.

Agriculture and Industries.

20. The staple industries have already been mentioned, and their generally prosperous condition during the year under review. Agriculture in some form or other employs the large majority of the people. The comparatively small yield of paddy in proportion to the population has been mentioned. It is a pity that so many more attractive kinds of employment prevent more attention being paid to the form of agriculture that produces the staple food of the people. Transplanting of paddy is unknown, and the average yield per acre compared with some other districts is very poor. A further pernicious habit which is increasing is the filling up of paddy fields for the planting of rubber. The field is permanently ruined, while the rubber trees do not do well on the wet ground, and tend to spread disease to the larger plantations, and their owners only too often supplement the yield by theft from the neighbouring estates.

21. The Co-operative Credit Societies in Rayigam korale have been doing good work, especially in procuring manure for paddy cultivation, and great credit is due to Mudaliyar Wirasinha for his efforts in bringing into existence and fostering these societies, the success of which largely depends upon the existence of some energetic moving spirit. The Mudaliyar also maintains an experimental garden, half the cost being met from voluntary subscriptions raised by him, but the villagers do not make as much use as they should of this excellent institution. Two Co-operative Credit Societies were also formed during the year in Pasdun korale east, one of which has begun work.

22 As remarked by my predecessors from time to time, sufficient use is not made of their gardens by the villagers for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. This is no doubt partly due to the pernicious system of infinitesimal subdivision of ownership, but also, especially in the case of fruit, to their being no proper distributing agency, which can bring together the producer and the consumer. In the case of vegetables there is a demand, and these are sold everywhere in the boutiques and public markets, and, where the latter do not exist, on the high road. *Good fruit, however, it is almost impossible to buy.* Colombo and Ceylon generally suffer much for want of a Covent Garden.

23. The area under rubber has increased by about 5,000 acres, and this development would have been greater but for the difficulty in obtaining land in proximity to the means of communication. As these are improved and more land is made available for lease, further rapid development will ensue. There being practically no market at present for cinnamon it is steadily disappearing, rubber taking its place, and on one estate at least coconuts have also been cut out to make room for rubber. Tea is also being supplanted by rubber, the area having decreased by nearly 2,000 acres.

24. The distilling industry employs large numbers of persons in the totamunes as tappers, and in the manufacture of pots, coir string, &c. Trees for tappng are taken on lease by the distillers for the season, which is from April or May till end of December, the rent varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 a tree. The tappers are also engaged for the season, and take large advances, which are settled at the end of the season, when the tapper receives the value of about one-third of the arrack distilled from the toddy supplied. From the nature of things the tapper is very much at the mercy of the distiller. A tapper will tap from 100 to 150 trees. Of recent years Cochin Tamils have been more and more employed in tapping, as they do not require advances, and are probably more amenable. They are paid weekly, according to the number of gallons of toddy extracted. A heavy fall in the price of arrack such as occurred in 1915 seriously affects a larger number of the poorer classes in the distilling area.

III.—EDUCATION.

25. There are 243 schools in the district, 105 supported by Government and the remainder by the Buddhists and various Christian denominations. Five new schools were built by Government, and two more were in course of construction at the close of the year. Three Government and 5 grant-in-aid schools were extended. The average daily attendance fell off somewhat as compared with 1915, probably owing to 1916 being a wetter year, and measles and chickenpox being somewhat more prevalent. It showed an increase, however, on 1914 and former years. The rise in the price of the necessaries of life may also have contributed to the falling off in 1916, increasing the desire of the parents to put their children to work and increase the family earnings.

26. As remarked by my predecessor, the chief difficulty in providing adequate school accommodation is the lack of funds. Many of the existing schools are too small, and of these many are cheap temporary buildings not worth extending. Again, many lack wells and proper latrines and adequate space for school gardens. Until further sources of revenue are found for this purpose, it will be impossible to bring educational facilities up to the needs of the population.

IV.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

27. From the beginning of 1916 the district has been divided into two Assistant Superintendent of Police's divisions, Kalutara and Panadure, the latter including a part of the Colombo District. This arrangement has been amply justified by results, and Mr. Jones, the new Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panadure, has done excellent work. Panadure has also been fortunate in having for the greater part of the year a most efficient Magistrate in Mr. Maybin. The nett result of this combination of a strong Magistrate and an efficient Assistant Superintendent of Police has been the reduction of serious crime by about 20 per cent. as compared with 1915, as well as a slight improvement in the numbers of convictions in true cases.

28. As regards the Kalutara Assistant Superintendent of Police's division, the total of crime has shown a slight decrease as compared with 1915, but a considerable increase as compared with 1914. There has been a considerable improvement in cattle theft, but an increase in burglary, about 45 per cent., as compared with 1914, the greater prosperity of many people giving more opportunities to the professional criminal. That a much better result has not been obtained is, in my opinion, no fault of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who has been untiring in his efforts both to increase the efficiency of the force under his command and to cope with crime.

29. The headmen also have, as a whole, co-operated well with the police in the detection and prevention of crime, and large numbers of rewards have been earned. Many of the headmen are very intelligent and useful officers, and experience tends to show that a good and influential headman can do a great deal towards reducing crime in his village. Unfortunately in some villages such men cannot be found, and use has to be made of the best material available. When the headmen and the police co-operate well in dealing with crime, and the right stamp of headmen are obtained, the present system probably works as well as any that could be devised.

V.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

30. There is one Local Board in the district—for the town of Kalutara—and six small towns are under the Sanitary Board. Separate detailed reports of the Kalutara Local Board and the various small towns are appended showing their revenue and expenditure, but it does not appear out of place to make a few remarks here on the subject of these local bodies generally. The sanitary needs of all of them are so great, and the sources of revenue available so small in comparison, that it has been difficult in most cases to make a beginning with a programme of improvements, and balances have tended to accumulate. To mention three only of the more pressing needs: drainage, water supply, and adequate market accommodation. Drainage schemes have been considered for Kalutara, Panadure, Horana, and other small towns, but one and all are held up by the difficulty that the towns are situated on main roads, which, with the rapid growth of motor traffic and the increase of the population, are hopelessly narrow. The expense of widening these roads is utterly beyond the resources of the local bodies, which hesitate to give greater permanence to congestion by laying side drains on the present alignment. While the solution of this exceedingly difficult problem is being considered, matters as regards drainage are at a standstill.

31. Again, with regard to a supply of good water, a similar deadlock appears to exist, the main causes being the very heavy cost of any adequate scheme, and also the fact that the Public Works Department officers, to whom the task of advising on such matters falls, have their hands too full of other work to give sufficient attention to these difficult problems.

32. With regard to the third matter, only some progress has been made of recent years, and during the year under review market schemes were prepared and approved for Tebuwana and Neboda, and are awaiting acquisition surveys to enable them to be carried out. A scheme for Alutgama and improvements for Kalutara South and Panadure are under consideration.

33. Another cause of delay in the carrying out of any actual work in the way of construction is the desire, which has been much strengthened since the passing of the Housing Ordinance, to treat the problem of the improvement of each town as a whole, rather than carry out a little improvement here and a little there in a patchwork manner. This has necessarily held up the effecting of small improvements pending the solution of the larger problems. Thus, the laying of drains has been kept over until the eventual alignment of the road could be fixed and the necessary land acquired. Other impediments have been the enormous figure to which the price of land in towns has risen, and also the heavy cost of cement and other materials owing to the war. Generally speaking, it has appeared to be rather a time to study the problems presented by each town and determine, if possible, the lines for its future development, rather than to commence works of construction. Some progress has been done on these lines during the year. An improvement scheme for Panadure is in course of being worked out, and a cadastral survey of part of the town is now in progress. Study has also been given to Kalutara, Horana, Tebuwana, Alutgama, and Beruwala on the same lines.

34. One important step has been taken during the year in obtaining control over building operations under the Housing Ordinance. It has taken considerable trouble to get the people to understand that they cannot build just anywhere and anyhow at their own sweet will as they have been accustomed to do from time immemorial, and a number of prosecutions have been necessary to convince the more refractory that the law existed and was going to be enforced.

35. The towns at present under the Local and Sanitary Board are only a fraction of the thickly populated area, over which an effective sanitary control is most desirable. In consequence of the war and in view of the fact that the whole question is being exhaustively considered by the Commission appointed by Government, the time has not appeared opportune for moving in the matter of sanitary extension. There is no doubt, however, that the whole of the coast strip and many congested areas further inland should be put under the Sanitary Board at an early date, that measures may be taken in

time to prevent the further growth of insanitary and congested bazaars and ensure the building of sanitary dwellings. As much as possible has been done in co-operation with the road officers by inducing persons building alongside roads to put their houses back to a building line 25 feet from the centre of the road, and in the vast majority of cases the wishes of the authorities in this matter have been respected.

36. During 1916 the whole mass of by-laws under the Local Board and Sanitary Board Ordinances have been carefully revised, and a number of new regulations, based on the experience of past years or drafted on the advice of the Sanitary Department, have been passed. This new code will be put into force at as early a date as possible. Besides providing for better sanitary control, these new rules also aim at some improvement in the revenues of the local bodies by imposing taxes on various offensive and other trades affecting the public health. With a view to further strengthening the financial position of the Boards, the sanitary rate has also been raised to 6 per cent.

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

37. The working of the Village Communities Ordinance in this district is satisfactory. Only two days' labour is called out, and this is very generally commuted at the absurdly low rate of 25 cents a day. In Rayigam korale, however, and to a lesser extent in Pasdun korale west, many of the people perform labour themselves to the great benefit of their roads. The effect of this working over a period of years is shown in the extent and excellence of the village roads in Rayigam korale, and great credit is due to the Mudaliyar, who, as Chairman, has taken great trouble with his roads. Generally speaking, the village roads are good considering the funds available for expenditure upon them.

38. The general policy followed in making extensions is that the land for the opening up of new roads should be given free by the people, who are also expected to do most of the earthwork. The Village Committee then puts in the culverts and bridges as funds are available and maintains the road. This system, on the whole, works well.

39. There are two village markets which yield small revenues to the Committee, and serve a useful purpose in relieving congestion on the main roads adjoining. There is, in my opinion, ample room for extension in this respect, and the construction of further markets will shortly be considered. They are a great benefit to the people, besides producing much-needed revenue for the Committees.

40. The revenue for 1916 showed an increase of about 3½ per cent. on the preceding year, probably due to growth of population, and nearly Rs. 5,000 more was expended than in 1915. Nearly 6 miles of new road were opened, and thirteen small bridges and forty-four culverts were constructed. An important work, however, in the gravelling and completion of the Alutgama-Nauttuduwa road, had to be held over. A return of Gansabhawa Funds is appended to this report.

41. The Presidents of all the Village Tribunals did their work well during the year. The volume of work showed an increase all round as compared with 1915, and appeals were more numerous, probably due to frequent changes of Presidents. As a new President gets a grip of his work and gains the confidence of the people appeals become less frequent. Cases arising from the obstruction of paths were very frequent, and there is no doubt that many persons tried to make use of criminal prosecutions under the village rule to get what were purely private disputes settled. I accordingly ordered that no criminal prosecutions under this rule were to be entertained until after the Chairman of the Village Committee had visited the spot and satisfied himself that the path in question was really a village path. Otherwise the complainant was referred to a civil case. With regard to land disputes, generally Presidents are encouraged as often as possible to visit the spot, as settlements effected on the ground are always more satisfactory.

VI.—THE WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

(1) *Riot Damages Ordinance.*

42. The year under review has happily seen the practical wiping off of the riot indemnity in this district. A small amount remained outstanding on December 31, which had come in by the first week in February, 1917, thus closing the accounts, except for a couple of dozen absconders, who are possessed of no property whatsoever, and have disappeared to evade payment of the Rs. 6 poll tax. These will be dealt with by the court when they return to the district or emerge from their hiding places.

43. Early in 1916 Pasdun korale west completed the settlement of its liability without recourse being had to the Ordinance. The totamunes south of the Panadure and Talpiti baddas also settled outside the Ordinance, except for three refractory persons at Beruwala. In Rayigam korale about a lakh was collected by the Mudaliyar, who did excellent work throughout, and the remaining Rs. 22,000 under the Ordinance. Allotment was begun at the end of June, and collections were closed in October. A balance of about Rs. 1,500 remained unpaid in Pasdun korale east, and this was collected under the Ordinance between October and January.

44. The Panadure and Talpiti baddas, after several attempts by various persons to arrange for a voluntary settlement of the liability, were brought under the Ordinance in August. Allotment and apportionment were commenced on August 15, and occupied till well into October, as over 8,000 persons had to be classified. Collections were begun on October 23, and by the end of the year all but a trifling balance had come in. Collection was much facilitated by the offer of His Excellency the Governor to accept two-thirds in full settlement from any person paying within a certain time, and the alacrity with which the whole population made up their minds to take advantage of the generosity of Government and get rid once and for all of their liability. The Mudaliyar and headmen also worked well towards the attainment of this creditable result. There is no doubt that these collections coming before the financial crisis began found the people just at the crest of a wave of prosperity, and this made payment all the easier.

45. Considerable extra work was involved in the collection of riot tax, especially during the last five months of the year, during most of which time I had a number of clerks working continuously at Panadure. I would here record my appreciation of the work of Mr. S. A. Senaratna, the Sanitary Board clerk, who was put in charge of riot work, in addition to his own duties. He showed considerable capacity both in his own work and in organizing the work of the other clerks, never relaxing his efforts until the task was satisfactorily completed.

(2) *Waste Lands Ordinance.*

46. Towards the end of the year steps were taken to organize a Waste Lands Ordinance branch of the Land Department, and preliminary steps were taken towards getting out several notices. Large numbers of reservations and several small claims are awaiting settlement, and it is hoped shortly to have a regular succession of notices running through, as in the Colombo Kachcheri. This is, in my opinion, the only satisfactory method of dealing with numbers of small land questions which occur from time to time, and the careful training of one or two clerks is a necessary preliminary, if the machinery is to run without frequent hitches.

(3) *Excise Ordinance.*

47. There was an appreciable increase in the consumption of liquor during the year, probably due to abounding prosperity, and possibly also to an increasing taste for drink. The control of the sale has been much the same as last year, and numerous prosecutions for excise offences have been lodged, resulting in fines amounting to Rs. 9,666. The headmen as a whole have worked well with the Excise officers and received numerous rewards.

48. With regard to the distribution of taverns, three toddy taverns were closed in October, 1916. Arrack taverns in the totamunes are, in my opinion, too close together, and steps are being taken to close several next October.

49. There was a decrease in the number of distillery licenses, probably due to the low price of arrack at the beginning of the year. The toddy rents showed a slight falling off, but the arrack rent increased by over Rs. 20,000. The number of foreign liquor licenses was the same as in 1915, but the revenue showed a slight increase.

(4) *Opium Ordinance.*

50. The number of registered consumers was decreased by deaths during the year from 2,392 to 2,325. The revenue from opium was Rs. 96,000 odd. Seven prosecutions under the Ordinance were entered, resulting in six convictions.

51. The number of vedaralas licensed to dispense opium was 434, of whom 4 died. No new ones were registered. Steps are being taken carefully to revise this list and strike out any undeserving recipients, as there is little doubt that a few of them merely make an excuse of practising in order to sell the opium. On the other hand, there are capable and deserving members of the profession, whose claims to receive opium for their practice should not be rejected.

(5) *Registration Ordinance.*

52. There is nothing worthy of special comment in the working of this Ordinance. Births showed an increase of about 5 per cent. over 1915, and deaths showed an increase of a little over 13 per cent. Births preponderated over deaths in the proportion of about 8 to 5.

(6) *Dog Registration Ordinance.*

53. The collection of dog tax is still far from satisfactory, only 5,184 dogs being registered, amongst a human population of quarter of a million. The religious instincts of the majority of the people deter them from killing dogs, or making away with the unnecessary puppies. At the same time most of them are unwilling to pay the tax. The result is that large numbers of dogs, while inhabiting various houses and freely obtaining food, are not acknowledged as belonging to any one, and the tax upon them is often not paid. Some pressure is being put upon the headmen, and an improvement in this matter is hoped for.

54. Forty cases of rabies were reported during the year, and ten persons as having been bitten, of whom one was sent to Coonoor, the others preferring the treatment of the vedarala. A dog shooter was kept moving round, and sent immediately to places from which rabies was reported. 1,884 dogs in all were destroyed.

(7) *Cattle Disease.*

55. Except for three isolated cases of a disease which was thought to be anthrax on Vogan estate and a small outbreak of rinderpest on Olaboduwa estate, which comes partly into the Salpiti korale, the district was free from cattle disease during 1916.

VII.—Land and Forest Administration.

56. In spite of the war, the demand for land, especially for rubber, was keen throughout the year, but a large area was not available for sale, only about 397 acres odd being disposed of, as against 1,573 acres in 1915. From August onwards further sales were stopped. Competition at sales which did occur pushed up the average price to about Rs. 240 per acre, as compared with Rs. 196 in 1915 and Rs. 123 in 1914. The survey of applications made prior to December, 1915, was being carried out during the year, but the Survey Department was closed to further applications which were accepted in the Kachcheri and allowed to accumulate. At the end of the year there were 205 such in hand.

57. An early final decision as to what areas in this district are to be reserved for forest purposes or on climatic grounds, and what areas are available for lease, is very desirable in the interests of development. Numbers of applications for large areas for rubber have been received and are held up or have been refused, and there is a general uncertainty as to where land for planting is available. Only two forest reserves have been proclaimed, and other areas are proposed for reservation, the exact locality and area of some of which is very vague.

58. The problem of the protection of Crown forests is a difficult one. The staff of the Forest Department is wholly inadequate for this duty, which falls mainly on the headmen. In spite of numerous prosecutions, a considerable amount of illicit felling takes place. The high price of plumbago also caused a large increase in illicit digging on Crown land. This theft of plumbago is very difficult to check, especially in the remoter parts, where each headman has several square miles to protect, and there is no doubt much went undetected. In all 93 cases were instituted for illicit clearing, felling, and digging, and up to the end of the year fines to the amount of Rs. 3,262 had been imposed.

59. No special work was undertaken by the Forest Department during the year. Forest revenue amounted to Rs. 17,000 odd, an increase of about Rs. 5,500 on last year.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

60. The Nikatu-ela, the only major irrigation work in the district, is in good order. Repairs were completed on two of the six tanks in Rayigam korale, Bolabotuwewa, and Alutgama Mahawewa.

61. A larger question in this district is the opening up and improvement of channels to let out flood water into the sea and improve the drainage. There is reason to believe that these channels were formerly in a much better condition than now. For example, there is an old canal running parallel with the coast practically the whole length of the district. It is possible that if this were improved and connected more freely at intervals with the sea, the drainage of the country would be much improved. There is no doubt, too, that the coast railway tends to block drainage to a considerable extent. These problems, however, require more careful study before any definite proposals can be put forward.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

62. The following more important works were completed during the year :—The police barracks at Panadure, District Engineer's offices and quarters at Panadure, widening of the Panadure-Nambapana road, and the construction of a 30-foot bridge on the Nagoda-Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road. Improvements were made to the Kalutara South railway station, but a roof over the platform is still much needed.

63. The works in progress included Pimbura hospital, which is nearing completion, additions to Neboda hospital, Clyde bridge, Pimbura bridge, improvements to Moragala-Pelawatta road, and widening of Katukurunda-Neboda road, both of which are nearly finished, and the rebuilding of the Talpitiya bridge.

64. A survey of a railway from Horana to Agalawatta was made, but two branch lines to Horana and Agalawatta, respectively, rather than a loop line, involving the heavy expense of bridging the Kalu-ganga at Anguruwatota, are now under consideration. A survey of one of these from Katukurunda to Agalawatta was begun.

The Kachcheri,
Kalutara, February 28, 1917.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Annexures.

I.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statements of revenue and expenditure show roughly how the year 1916 compares with the preceding year :—

Revenue.

	1914–15. Rs. c.		1915–16. Rs. c.
Exclusive of Land Sales	238,291 85	..	287,976 32
Land Sales	104,473 33	..	244,566 82
Total ..	342,765 18		532,543 14

Increase of Rs. 189,777·96.

Amounts due on account of arrack and toll rents, Kalutara District, have been recovered and credited at the Colombo Kachcheri, as per particulars below :—

	1914–15. Rs. c.		1915–16. Rs. c.
Arrack Rents	330,556 36	..	560,889 98
Toll Rents	12,134 99	..	13,564 0
Total ..	342,691 35		574,453 98

Increase of Rs. 231,762·63.

These amounts are not included in the revenue of the Katulara District, as they are paid into the Colombo Kachcheri.

Revenue from the Beruwala Customs is as follows :—

	1914–15. Rs. c.		1915–16. Rs. c.
Customs	47,040 16	..	70,890 22
Port Dues	3,914 35	..	4,836 75
Total ..	50,954 51		75,726 97

Increase of Rs. 24,772·46, due to larger imports of grain.

Revenue recovered by the sale of opium is as follows :—

1914–15. Rs. c.		1915–16. Rs. c.
39,032 70	..	41,635 88

Increase of Rs. 2,603·18.

Expenditure.

1914–15. Rs. c.		1915–16. Rs. c.
39,230 32	..	38,891 21

Decrease of Rs. 339·11.

II.—Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Calendar Year 1916.

Heads of Deposit.	Balance on December 31, 1915.	Receipts during the Calendar Year 1916.	Total.	Payments during the Calendar Year 1916.	Balance on December 31, 1916.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ..	4,970 17	21,548 56	26,518 73	20,211 27	6,307 46
Rayigam Korale	3,426 18	12,144 94	15,571 12	12,066 63	3,504 49
Pasdun Korale East	1,230 60	5,722 4	6,952 64	5,197 69	1,754 95
Pasdun Korale West.. ..	1,196 34	5,541 85	6,738 19	5,501 94	1,236 25
Total ..	10,823 29	44,957 39	55,780 68	42,977 53	12,803 15

Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Calendar Year 1915.

Heads of Deposit.	Balance on December 31, 1914.	Receipts during the Calendar Year 1915.	Total.	Payments during the Calendar Year 1915.	Balance on December 31, 1915.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ..	2,054 28	18,945 14	21,003 42	16,033 25	4,970 17
Rayigam Korale	1,722 83	12,061 13	13,783 96	10,357 78	3,426 18
Pasdun Korale East	945 70	6,815 98	7,761 68	6,531 8	1,230 60
Pasdun Korale West.. ..	808 88	5,639 98	6,448 86	5,252 52	1,196 34
Total ..	5,531 69	43,466 23	48,997 92	38,174 63	10,823 29

APPENDIX.

1.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF KALUTARA FOR 1916.

THE Local Board of Kalutara during the year 1916 consisted of the following, viz., the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. A. P. Brohier, District Engineer; Dr. F. R. Alles, Medical Officer; and three Unofficial Members, namely, Messrs. J. Aloysius Fernando, Clement P. Wijeyaratne, and Arthur de Abrew. There was no change in the staff of the Board in 1916.

2. Thirteen meetings of the Board were held during the year, and they were well attended.

3. A statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

Revenue.	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total Rs. c.	1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	7,041 31		.. 6,793 96	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	6,642 0		.. 6,920 0	
Other	3,181 83		.. 4,871 75	
		16,865 14		18,585 71
Licenses :—				
Liquor	3,261 0		.. 3,720 0	
Grant in lieu of opium revenue	3,588 50		.. 3,588 50	
Carts	696 0		.. 738 0	
Other	1,145 25		.. 1,090 50	
		8,690 75		9,137 0
Rents :—				
Markets	2,111 0		.. 2,239 90	
Other	311 25		.. 465 0	
		2,422 25		2,704 90
Fines	—	703 50	.. —	558 0
Miscellaneous	—	1,313 85	.. —	3,296 72
Total revenue ..	—	29,995 49		34,282 33
Advances repaid	—	1,040 51	.. —	—
Deposits	—	1,500 0	.. —	42 50
Balance brought forward ..	—	17,167 38	.. —	10,989 57
Total ..		49,703 38		45,314 40

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total. Rs. c.	1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	3,255 0		2,902 50	
Office contingencies	355 90		254 24	
Cost of audit ..	221 83		29 5	
Revenue services	672 59		1,285 1	
		4,505 32		4,470 80
Sanitation ..	—	8,116 21	—	9,405 20
Lighting ..	—	4,094 93	—	3,385 41
Police ..	—	12 50	—	—
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	7,500 42		6,884 66	
New construction	11,607 62		5,494 85	
		19,108 4		12,379 51
Miscellaneous ..	—	1,638 5	—	693 81
Special expenditure	—	1,203 21	—	545 33
Total expenditure	—	38,678 26		30,880 6
Advances ..	—	35 55	—	113 14
Balance carried over	—	10,989 57	—	14,321 20
Total ..		49,703 38		45,314 40

4. There has been a general increase in the revenue of the Board for the year under review, recoveries under the following taxes, viz., commutation, conservancy, vehicles, and animals, being chiefly responsible for it.

5. The only important work completed during the year was the "contacts' camp," which was gifted to the town by Mr. H. D. Cornelis Silva. The new market at Kalutara North, which was completed at the end of the previous year, was opened to the public from the beginning of the year. There was some difficulty in making this market popular, owing to the fact that some fishmongers and vegetable dealers who were accustomed to trading in objectionable spots on the main road were at first reluctant to leave their old haunts. The difficulty is gradually being overcome, and the market gaining in popularity.

6. The following statement shows the number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the years 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915.	1916.
Smallpox	1 ..	—
Chickenpox	12 ..	27
Measles	1 ..	2
Enteric fever	20 ..	10

The town was free from diseases such as plague and smallpox, which usually cost a good deal to stamp out.

7. The following services, viz., scavenging, conservancy, and lighting, were given out on contract as usual. The reclamation of the Kompaniwela is making steady progress.

8. The Board continued to defray the expenses of the four vagrants sent to the Vagrants Home in Colombo during 1915. Fortunately two were discharged during the year. No more have been sent, as the expense of this method of keeping the town free from the beggars who find their way in from outside is prohibitive.

Local Board Office,
Kalutara, February 28, 1917.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE *SANITARY BOARD FOR 1916.*

THE Sanitary Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer, Kalutara; the Medical Officer, Kalutara; and four nominated members, viz., Mr. Cyril A. Jansz, Dr. Herbert de Saram, Dr. F. de Livera, and Mudaliyar Edmund Peiris.

2. Three meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Sanitary Board, Panadure.

3. Exclusively of the balance Rs. 23,733·90 of the previous year, the revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 18,842·41. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,177·98. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 24,398·33, of which Rs. 10,000 is invested in the Bank of Madras on interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

4. Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were done on contract as in previous years and were satisfactory. Two new latrine carts were purchased at a cost of Rs. 685·72. The cement drains on the station road and main road were flushed, and the main road, from the Horana road junction up to the hospital road junction, was watered during the dry weather.

5. There were two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board; one of them had to be removed, owing to the land on which it stood having been acquired by Government for building quarters for the District Engineer. The Public Works Department have promised to build a latrine in its stead, but the selection of a suitable site is awaiting completion of a survey now being made of this portion of the town.

6. There were at the end of the year 140 private latrines on the dry-earth system. This system of conservancy is made use of only in comparatively few houses. The latrines attached to public buildings were also conserved in the same manner.

7. The Board deposited Rs. 5,000 with the Director of Public Works as a moiety of the cost of building a section of the side drains in the bazaar, but the work is held up pending a final decision as to the future width and alignment of the main road.

8. The minor roads in charge of the Board were maintained in good order, and the expenditure during the year on them was Rs. 2,637·48.

Sanitary Board, Horana.

9. The revenue of this Board for the year amounted to Rs. 5,947·10. This includes Government grant of Rs. 3,016·50 given to the Board to compensate for the loss of revenue from opium rent.

10. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,007·37. Rs. 6,192 was deposited with the Director of Public Works for building the drains along the bazaar, but, as in the case of Panadure, the work is held up pending a final decision of the road question. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,796·93, which with the deposit makes a total of Rs. 9,988·93.

11. Lighting and scavenging were done on contract as in previous years and were satisfactory. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board.

Sanitary Board, Beruwala.

12. The revenue of this Board amounted to Rs. 4,678·38, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,220·40. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,559·44.

13. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract and were satisfactory. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board.

14. The present market is too small to meet the requirements of the place, and it is proposed to extend it after acquiring the necessary land.

Sanitary Board, Alutgama.

15. The revenue of this Board during the year amounted to Rs. 4,742·76, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,448·33. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 6,010·41.

16. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract and were satisfactory. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board.

17. An approach road to the new cemetery was opened, running right through from the Colombo-Galle road to Alutgam Vidiya. Besides serving the cemetery, this is a useful connecting road, and is much used. The construction of it was very cheaply carried out.

Sanitary Board, Tebuwana.

18. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,686·77, and the expenditure was Rs. 479·55. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,517·57.

19. There is only one public latrine here, the conservancy of which is done by a cooly employed by the Board. The road through the bazaar was scavenged by the same cooly.

20. A market scheme has been approved, and is awaiting surveys for acquisition of the land.

Sanitary Board, Neboda.

21. The revenue of this Board during the year was Rs. 1,553·20, and the expenditure Rs. 390·92. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,904·45.

22. The road through the bazaar was scavenged by a cooly employed by the Board. There is also a public latrine provided and maintained by the Board.

23. The construction of a small market has been approved and is awaiting acquisition survey.

The Kachcheri,
Kalutara, February 28, 1917.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1916.

THE District Road Committee during 1916 consisted of the Assistant Government Agent as Chairman; the District Engineer, Mr. A. P. Brohier; and four Unofficial Members, viz., Mr. W. G. Dickinson, European Member; Mr. W. H. Hepponstall, Burgher Member; Mr. J. Aloysius Fernando, Native Member; and Mr. J. Ferguson, Additional Member.

2. Mr. N. K. de Silva, the third clerk, after nineteen years' service, retired owing to ill-health on a pension of Rs. 308·20 per annum from September 1. He was succeeded by Mr. D. E. Wijesekera, the fourth clerk, and a new clerk, Mr. D. T. Jayasundera, was appointed on Rs. 300 per annum to succeed Mr. Wijesekera.

3. A meeting of the Committee was held early in the year to consider the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. For other works, the sanction and approval of members was taken by circulation of papers.

4. Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1915 and 1916 are annexed:—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		1916.	1915.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	45,797	45,797
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	61,249	59,334
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	133·74	129·55
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ..	1,815	1,529
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·96	2·57
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	59,434	57,805
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	129·77	126·22
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	56,747	55,177
	(ii.) Performed labour	1	1
	(iii.) Fined	6	21
	(iv.) Imprisoned	10	2
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ..	56,764	55,200
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ..	95·50	95·49
0	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ..	123·94	120·53
1.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	2,101	1,953
2.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	569	652

Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1916 as compared with 1915.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	228,989	—	—	228,989	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour	—	59,334	—	—	61,249	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	54,557		91·94	55,838		91·16
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	620		1·04	909		1·48
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	1		—	1		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		55,178	92·99		56,748	92·65
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,673		2·81	1,960		3·20
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	815		1·37	918		1·49
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	994		1·67	1,038		1·69
(*h*) Fined	21		·03	6		·009
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·001	10		·01
(*j*) Left local area	652		1·09	569		·92
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,156	7·004		4,501	7·34
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. From the above statements it will be seen that there is an increase of 1,915 in the number of men liable and of 1,564 in the number of persons who have discharged their liability as compared with 1915. Ten defaulters were sent to jail out of 275 arrested and produced before me. Of the 10 men sent to jail, 4 were released on payment of fine. Out of 61,249 men in the division officers' lists, only 569 remain unaccounted for. On the whole, the results are satisfactory.

6. A statement of revenue and expenditure for the year is annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	14,696	90
Commutation realized in money	86,517	0
Commutation realized in labour	1	50
Toll grant on minor roads	5,686	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	6,324	0
Miscellaneous receipts	3,061	80
Total ..	116,287	20

EXPENDITURE.			Rs.	c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			33,730	0
Amount expended on minor works :—	Rs.	c.		
In money	39,012	27		
In labour	1	50		
			39,013	77
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment			1,400	0
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..			8,812	57
(*c*) Commission to division officers			7,836	45
Miscellaneous charges			9,063	29
Balance on December 31, 1916			16,431	12
Total ..			116,287	20

7. The total expenditure on roads during the year was Rs. 39,013·77, of which Rs. 26,322·45 have been spent on maintenance, and the balance on bridges, culverts, improvements to roads, and on repairs to flood damages. The number of miles maintained was 120½ spread over 33 roads.

8. Thirty new pipe culverts were built during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,018·32.

9. Five hundred and thirty-five persons gave notice under section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and had the lines of the proposed buildings marked out for them. Thirty-five persons were prosecuted during the year : 27 for building without notice, 5 for damaging roads, and 3 for encroaching. Thirty-two were fined, 1 was acquitted, and 2 cases are pending.

10. Licenses to seize cattle were issued as in previous years.

11. The eleven resthouses in the district were kept in fair order during the year.

District Road Committee,
Kalutara, February 28, 1917.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

Area of Kandy District, 911 square miles ; Population in 1911, 408,429.
Area of Central Province, 2,287¼ square miles ; Population in 1911, 672,258.

I.—Changes of Officials.

In April Mr. E. T. Dyson succeeded Mr. T. A. Carey as Police Magistrate, Kandy; Mr. T. A. Carey succeeded Mr. H. W. Codrington as Assistant Government Agent, Kandy ; and Mr. H. W. Codrington succeeded Mr. A. W. Seymour as Assistant Government Agent, Matale. Mr. A. W. Seymour left for England and obtained a commission in the Army.

2. In May Mr. C. E. de Pinto, Cadet, was attached to the Kandy Kachcheri, in place of Mr. W. G. Nott-Bower, who left Ceylon to take up an appointment in the Home Civil Service.

3. In May Mr. B. G. de Glanville succeeded Mr. T. A. Hodson as District Judge, Nuwara Eliya.

4. In August Mr. L. J. B. Turner succeeded Mr. J. Devane as Assistant Commissioner of Excise.

5. Mr. C. B. Nugawela, retired Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara and Diyawadana Nilame, died in April; Mr. P. B. Nugawela, Ratemahatmaya of Harispattu, was elected Diyawadana Nilame in his place in May.

II.—Important Events.

6. On May 11 His Excellency Sir John Anderson made an official visit to Kandy. The Municipal Council presented an Address of Welcome, and His Excellency was conducted in perahera by the Kandyan Chiefs to the Pavilion gate.

7. On August 17 His Excellency visited Gampola and interviewed the trustees of the Ambagamuwa street mosque regarding the Gampola perahera.

8. On December 10 His Excellency again visited Gampola to witness the perahera, which passed off successfully in the presence of a large crowd.

9. During the year Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of the Rockefeller Institute, opened the campaign against anchylostomiasis, with headquarters at Matale. The villages taken in hand in this district are situated in Harispattu, adjoining the Matale District, the chief centres being Alawatugoda, Vilana, and Ancoombra. A very high percentage of the people was found to be infected with hookworm. After some hesitation the villagers realized that the campaign was intended for their good, and accepted the treatment. The problem of inducing them to change their habits as regards pollution of the soil near their houses is more difficult, but some progress has been made in the establishment of pit latrines.

III.—Revenue and Expenditure.

10. The revenue collected at the Kandy Kachcheri during the twelve months of the financial year 1915–16 amounted to Rs. 1,807,563·38, as against Rs. 1,620,279·75 for the preceding financial year ; that is an increase of Rs. 187,283·63. The chief head of increase was under Licenses : Arrack and Toddy ; the arrack renter for 1914–15 made default of several instalments, which have not yet been recovered.

11. The expenditure on account of Provincial Administration and Clerical Service under the Government Agent during the financial year was Rs. 104,889, as compared with Rs. 101,194 during the preceding year.

IV.—Condition of the People.

12. *Health.*—The public health was very satisfactory, except for six cases of plague. There were no cases of smallpox or cholera during the year.

13. *Plague.*—Two cases of plague were reported at Kadugannawa on March 1—one was pneumonic and the other bubonic—both proved fatal. The Provincial Surgeon is of opinion that infection was introduced by rats or rat fleas transported from Colombo by goods train.

14. The first case from Hatton was reported on December 2. Deceased and his parents are reported to have visited Symonds road, Colombo. Five days after he developed the disease, which proved fatal. The parents of the deceased and the post-mortem cooly of the Dikoya hospital were attacked by the disease, all the cases proving fatal.

15. Parangi continues in Tumpane and Udā Dumbara. It may be noted that these are the two divisions in the Kandy District in which chena cultivation is most practised.

16. *Food Supply.*—Rice, locally grown or imported, forms the staple food, supplemented by chena produce, such as kurakkan, hill paddy, amu, and Indian corn, and by vegetables and fruits, such as yams, peas, beans, jak, and breadfruit. The cultivation of vegetables for the Kandy market and the various Sunday markets in the neighbourhood of estates is increasing, as the sale of vegetables is bound to give a quick and remunerative return. The price of food stuffs, especially imported articles, remained high. Muttusamba rice reached Rs. 7 a bushel, and cooly rice Rs. 5·50 a bushel.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

17. The rainfall was sufficient, and the paddy crops well up to the average. The area cultivated with paddy in the Kandy District is 36,757 acres.

18. The area cultivated with chena produce is estimated at 4,232 acres, of which 2,042 acres are in Uda Dumbara and 600 acres in Tumpane. The chenas yield about 10 bushels to the acre.

19. Coconut, tobacco, cacao, and vegetables are other forms of village agriculture. Tobacco did well in Uda Dumbara; 830 acres were cultivated. Kurakkan is sometimes sown as a rotation crop on tobacco land, after the tobacco has been gathered.

20. Of the six Co-operative Credit Societies in the Kandy District, only one, namely, the Dumbara Society, is making any progress.

VI.—CATTLE.

21. The year was generally healthy for cattle. There were a few cases of hæmorrhagic septicæmia in Kahalla and Katugastota in June, five fatal cases of anthrax in Pata Dumbara in September, and a small outbreak of rinderpest at Hatton in December.

22. There were 71 cases of foot-and-mouth disease in various parts of the district during the year, but no fatal cases. The type of this disease which occurs in Ceylon is not as virulent as foot-and-mouth disease in Europe, and fatal cases should never occur if treatment is taken in time.

VII.—EDUCATION.

23. There are 124 registered village schools in the district. They are as follows:—

Government boys' vernacular schools	53
Government boys' Anglo-vernacular schools	4
Government mixed vernacular schools	5
Government girls' vernacular schools	14
Church Missionary schools	27
Buddhist schools	8
Wesleyan schools	6
Roman Catholic schools	1
Private management	6
	124

In addition to the above, there are 30 schools in the Kandy Municipality, 6 in Gampola, 6 in Nawalapitiya, and 2 in Hatton, making a total of 168 registered schools. The average attendance at the Government schools was 77 per cent. of the numbers on the roll.

24. The following works were completed during the year:—

Butawatta teacher's quarters.
Extension of Handessa boys' school.
Teacher's quarters, Handessa.
Hedeniya girls' school.
Improvements to Maratugoda school.

The following were commenced during the year and are in hand:—

Morahenegama boys' school.
Wattappola boys' school and teacher's quarters.
Wallahagoda boys' school and teacher's quarters.
Uduwa mixed school.

25. Two meetings of the District Schools Committee were held during the year. The total receipts of the Committee were Rs. 21,729·43, and the expenditure Rs. 14,557·67. The Committee passed a vote for providing schools with pit latrines of the type recommended in connection with the anti-hookworm campaign. It is hoped that this will lead to the adoption of more sanitary methods of conservancy by the coming generation. The district is fairly well supplied with boys' schools, but there is an increasing demand for more girls' schools.

26. During the year Mr. P. B. Eregoda was appointed attendance officer, and the appointment was found very useful in connection with school questions.

VIII.—PILGRIMAGES AND FESTIVALS.

27. The Esala Perahera was held at Kandy between August 5 and 18 on a more elaborate scale and with a larger number of elephants than in previous years, this being the first perahera after the new Diyawadana Nilame, Mr. P. B. Nugawela, was appointed. The usual pilgrimage to Adam's Peak took place in February–April, the customary medical precautions being observed.

28. The festival of St. Anna was held at Hatton on July 29 and 30, and about 8,000 pilgrims, chiefly estate coolies, attended the festival.

29. The Esala Perahera of Wallahagoda Dewale, Gampola, which had been suspended since 1912, was conducted by Mr. T. B. Elikewela, Basnayake Nilame, on December 10. His Excellency the Governor was present to witness the perahera, and the Buddhists showed great enthusiasm and satisfaction on the occasion.

IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

30. The total number of cases of grave crime reported in the Province was 1,294, against 1,327 in 1915, a decrease of 33. 362 cases were lettered B (no offence committed), as against 265 in the preceding year; of these, 201 were found to be designedly false. True cases decided in 1916 amounted to 810, as against 896 in 1915. As the latter figure included cases in connection with the riots, the state of grave crime may be said to be normal. It must be noted, however, that there were 26 homicides in 1916, as compared with 19 in 1915.

31. Burglary and theft still head the list of crimes, though there were no serious cases of burglary. The majority of the house-breaking cases take place in the villages where there are no regular police stationed. Thefts of green tea leaf, rubber, and cacao were numerous, most of the cases occurring in the Gampola, Nawalapitiya, and Matale Districts. In one case of theft of rubber from a Sinhalese estate owner's store at Nawalapitiya, the stolen rubber was removed by motor car to the Kegalla District.

32. Cattle stealing is not prevalent in the Province.

33. The percentage of convictions was 33·58, as against 32·25 in 1915. The regular and rural police have worked harmoniously. A marked instance of successful co-operation between them was the raiding at Tembiligala of a notorious party of gamblers who frequented Ulapane and the neighbourhood. The fines imposed on the accused amounted to Rs. 980.

X.—Local Government.

34. Reports on the Provincial and District Road Committees, on the Local Boards at Hatton-Dikoya, Nawalapitiya, and Gampola, and on the Sanitary Board of the Kandy District are attached as appendices.

XI.—Village Committees and Tribunals.

35. Each of the subdivisions of the nine Ratemahatmayas' divisions in the Kandy District has its Village Committee, which maintains the village paths and other works, and contributes to the District School Committee. In 1916 the Committees maintained 1,578 village roads and paths, with a total mileage of 1,116 miles, 540 wells and spouts, 97 bridges and edandas, 201 ambalams, and contributed towards 60 schools.

36. The most important work undertaken during the year was the building of a market in Yatiwawela, near Katugastota, for the villagers of Harispattu.

37. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 30,611·83, and the expenditure to Rs. 33,652·53, the balance on December 31 being Rs. 15,161·80.

38. The total number of cases decided by the Village Tribunals during the year was 8,834, namely, 1,843 civil cases and 6,991 criminal cases; of the latter, 3,887 are school cases. The decisions include 294 civil and 1,049 criminal cases in which amicable settlements were made.

39. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 204, 165 decisons being affirmed and 39 set aside. There were 24 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council; 4 decisions were set aside, 9 affirmed, and appeals rejected in 11 cases.

XII.—Land.

40. During the year 87 acres of Crown land were sold or settled. The purchase price amounted to Rs. 11,250·63, or about Rs. 129 an acre. Europeans bought 25 acres, and natives 62 acres.

41. The sale of Crown land was suspended from August in view of the proposal to introduce a system of lease instead of sale.

42. An extent of 16 acres 3 roods and 21 perches was declared Crown property under the Waste Lands Ordinance. Five preliminary notices covering an extent of 50 acres and 8·12 perches were issued during the year, and are pending.

XIII.—Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.

43. The number of Kandyan marriages registered during the year was 1,045, which is a normal number. The number of dissolutions of marriage granted was 125, of which 108 were on the ground of mutual consent. I am informed that a common cause of dissolution is the failure to give the promised dowry.

XIV.—Labour Ordinance.

44. Eight new estates were registered, bringing the total for the Province up to 1,188. The number registered in 1909 when the Ordinance came into operation was 489.

45. Eleven prosecutions were instituted during the year. Several estate superintendents applied to be allowed to postpone regular monthly payment of wages, but it was pointed out that this was contrary to the Ordinance. Some superintendents appear to be still not aware that it is illegal to withhold payment of wages even at the coolies' request.

XV.—Dog Registration.

46. 11,231 dogs were registered during the year 1916, which is more than in 1915.

47. In the last quarter of the year there were outbreaks of rabies in various parts of the district. The police took prompt steps to destroy stray dogs in these localities, and the outbreak had subsided by the end of the year. No deaths from rabies were reported. In most cases the persons bitten were willing to proceed at once to Coonoor for treatment.

XVI.—Excise.

48. The number of sanctioned taverns for 1915–16 rent period was as follows:—26 foreign liquor taverns, 49 arrack taverns, and 100 toddy taverns. Of these, the license of one foreign liquor tavern was surrendered as from October 1.

49. The Chief Headmen are all agreed that illicit practices are on the decrease.

50. During the year judgment was obtained against the arrack renter for the recovery of Rs. 418,130·82, with interest thereon, being deficit in respect of the arrack rent for 1914–15. Steps have been taken to sell the properties secured, the value of which will cover the amount involved.

XVII.—Irrigation.

51. Palliyawela amuna and Werapitiya Maha-ela, both in Pata Dumbara, are the only irrigation works in the district at present on which rates are recovered. The Elpitiya Raja-ela repairs were completed during the year, and a specification has been prepared for publication. Rates on this work will be recovered from 1917. Cultivation under the ela has already commenced. The completion of this scheme has brought under re-cultivation a large tract of about 100 acres, which had been abandoned for want of a good water supply.

52. *Irrigation Fine Fund.*—A statement is annexed :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	816	21	Refund of fines	34	25
Receipts	180	70	Building a culvert to supply water to fields at Pattunupitiya	35	80
			Survey in connection with improvements to Mahawewa tank	20	0
				90	5
			Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	906	86
Total ..	996	91	Total ..	996	91

XVIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

53. The following works were completed during the year under review :—

(1) Deviation and new 12-foot span bridge at 4½ miles, Dumbara Valley road, to replace culvert damaged by flood ;
(2) Improving roadway and strengthening middle span of the Tennakumbura bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga ;
(3) Visiting apothecary's quarters, Deltota hospital ;
(4) Improvements to the police barracks, Gampola ;

as well as improvements to various roads by bottoming, widening culverts, and cutting back corners.

54. The following works are required :—(1) Police station for Kadugannawa ; (2) eye ward for both male and female patients at the Civil Hospital, Kandy ; (3) an outdoor dispensary for Menikdiwela ; (4) an outdoor dispensary for Udunuwara division.

XIX.—FORESTS.

55. The following is taken from the report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, as regards the work of the Forest Department in the Kandy District :—

(i.) *Protection of Forests :* (1) *Prosecutions.*—During the period under review 10 new cases involving 19 persons were instituted by the Forester, Kandy, and Forest Ranger, Hatton. Out of these cases, there were 8 convictions involving 16 persons and 2 acquittals involving 3 persons.

(2) *Compositions.*—20 cases involving 30 persons were compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests on reports made by the Forester, Kandy, and Forest Ranger, Hatton, and Rs. 401·28 was recovered as compensation.

(ii.) *Timber, &c., supplied to Public Departments.*—

	Rs.	c.
70 cubic yards firewood to Pavilion, Kandy	87	50
288 bridge planks of 816·4·0 cubic feet to Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North	1,893	70
Total ..	1,981	20

(iii.) *Work done by Purchasers.*—The following timber, firewood, bamboos, and other produce were issued to purchasers from Crown forests on payment of royalty during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
15,074 cubic feet of timber	4,731	90
1,967 warichchies	71	15
8,021 cubic yards of firewood	3,842	70
229,429 bamboos and canes	220	30
Other produce (sand, gravel, &c.)	198	25
Total ..	9,064	30

In addition to the above, the following items of revenue were realized, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
Receipts by the Government Agent on account timber, firewood, &c.	759	21
Compensation for forest offences recovered by Forester, Kandy, and Forest Ranger, Hatton	401	28
Compensation for forest offences recovered by Government Agent ..	69	50
Fees recovered by Range Officers, Kandy and Hatton, on account of removal permits	97	50
Total ..	1,327	49

The gross revenue received from all the sources by the Forest Department during 1916 in Kandy District amounts to Rs. 10,391·79.

(iv.) *Free Grants.*—Free grants for timber to the value of Rs. 47·89 were granted during the year.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

56. *The Kandyan Art Association and Kandy Museum.*—During the period under review the Association sold Rs. 21,784·12 worth of specimens of Kandyan art. The value of the stock in hand is Rs. 17,668·38, and there is a balance of Rs. 10,844·47 in the bank to the credit of the Association. The war has affected sales to a considerable degree. Among other things, the Association made eight presentation swords and several sannases for the Government. Two silver cylinders of artistic ornamental work were made by the Association to enclose the addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Kandyan Chiefs and the Planters' Association. The apprentices are still eight in number ; their period of training has been extended for another two years (in all five years). They have made satisfactory progress in brass and silver work.

57. Twenty-one craftsmen competed for prizes at the Nuwara Eliya Agri-Horticultural Show held in April, and five of them were awarded prizes and certificates. Early in the year Mr. L. B. Warakaulle, who had held the Curatorship of the Museum for the last six years, was promoted to a clerkship in the Kachcheri. The Kandyan Art Association and the Museum made satisfactory progress during his tenure of office.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Government Agent.

Kandy, April 19, 1917.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE KANDY DISTRICT FOR 1916.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

DURING the year 1916 the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following members :—

Official.—The Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Chairman ; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North ; Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South (January to October) ; Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South (November to December).

Unofficial.—Messrs. J. B. Coles, Martin M. Smith, Wallace R. Westland, and Edwin Beven.

The appointment of the Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South, was desired in view of the subdivision of the Central Province between two Provincial Engineers.

2. Meetings were held every month.

3. *Watawala Resthouse.*—This resthouse was exchanged in August, 1916, for the Public Works Department bungalow at Kadawala, as owing to the absence of a motor garage and stables at Watawala the resthouse was very little used, and it was found that Watawala was not as convenient a centre for the travelling public as Kadawala.

4. *Horton Plains and Pattipola Resthouses.*—Owing to the continued loss sustained by the Committee on the upkeep of these resthouses, tenders have been invited for the lease of them, with the approval of Government, for a period of five years.

5. *Resthouses.*—The receipts and expenditure on resthouses, &c., are set out in the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Contributions from District Road Committees	10,301	0	Repairs and improvements to resthouses	10,475	87
Resthouse collections	6,878	18	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ..	6,555	81
Miscellaneous	1,071	17	Equipment	2,330	2
Balance on January 1	9,686	38	Miscellaneous	2,939	28
			Balance on December 31 ..	5,635	75
Total ..	27,936	73	Total ..	27,936	73

6. A statement of receipts and expenditure in the prescribed form is annexed :—

REVENUE.			Amount. Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			9,686	38
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—				
(a) From Kandy District Road Committee ..	30,787	25		
(b) From Matale District Road Committee ..	11,186	0		
(c) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	9,492	0		
			51,465	25
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor road ..			734	0
Government grant in aid of minor works			250	0
Resthouse collections			6,878	18
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—				
(a) From Kandy District Road Committee ..	1,700	0		
(b) From Matale District Road Committee ..	500	0		
(c) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	400	0		
			2,600	0
Miscellaneous receipts			1,071	17
Total ..			72,684	98
EXPENDITURE.				
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—				
(a) Principal roads	41,164	25		
(b) Resthouses	10,475	87		
			51,640	12
Pay of resthouse-keepers			6,555	81
Provincial Road Committee's establishment			2,600	0
Toll grants remitted to Kandy District Road Committee ..			734	0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to Kandy District Road Committee			250	0
Miscellaneous charges			5,269	30
Balance on December 31, 1916			5,635	75
Total ..			72,684	98

BRANCH ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Branch Roads Ordinance, No. 14 of 1896.

1. Three new Local Committees, as required by section 14 of the Ordinance, were elected at meetings of the estate representatives, and were approved by the Provincial Road Committee, for the following roads, viz., Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road, Duckwari-Kottaganga road, and Norwood-Campion road.

2. During the financial year ended September 30, 1916, the number of branch roads was 26, the same as in the previous year; the cost of maintenance according to the estimates sanctioned was Rs. 100,190·46, an excess of Rs. 5,117·46 over the previous year, due to increased provision being made for metal and cost of upkeep of cooly lines on the High Forest-Bramley road, and the cost of maintenance of an extra 2 miles of the St. Margarets-Kirklees road. Government contributed out of the revenue a sum of Rs. 49,846, as against a sum of Rs. 50,344·46, inclusive of Rs. 504·91 unexpended balance on account of the previous year, paid by the estates concerned. The number of miles maintained was 134·73, being 2 miles more than last year. According to particulars furnished by the Director of Public Works a sum of Rs. 549·30 remains to the credit of estates on account of maintenance of roads 1915–16, and a further sum of Rs. 313·27 on account of maintenance of bridges over 50 feet span.

Number of miles of branch roads in each district in the Central Province :—

	Miles.		Roads.
Kandy District	48·41	..	9
Matale District	4·00	..	1
Nuwara Eliya District	82·32	..	16

Average cost per mile according to maintenance estimates amounts to Rs. 751·06.

These bridges were previously maintained at the sole expense of Government, and in the year under review the estates were asked for the first time to contribute a moiety of the cost. Some of the estates interested protested against the assessment; it was, however, held by Government that the proposed assessment was in order, and recoverable under the provisions of the Ordinance.

3. The branch road from St. Margarets to Kirklees, a distance of 5½ miles, for the construction of which application was made by those interested in the year 1911, was completed this year.

4. In addition to the maintenance assessment, a sum of Rs. 5,658·64 was recovered from estates to meet the expenditure on special repairs and improvements.

5. As regards the—

Dotale Road.—The Local Committee suggested that the corners on the 10th mile should be benched. The Public Works Department estimated the cost at Rs. 759·37. This estimate has not yet received the sanction of Government. The wear and tear of the surface of this road during the last few years has greatly increased owing to the use of motor lorries, and the Provincial Engineer is of opinion that additional funds for efficient maintenance will be necessary in the future.

Rangala-Nitre Cave Road.—The revised estimate of Rs. 7,188·75 for improving this road referred to in my last report was sanctioned by Government on April 15, 1916, and the work is expected to be completed during 1916–17. This road was erroneously named, and in future it will be known as "Duckwari-Ferndale" road.

Railway Gorge Road.—The improvements suggested have not yet been undertaken, as the estates concerned could not definitely settle whether half the cost of re-constructing two bridges at a cost of Rs. 25,000 should be paid by them.

Norwood-Campion Road.—The improvement of two blind corners, one near the police station at Norwood and the other near Andris Silva's stables, was considered very desirable, and at the suggestion of the Local Committee an estimate of the cost was obtained from the Provincial Engineer amounting to Rs. 1,400. The estates agreed that half the cost be paid by them, and negotiations are being carried on with the proprietor of Norwood estate as to compensation for land to be cut away.

Glenlyon-Preston Road.—Out of the estimate of Rs. 4,151·25 for improvements referred to in my last report, a sum of Rs. 2,332·72 was, according to particulars furnished by the Director of Public Works, spent during 1914–15, and the balance of Rs. 1,818·53 was to be expended during 1915–16.

Bathford Valley Road.—Mr. J. D. Forbes, of Stamford Hill estate, proposed to erect a wire haulage ropeway from a point on this road to Stamford Hill estate factory. The estates concerned and the Public Works Department have seen no objection, provided certain conditions are complied with. Necessary steps are being taken to complete arrangements.

6. Estates' contributions paid during the year are as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
On account of maintenance of roads	50,344	46
On account of maintenance of bridges	848	40
On account of additional works	5,658	64
On account of repairs to flood damages and of temporary cart bridge, Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road (fourth instalment) ..	1,300	72
On account of construction, St. Margarets-Kirklees road (seventh and eighth instalments)	14,389	14
Total ..	72,541	36

7. An important question arose during the year in regard to the assessment of an estate which was contributing towards two roads. The proprietors decided to use another road in the district, and applied to be allowed to pay towards this road, and to be relieved of the payment towards the other roads which they would not use. The provisions of the Ordinance did not empower the Provincial Road Committee to exclude any estate from a district, the limits of which had already been defined, unless such estate had been erroneously included. In order to meet such a case the Legislative Council amended section 6 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1896 by Ordinance No. 38 of 1916.

Estate Roads Ordinance, No. 12 of 1902.

1. Two applications were received by the Committee for the extension of the provisions of this Ordinance to the following roads, viz. :—

(*a*) Alawatugoda-Ancoombra road in the Kandy District.

(*b*) Road from Meddegodde estate to join the Somerset-Craighead road in the Nuwara Eliya District.

The requisite Proclamation in respect of Alawatugoda-Ancoombra road was published in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,829 of October 13, 1916, while the other application is still under the consideration of the Committee.

2. The estates interested in the Rattota-Gammaduwa road, which is being worked under the Ordinance since 1908 with an annual Government grant, have desired that the road be proclaimed under "The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1896," with a view to having the road properly attended to by the Public Works Department. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

3. The following roads are in future to receive grants from Government, viz. :—

Galagedara-Heenabowa road. A sum of Rs. 7,500 towards improvements, to be spread over three years.

Kandenuwara-Wariyapola road. An annual contribution of Rs. 1,500.

The expenditure on the following roads is as noted :—

	Expenditure.	Amount paid from Government Grants.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1. Lantern Hill-Somerset road, 4 miles ..	2,016 65	741 65
2. Vellaioya-Shannon road, 121 chains 20 lines	1,387 0	418 0
3. Barnagala-Pen-y-lan road, 2¼ miles ..	1,685 92	600 0
4. Rattota-Gammaduwa road, 7 miles ..	6,550 0	1,600 0
5. Galaha-Pupuressa road, 7⅞ miles ..	3,000 0	1,400 0
6. Aluwihare-Dullewe gap road, 2 miles 44 chains	1,800 0	600 0
7. Kadugannawa-Paranapattiya road, 5½ miles	3,600 0	1,000 0
8. Galagedara-Heenabowa road, 11½ miles ..	3,500 0	—
9. Kandenuwara-Wariyapola road, 5¾ miles ..	7,500 0	—
Total ..	31,039 57	6,359 65

5. A sum of Rs. 500 was voted by the Local Committee to be spent on improving corners on the Aluwihare-Dullewe gap road. An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,400 was passed by the Local Committee of the Embilmegama-Alagalla road for improving the road from the 4th to the 5½ mile. The expenditure is to be borne by two estates, namely, Andiatenna and Tismode, and the work is now in progress.

Kandy, *March* 1, 1917.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KANDY, FOR 1916.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—

Official :—Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Chairman ; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North ; Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South (January to October) ; Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South (November to December).

Unofficial :—Messrs. W. R. Westland, Charles van der Wall, and A. Vallipuram, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively ; John B. Coles and Martin M. Smith, Additional Members.

2. Meetings were held in each month.

3. No change in the office staff occurred during the year.

4. The collection of commutation money for the year has been satisfactory, Rs. 72,058·50, as against Rs. 71,512 in 1915.

5. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years *1915 and 1916* and the statement of receipts and expenditure of the *District* Road Committee of Kandy for 1916 are *annexed* :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	366,192	—	—	366,192	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	52,187	—	—	52,438	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	47,082		89·78	47,519		90·60
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	249		·45	260		·49
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		47,331	90·23		47,779	91·09
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,922		5·62	2,851		5·43
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	985		1·88	1,288		2·45
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	58		·11	67		·12
(*h*) Fined	2		·03	1		·01
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·01	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	888		1·80	452		·89
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,856	9·76		4,659	8·91
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kandy, for 1916.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			6,743 84
Commutation realized in money			72,058 50
Toll grant on minor roads			734 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			250 0
Miscellaneous receipts			718 32
	Total		80,504 66
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			30,787 25
Amount expended on minor works			26,030 86
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 1,700 0		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	9,073 32		
(c) Commission to division officers	7,945 31		
			18,718 63
Miscellaneous charges			2,253 31
Balance on December 31, 1916			2,714 61
	Total		80,504 66

6. The expenditure of Rs. 26,030·86 on minor works was composed of the following items :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Maintenance, annually recurrent	17,751 11
(2) Improvements	2,421 36
(3) Voted to planters' and inter-district roads	5,608 39
(4) Government grant 1915–16	250 0
Total	26,030 86

The sum referred to in item (3) is spent on a total mileage of 253 miles (cart road 18 miles and bridle paths 235 miles), the work being carried out by the Planters' Associations concerned. Save in a very few cases, the grants are made by the Committee on condition that the estates interested contribute a like amount.

7. The Government grant for 1915–16 was for the Bogawantalawa-Balangoda road.

8. *Nugatenna-Bintenna Road.*—Government has been asked to take over this road, in view of it being a pioneer road opening up a new district, or in the alternative to make an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 towards its improvements.

9. The mileage in charge of the Committee, exclusive of planters' and inter-district roads, is as follows :—

Cart roads :—	Miles.
Metalled	19
Gravelled	17
Natural	59
Bridle paths	129
Total	224

March 1, 1917.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF HATTON-DIKOYA FOR 1916.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure for the years 1915 and 1916 is appended :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	3,961 93	5,097 67
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	2,102 30	2,241 40
Other	1,149 15	300 50
Licenses :—		
Liquor	6,180 0	3,235 0
Opium	1,195 46	1,195 46
Carts, motor cars, &c.	684 50	675 0
Other	293 50	231 50
Rents :—		
Markets	1,706 0	1,689 0
Other	779 75	734 95
Fines	74 50	103 75
Sanitation	1,427 25	1,467 50
Miscellaneous	114 41	728 42
	19,668 75	17,700 15
Balance brought forward	1,497 91	6,993 13
Total	21,166 66	24,693 28

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	1,670 0	1,623 99
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	3,093 51	2,869 98
Office contingencies	369 72	419 54
Cost of audit	44 95	106 42
Revenue services	340 0	631 23
Education	60 0	60 0
Sanitation	6,016 79	6,922 44
Lighting	599 69	616 11
Police	66 18	59 22
Public works :—		
Maintenance	461 56	805 25
New construction	—	900 0
Miscellaneous	1,451 13	1,083 27
	14,173 53	16,097 45
Balance	6,993 13	8,595 83
Total	21,166 66	24,693 28

2. The decrease in the revenue for 1916 was due to two credits of stamp duty on liquor licenses during 1915, against one in 1916. One of the meat markets was closed from April, 1916.

3. The work at the recreation ground was completed. No other special public work was undertaken in the year.

4. *Health.*—There were 2 cases of enteric fever, 35 of chickenpox, and 4 of plague, 1 of which was imported from Colombo, and the remaining 3 occurred among the contacts segregated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dikoya. All the cases of plague proved fatal.

5. *Cattle Disease.*—There were 21 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease and 7 cases of rinderpest, of which 2 proved fatal.

6. 1,003 rats were destroyed at Hatton and Dikoya at a cost of Rs. 150·45.

7. *Lighting.*—The street lighting has been satisfactorily carried out during the year.

8. *Sanitation.*—The public latrines were daily flushed and disinfected and kept in good condition during the year. A new type of dust bin has been introduced, and every householder was asked to provide himself with one for removal of the contents by the scavengers.

9. *Public Markets.*—The public markets were well kept during the year. The beef, mutton, and fish exposed for sale were regularly and carefully inspected.

10. *Bakeries.*—The bakeries in the town are clean and well kept.

11. *Water Supply.*—The question of water supply for Hatton has been under the consideration of the Public Works Department, but no satisfactory scheme has yet been evolved.

12. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: the Government Agent, Central Province; Official Members: Dr. C. E. van Rooyen, District Medical Officer; and Mr. H. N. Worth, District Engineer; Unofficial Members: Messrs. T. C. van Rooyen, A. R. Aitken, and Rev. A. S. Beaty.

13. The Board held nine ordinary meetings during the year.

14. Statements are annexed of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of loans:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	3,025	—	—	3,025	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	1,164	—	—	1,286	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,034		88·83	1,100		85·53
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	10		·85	6		·46
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,044	89·69		1,106	86·00
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	4		·34	7		·54
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	16		1·37	12		·93
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	29		2·49	52		4·04
(*h*) Fined	3		·25	2		·15
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	67		5·75	63		4·89
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		119	10·22		136	10·57
7. Unaccounted for	—	1	·08	—	44	3·42

Statement of Loans, Local Board, Hatton-Dikoya.

Year in which loan was raised ..	1902 and 1904 ..	1913
Original amount of loan ..	1902: Rs. 6,500 .. 1904: Rs. 11,500 ..	Rs. 4,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 14,900 ..	Rs. 2,477·50
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent. ..	—
Rate of interest	3½ per cent. ..	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 468·50 ..	—
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 521·50 ..	Varies
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	November 30, 1925 ..	1921

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1916 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer. The loan of Rs. 4,000 is to be repaid in eight annual instalments of Rs. 500 each, with 4½ per cent. interest on the balance.

Kandy Kachcheri,
February 16, 1917.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

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IV.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF NAWALAPITIYA FOR 1916.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue of the Board for 1916 was Rs. 20,675·70, against Rs. 22,051·36 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,375·66. Nearly all the heads of revenue show an increase. The decrease is due to the fact that the revenue of 1915 includes liquor license fees for 1914 credited in 1915.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for 1916 was Rs. 19,553·08. This includes a sum of Rs. 2,500 placed in the bank in fixed deposit, on which the Board obtains interest at 4 per cent. A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	1,775 82	1,806 76
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	2,163 40	2,393 20
Water-rate ..	2,774 34	2,824 52
Other ..	1,433 93	1,802 86
Licenses :—		
Liquor ..	4,987 50	2,612 50
Opium ..	962 87	962 87
Carts, &c. ..	334 0	489 50
Other ..	137 75	5 0
Rents :—		
Markets ..	1,611 0	1,589 0
Other ..	4,700 55	4,920 0
Fines :—		
Police Magistrate ..	187 50	459 50
Other ..	16 0	44 50
Miscellaneous ..	966 70	765 49
	22,051 36	20,675 70
Balance of previous year ..	14,203 87	8,406 32
	36,255 23	29,082 2
Deduct amount credited in excess on April 25, 1914, and refunded on February 12, 1915 ..	0 5	—
Total ..	36,255 18	29,082 2

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	1,287 0	1,287 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	2,075 8	2,900 4
Office contingencies ..	316 24	640 78
Cost of audit ..	78 1	108 59
Revenue services ..	434 80	231 93
Sanitation ..	6,321 50	5,81[illegible] 9
Lighting ..	2,960 87	3,361 [illegible]
Police ..	40 63	78 98
Education ..	103 50	66 0
Public works ..	3,492 84	2,407 5
Miscellaneous ..	3,238 39	63 95
Fixed deposit ..	7,500 0	2,500 0
	27,848 86	19,553 8
Balance carried over ..	8,406 32	9,528 94
Total ..	36,255 18	29,082 2

2. *Public Health.*—The health of the town during the year was satisfactory. There was no outbreak of sickness of any kind except a few cases of measles. It was ascertained early in December that a plague patient from Colombo stayed one night in Nawalapitiya on his way from Colombo to Hatton. The house was disinfected, and the inmates placed under observation. The measures taken were successful in preventing any spread of the disease.

3. *Water Supply.*—The water supply to the town has been satisfactory during the year under review.

4. *Lighting.*—The street lighting has been fairly satisfactory. All the 13 Wells' lamps were not lit during the year, owing to the difficulty of procuring spare parts on account of the war. 15 new duplex lamps were ordered from Bombay.

5. *Public Latrines.*—Repairs to the public latrines were attended to. They were daily flushed, disinfected, and kept clean.

6. *Sanitation.*—The town drains were flushed and disinfected daily and kept clean. All back compounds of houses were thoroughly cleaned. The conservancy of private latrine buckets from all the houses and railway bungalows in the town is carried out by the Board on a total of about 170 buckets at Rs. 2 each per month.

A survey was made of the swamp near the railway station, and steps are being taken to acquire it. It is proposed to fill up the swamp with ashes from the engine yard, and convert it into a recreation ground.

7. *Public Markets.*—The markets were clean and well kept. The old ambalam in Gampola road was pulled down and is to be converted into a vegetable market. The construction of this building was given on contract for a sum of Rs. 2,750, and the work has already commenced, and will be completed by the end of February.

8. *Eating-houses.*—All kept clean.

9. *Bakeries.*—Revised by-laws have been passed, and the bakeries are kept clean.

10. *Dairies.*—By-laws for the better control of dairies and adulteration of milk were passed by the Board.

11. By-laws were also passed *re* hanging of dirty gunny bags and screens in front of houses and boutiques.

12. *Cemetery.*—The cemetery was maintained in good order. There were 71 burials during the year.

13. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Government Agent, Central Province; Official Members: Dr. H. M. Peiris, January to July, Dr. S. T. Gunasekara, August to December; and Mr. R. J. K. MacBride, District Engineer; Unofficial Members: Messrs. F. J. Fernando, J. A. F. Atapattu, and H. O. Lebbe. Dr. H. M. Peiris was transferred to Colombo after about nine years useful service on the Board. There has been no change in the office staff during the year.

14. There were eleven ordinary meetings of the Board during the year under review.

15. The Town Guard was satisfactorily maintained under Lieutenant M. S. Milne as Officer Commanding.

16. Statements of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of loans are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	3,764	—	—	3,764	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	1,250	—	—	1,371	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,091		87·28	1,193		87·10
(b) Paying double commutation ..	3		·24	12		·87
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,094	87·52		1,205	87 16
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	5		·40	8		·58
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	151		12·08	158		11·52
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	—		—	—		—
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		156	12·48		166	12·10
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Loans, Local Board, Nawalapitiya.

Year in which loan was raised	1899 and 1900
Original amount of loan	1899 ; Rs. 13,400 1900 : Rs. 10,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 16,179·06
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 720·74
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 566·26
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	May 31, 1922

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1916 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Kandy Kachcheri,
January 24, 1917.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

V.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF GAMPOLA FOR 1916.

Revenue and Expenditure.—A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	4,161 94	4,209 65
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	2,954 30	3,287 90
Water-rates ..	2,599 2	2,589 59
Other	609 36	701 68
Licenses :—		
Liquor ..	4,165 0	1,447 50
Opium ..	2,108 0	2,108 0
Carts	777 0	654 0
Other	717 50	558 50
Rents :—		
Markets ..	2,069 18	1,788 0
Other	2,247 65	2,308 50
Fines	336 40	508 80
Miscellaneous ..	641 32	251 29
	23,387 67	20,413 41
Balance of previous year ..	8,180 14	11,229 57
Total ..	31,567 81	31,642 98

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	1,716 0	1,716 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	3,231 96	3,362 70
Office contingencies ..	160 89	203 64
Cost of audit ..	88 90	115 49
Revenue services ..	546 58	379 2
Education (Town Schools Ordinance) ..	192 65	180 0
Sanitation ..	7,278 15	7,366 81
Lighting ..	2,517 33	2,474 93
Police	107 0	92 42
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	3,841 95	3,908 62
New construction ..	399 0	1,409 75
Miscellaneous ..	257 83	244 7
Fixed deposit ..	—	5,000 0
	20,338 24	26,453 45
Balance at end of year ..	11,229 57	5,189 53
Total ..	31,567 81	31,642 98

2. The revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 2,974·26, due mainly to the fact that the revenue on account of liquor licenses in 1915 including arrears for 1914.

3. The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 6,115·21, but this is chiefly due to Rs. 5,000 having been placed in fixed deposit in the Mercantile Bank. A sum of Rs. 1,077·80 was spent in building a retaining wall at the Sinnepitiya reservoir and cleaning up the tank.

4. *Public Health.*—The health of the town was very satisfactory during the year.

5. *Water Supply.*—The expenditure on the Sinnepitiya reservoir has produced satisfactory results. The tank now retains a larger supply of water. The greatest difficulty now lies in the inability to renew the mains, which are corroded and choked in several places. This will, however, have to wait till the price of pipes goes down. The number of standpipes is the same as in the previous year (23).

6. *Street Lights.*—The Board was obliged to stop using the Wells' lights for some time owing to the parts not being procurable locally. These were replaced by ordinary lights. The lighting was, on the whole, satisfactory.

7. *Public Latrines.*—The public latrines were daily flushed and disinfected and kept in repair during the year.

8. *Sanitation.*—The sanitation of the town was satisfactory. The town drains were cleaned and disinfected and flushed as often as possible.

9. *Public Markets.*—The markets were thoroughly cleaned up and painted. Beef and mutton exposed for sale were regularly and carefully inspected.

10. *Bakeries.*—The bakeries were regularly inspected. They were clean and well kept.

11. *Scavenging and Latrine Conservancy.*—The streets were well swept and scavenged and the conservancy of the town satisfactorily carried out. The incinerator built at the end of 1915 works satisfactorily, but the smoke is at times rather troublesome to the people living close by. A chimney may have to be fixed to carry away the smoke. This is now under consideration.

12. *Cemetery.*—The cemetery was maintained in good order. There were 94 burials during the year.

13. *Staff.*—The staff is the same as in 1915.

14. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: the Government Agent of the Central Province; Official Members: Dr. A. Ludowyk, District Medical Officer; and Mr. J. T. van Twest, District Engineer; Unofficial Members: Messrs. E. G. Jonklaas, T. B. Panabokke, and D. S. D. Simon.

15. *Meetings.*—Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year.

16. *Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections.*—A return of collections under the Road Ordinance is annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,521	—	—	5,521	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	1,753	—	—	1,928	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,459		83·22	1,569		81·37
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	8		·45	9		·46
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,467	83·69		1,578	81·85
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	25		1·42	23		1·19
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	5		·28	27		1·40
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	11		·62	52		2·69
(*h*) Fined	1		·05	9		·46
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	133		7·58	199		10·32
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		175	9·98		310	16·08
7. Unaccounted for	—	111	6·33	—	40	2·07

17. *Return of Debt.*—The return of debt for 1916 is annexed:—

Year in which the loan was raised	1901 and 1904
Original amount of loan	1901: Rs. 6,200 1904: Rs. 25,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 26,840
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 776·60
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 939·40
Date when loan will be extinguished	May 31, 1926

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1916 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

18. A perahera was held on December 10 in connection with the water-cutting ceremony of the Wallahagoda Dewale, which was suspended since 1912. His Excellency the Governor visited Gampola on that day and witnessed the procession from a specially erected pavilion. Large crowds were attracted to the town from all parts. Everything passed off in a very orderly manner.

Kandy Kachcheri,
February 13, 1917.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

VI.—REPORT ON THE SANITARY BOARD, KANDY DISTRICT, FOR 1916.

THE following eleven towns are under the control of the Sanitary Board :—Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Kadugannawa, Teldeniya, Mailapitiya, Galaha, Huluganga, and Ulapane.

2. The Board consisted of the Government Agent; the Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North; the Provincial Surgeon, Central Province, Kandy; Mr. J. B. Coles; Mr. Martin M. Smith; Mr. A. J. W. Marambe, Ratemahatmaya of Uda Bulatgama; Mr. R. E. Paranagama, Ratemahatmaya of Pata Dumbara. Twelve meetings were held during the period under review.

3. The Senior Sanitary Officer lent the services of a trained Sanitary Inspector, Mr. P. W. de Silva, and he was put in charge of Wattegama, Teldeniya, Huluganga, Galaha, and Kadugannawa.

4. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure and the balances to the credit of each town for 1916 is subjoined :—

Town.	Balance on January 1, 1916.	Revenue, 1916.	Expenditure, 1916.	Balance on December 31, 1916.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Wattegama	6,540 89	4,032 79	5,524 13	5,049 55
Pussellawa	2,411 83	1,453 18	1,023 17	2,841 84
Norwood	4,391 0	1,531 97	1,004 18	4,918 79
Bogawantalawa	894 35	1,180 12	849 96	1,224 51
Maskeliya	1,842 46	2,188 73	1,820 49	2,210 70
Kadugannawa	1,263 14	2,687 97	2,717 67	1,233 44
Teldeniya	3,654 82	1,582 94	1,186 65	4,051 11
Mailapitiya	723 88	488 8	547 0	664 96
Galaha	2,586 96	1,080 57	1,542 27	2,125 26
Huluganga	1,325 55	729 38	1,111 2	943 91
Ulapane	1,341 2	817 13	651 40	1,506 75
Total	26,975 90	17,772 86	17,977 94	26,770 82

5. *Conservancy.*—The latrines of Kadugannawa have been repaired; the repairs to the latrines at Wattegama, undertaken during the year, will be completed early in 1917. A latrine at Galaha is under construction. The scavenging of the towns was carried out, on the whole, satisfactorily during the year, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and the respective District Medical Officers.

6. *Drainage.*—Extension of existing drains was carried out at Wattegama and Pussellawa. Extensions of drains at Bogawantalawa, Pussellawa, Kadugannawa, Teldeniya, Mailapitiya, and Galaha are under consideration.

7. *Waterworks.*—Repairs were effected to the existing works at Wattegama and Teldeniya. The Board has, in addition, this year supplied the towns of Galaha, Maskeliya, and Huluganga with water.

8. *Slaughter-houses.*—These are in good repair in all the Sanitary Board towns.

9. *Markets.*—Proposals to construct markets at Wattegama and Kadugannawa are under consideration.

10. *Health.*—The health of the Sanitary Board towns was, on the whole, satisfactory. The outbreak of plague at Kadugannawa in March was effectively controlled.

11. *Education.*—The town of Kadugannawa continues as a town under the Rural Schools Ordinance, and the Board employs an attendance officer to look after the progress of the school.

12. *Stray Dogs.*—Rs. 42·74 was spent during the year for the destruction of stray dogs in the Sanitary Board towns.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

Kandy, April 18, 1917.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1916.

Area of Matale District, 928⅝ square miles; Estimated Population, 107,290.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

MR. A. W. SEYMOUR, Assistant Government Agent, left the Island to join the British Army, and was succeeded on April 6 by Mr. H. W. Codrington. Mr. P. B. Nugapitiya, Kachcheri Muhandiram, retired on February 29, after thirty-six years' service, his place being taken by Mr. H. A. Udugama. The following clerical appointments were made, and took effect on the dates mentioned :—Mr. M. B. Medagama, Native Writer; Mr. M. B. Kulugammana, Irrigation and Miscellaneous Clerk; Mr. H. Coswatte, Recordkeeper—all on March 1; and Mr. H. B. Tenne, Assessment Clerk, on October 23.

2. His Excellency the Governor paid an informal visit to Matale on May 14. The Government Agent was on circuit in the district from December 18 to 20.

3. Mr. L. B. Aluwihare, Korala of Udugoda Pallesiya pattu and Basnayaka Nilame of Ambokka Dewale, expired on October 3. The deceased officer had twenty-five years' service under Government.

4. The telephone trunk line was extended from Kandy *vid* Wattegama, and a call office opened in Matale on October 16.

5. The writer was appointed member of the Industries Commission and of the Commission to report on the position of the children of Kandyan and low-country parents imposed by the decision of the Supreme Court in *16 N. L. R. 117 (1913)*.

6. The old cannon, which had lain for years at the Nalanda resthouse, was brought into Matale and suitably mounted in Saxton park.

7. The following gentlemen from the district joined the army during the year :—Messrs. A. W. Seymour, J. A. M. Bond, H. B. Thompson, G. V. Neave, and M. W. B. Ward. Mr. H. B. Thompson has been awarded the Military Cross.

8. It is with regret that I record the names of the following killed in action :—Messrs. A. M. Blair, H. F. C. Horsfall, H. G. Wace, F. B. D. Stalker, G. L. Kidd, A. Hadden, F. Hadden, A. T. Bantock, G. H. Whitfield, H. A. Harvey, G. Craib, and W. I. Short.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

9. The revenue for the year 1916 was Rs. 132,016·47, showing an increase of Rs. 19,082·60, or 16·89 per cent., over that of 1915, which was Rs. 112,933·87.

10. The chief heads of increase were under Licenses, Sale of Toddy Rents, Sundries, Police Rates, and Sale of Stamps. Under Fees of Court Rs. 331·20 were recovered as examination fees. There was a considerable increase under Cattle Branding Fees, Miscellaneous Sundries, and Sale of Old Stores, while Maintenance and Visits and Miscellaneous Railway Receipts showed some excess over the preceding year. Rs. 10,367·05 was recovered from Land Sales, mostly held by the Settlement Officer, as against Rs. 2,436·67 in 1915.

11. There was decrease under the following heads :—Licenses: Court Fines 30 per cent., Fees of Court: Sundries 80 per cent., Hospital and Dispensary Receipts 25 per cent., Opium Sales 2 per cent. The last named is apparently due to the dying out of the old opium eaters. Under Land Revenue, the rent from chena lands showed a decrease of Rs. 730·66, about 70 per cent. less than 1915. This was due to the following causes :—

(*a*) Very few "Crown chenas" were given in the year 1916, 607 acres and 2 roods, as against 1,469 acres 2 roods and 20 perches in 1915.

(*b*) No rent was charged for "claimed chenas," free permits being issued in all cases in 1916 in accordance with Government instructions, while in 1915 a nominal rent was charged.

The revenue of the Forest Department showed a decrease of 26 per cent.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

12. Outside the Local Board area of Matale and the small bazaars the population is almost entirely agricultural. The cultivation of paddy, cacao, coconuts, arecanuts, kurakkan, and other fine grains is the chief industry. A large number of villagers find employment on estates.

13. The staple food of the population consists chiefly of rice and kurakkan, which is grown in the district. Rice is imported for the use of the town people and the estates. Prices of food stuffs were higher than before the war, but were much the same as in 1915.

14. The north-east monsoon of 1915–16 was a failure, and the crops of the northern and eastern parts of the district suffered in consequence. Unseasonable rain, however, fell in what is usually the driest parts of the year at not infrequent intervals. The north-east monsoon of 1916–17 promised (at the end of the year under review) to be as short as its predecessor.

15. The rainfall at Matale amounted to 68·38 and at Dambulla to 47·26 inches.

16. The health of the people was not very satisfactory in the north and east of the district elsewhere it was normal.

17. The number of cases treated at the hospitals and dispensaries were as follows :—

Matale hospital ..	6,786	Paldeniya dispensary ..	8,041
Dambulla hospital ..	5,857	Galewela dispensary ..	9,849
Aluwihare dispensary ..	2,018	Kongahawela dispensary	2,914
Rattota dispensary ..	8,362	Gammaduwa dispensary	2,557
Nalanda dispensary ..	5,692	Maussahiriya dispensary	2,678

18. The parangi hospital at Dambulla treated 2,484 cases, as against 1,363 in the preceding year. The use of arsenious iodide solution employed owing to the shortage of salvarsan due to the war has not the same immediate beneficial effects, and great difficulty is experienced in inducing patients to return for a second and subsequent injection. The disease is endemic in the more backward parts of the district.

19. The number of births and deaths during 1916 was 5,077 and 4,228 respectively, as against 4,414 and 3,495 in 1915.

ARRACK AND TODDY.

20. The arrack rent is part of that of the Central Province. There are 7 taverns in the district. The consumption during 1916 was 24,441 gallons, as against 21,744 in the preceding year; the increase is, perhaps, due to the enhanced price of foreign liquor.

21. The toddy rents were in the hands of small local capitalists. The taverns are 36 in number. The licensing fees for foreign liquor amounted to Rs. 3,117, an increase of Rs. 950 over those of the preceding year. The toddy rents fetched Rs. 77,280, or Rs. 31,464 more than in 1915. There was no marked increase or decrease of drunkenness.

22. The Excise staff consists of three Inspectors, and the improved control has diminished illicit practices. The co-operation between the Excise and the Revenue Departments has been cordial.

EDUCATION.

23. The membership of the District School Committee continued as in 1915, the Rev. D. A. Benjamin taking the place of the Rev. S. F. Pearce, resigned. The Committee met three times. The revenue amounted to Rs. 3,909·45, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,136·31.

24. In Matale town there are 2 English, 2 Sinhalese, and 2 Tamil vernacular schools, as well as 2 vernacular schools provisionally recognized. In the district there exist 30 Government vernacular and 21 grant-in-aid schools managed by the following bodies :—

Friends' Mission ..	13	Buddhist Theosophical Society ..	3
Baptist Mission.. ..	4	Roman Catholic Mission ..	1

25. The new school at Elahera, begun in 1914, opened in May. The school at Inamalawa was closed, the average attendance being only 6.

26. The condition of the school buildings, which in most cases are of a temporary nature, is not satisfactory, but improvements are impeded by lack of funds.

CRIME.

27. The regular police are stationed in Matale town, the force consisting of 1 Inspector, 3 sergeants and 16 constables. Of these, 2 sergeants and 13 constables are paid from the Local Board funds. Crime work in the district is done by the Koralas, assisted by the regular police in difficult cases. The most criminal divisions are Kohonsiya pattu, Gampahasiya pattu, and Asgiri Pallesiya pattu in Matale South, and Matale Pallesiya pattu in Matale East. The northern and eastern parts of the district are comparatively free from serious crime.

28. A new feature is the increase in Tamil crime, to be attributed to the Talaimannar route. This centres round Mahawela on the Galewela road, at which place there is also a considerable low-country element. Small police stations are desirable at this place or Yatawatta, which command the road to Dodangaslanda, and at Rattota. With the establishment of these stations it may be desirable to insist on the investigation of all cases of serious crime in the criminal korales by the police.

29. The Police Inspector's circuit work at Teldeniya and Panwila in Kandy District was abolished, leaving him free to give his attention to Matale. A Police Office was established at the Kachcheri, and the position of the Assistant Government Agent as Additional Superintendent of Police regularized.

30. The question of licenses for dealers in cacao and rubber, which had far exceeded the number laid down under Mr. W. T. Southorn, was gone into, and recommendation made for further legislation as to theft of prædial produce, particularly cacao. In the present state of the law it is next to impossible to bring home thefts to villagers, who habitually dispose of cacao far in excess of the amount which their gardens can possibly produce.

31. A comparative statement showing the particulars of the cases of serious crime during 1915 and 1916 is appended :—

	1915.				1916.			
	Total.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Pending at end of 1915.	Total.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Pending at end of 1916.
Abduction ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Arson ..	4	2	—	1	9	7	—	—
Burglary ..	38	31	—	5	54	45	6	4
Cattle stealing ..	4	4	2	—	11	8	3	1
Grievous hurt ..	19	15	9	3	29	21	8	2
Homicide ..	9	8	5	1	7	3	1	1
Attempted homicide ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hurt by knife, &c. ..	42	28	14	5	32	21	11	—
Rape ..	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
Riot ..	9	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery ..	18	10	1	4	24	8	3	2
Theft over Rs. 20 ..	47	39	11	2	51	33	12	5
Total ..	192	146	50	22*	224	147	44	15

* Of these 22 cases pending at the end of 1915, 21 were held to be true, and convictions were obtained in 10.

32. The relation between the regular police and the headmen have been harmonious.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

33. *Local Boards.*—The only town in which a Local Board has been established is Matale. A report on the working of the Board will be found as a separate appendix.

34. *Sanitary Board.*—The Board consists of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Medical Officer, Matale; the District Engineer, Matale; Mr. U. L. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya of Matale North; and Mr. D. B. Uduwawela, Ratemahatmaya of Matale East.

35. The towns under the Board are Dambulla, Madawala, Kawudupelella, Palapatwela, and Rattota. Their revenues are small. It is proposed to bring Aluwihare bazaar under the Ordinance in 1917. At present little can be done beyond scavenging. Drains are urgently required at Madawala and Palapatwela. A market has been opened at Rattota, but the revenue has not fulfilled expectations; this is largely due to the defective state of the law, by which vendors cannot be compelled to sell in the market.

36. Improved supervision has been effected by the appointment of Mr. G. E. Wanigesekere as Inspector.

37. The following statement shows the state of the funds of each town :—

Town.	Balance on January 1, 1916. Rs. c.	Revenue, 1916. Rs. c.	Expenditure, 1916. Rs. c.	Balance on December 31, 1916. Rs. c.
Dambulla ..	1,035 65	305 33	256 26	1,084 72
Madawala ..	199 28	275 10	242 71	231 67
Kawudupelella ..	528 67	343 2	175 86	695 83
Palapatwela ..	1,011 6	313 28	231 44	1,092 90
Rattota ..	732 98	770 0	682 28	820 70
	3,507 64	2,006 73	1,588 55	3,925 82

38. The assessments of all the towns were revised, and in many cases raised by Mr. A. W. Seymour.

Village Committees.

39. Village works are normally maintained by communal labour. This is the only practical method in the most sparsely inhabited parts of the district, but it is a question whether commutation should not be introduced into Matale South and the more advanced part of Matale East.

40. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees :—

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1915 :—		
Matale South ..	6,091 63	
Matale North ..	1,981 4	
Matale East ..	1,561 24	
		9,633 91
Receipts in 1916 :—		
Matale South ..	2,276 98	
Matale North ..	2,910 61	
Matale East ..	1,795 74	
		6,983 33
Total ..		16,617 24

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments in 1916 :—		
Matale South ..	4,151 31	
Matale North ..	2,451 96	
Matale East ..	1,357 91	
		7,961 18
Balance on December 31, 1916 :—		
Matale South ..	4,217 30	
Matale North ..	2,439 69	
Matale East ..	1,999 7	
		8,656 6
Total ..		16,617 24

41. The new permanent court-house at Wariyapola was completed. A desirable work is the improvement by village labour of the approaches to the Mirisgoni-oya on the road which branches off from that to Ereula and leads through Kibissa on to Sigiriya road to the Trincomalee main road. With this and a few other minor improvements carts could be taken throughout a distance of 14 miles.

42. There are three Village Tribunals in the district. Detailed statements showing the work done by these courts and the number of cases in which appeals were lodged are appended :—

Statement showing the Work done by the *Village Tribunals* for 1916.

Civil Cases.	Matale South.	Matale North.	Matale East.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1916 ..	—	1	5	6
Instituted during 1916 ..	458	370	261	1,089
Pending on December 31, 1916	—	—	8	8
Criminal Cases.				
Pending on January 1, 1916 ..	1	1	2	4
Instituted during 1916 ..	931	566	253	1,750
Pending on December 31, 1916	4	—	7	11

Statement showing the Number of Village Tribunal Appeal Cases for 1916.

	Civil.	Affirmed.	Set Aside.	Criminal.	Affirmed.	Set Aside.
To Assistant Government Agent.						
Matale South ..	5	5	—	24	23	1
Matale North ..	4	2	2	13	11	2
Matale East ..	4	1	3	7	7	—
Total ..	13	8	5	44	41	3
To Governor in Executive Council.						
Matale South ..	2	2	—	2	2	—
Matale North ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Matale East ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	2	—	3	3	—

LAND.

43. No land sales were held during the year. The Settlement Officer's operations extended to the villages of Madawala, Narangomuwa, Rajjammana, Hatamunugala, Makulamulla, Nikawehera, Kirioruwa, and Meda Ulpota, as well as to the game sanctuary and the Weliwita claim.

44. The amount of land alienated by the Revenue Department was 43 acres 3 roods and 16 perches at Rs. 20 per acre. This was all settled on one estate (Lynapitiya).

45. In accordance with the instructions of Government "claimed chenas" in the district are cleared on permits issued free of cost. The acreage cleared on such permits was 3,152 acres and 16 perches. The extent of "Crown chenas" granted to the people for cultivation was 607 acres and 2 roods.

46. A comparatively new feature is the great increase in tobacco cultivation, which is largely financed by Jaffna dealers.

ORDINANCES.

47. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The marriages registered during the year under review were 435, the average villager contenting himself with giving notice and performing the customary ceremonies.

48. In the same period 107 applications for divorce were made; of these, and 8 pending at the end of 1915, 78 were refused and 30 were allowed; the remainder were pending on December 31. Of the divorces granted, 25 were on the ground of mutual consent.

49. The births and deaths registered in 1916 numbered 5,077 and 4,228 respectively, and the marriages under the General Marriage Ordinance 127.

DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

50. 1,886 licenses were issued during the year, and 37 dogs destroyed outside the Local Board limits. No deaths from hydrophobia occurred.

IRRIGATION.

51. The four "major works" in the district are at Kurakolayaya, Bowatenna, Karawilahena, and Pelwehera. The irrigation rates under these small works only amount to Rs. 210·21.

52. The village tanks number 155, of which one was completed during the year. The restoration of 18 is still in progress.

53. On the maintenance of the village tanks a sum of Rs. 742·32 was spent. Rs. 589 were expended on the construction of spills at Moragolla Mahawewa and Nilagama; for the first-named tank also a complete set of 9-inch reinforced concrete sluice pipes were made at a cost of Rs. 80·10. The manufacture of cement concrete pipes was continued.

54. During the year under review 125 cases were instituted for breaches of rules. The fines amounted to Rs. 260·25.

55. A scheme for feeding Kalawewa from the Nalanda and Dambulla oyas is under consideration.

FOREST.

56. The officer in charge of forests is the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya. He is assisted by two rangers resident at Matale and Dambulla. The more important cases of felling timber on Crown land are left to the Revenue Officer.

57. The revenue recovered by the Department during the calendar year was Rs. 5,182·20.

PUBLIC WORKS.

58. Land was acquired at Nalanda for the erection of offices for a District Engineer and staff. The works are in hand.

59. The Pallepola bridge on the Galewela road was completed.

60. *The works needed are:*—

(1) The extension of the Matale Kachcheri, which is greatly congested.
(2) The construction of a new bridge at Diyabubula and the straightening of the Kandy-Matale road.
(3) A new resthouse at Matale.
(4) The conversion of the Kaikawala-Magallewa road into a cart road.
(5) The widening of the bridge between the Residency and the District Engineer's quarters.
(6) A receiving office at Madawala bazaar.
(7) The construction of a road linking up the North road and the Galewela road.

61. The present main linking road is that between Koholanwela and Paldeniya; the gradients, however, at the eastern end are bad, and the cost of converting it into a road fit for motor traffic would be high. The need of a cross road will be felt the more when the Matale District is divided between two District Engineers. For police purposes, if a station is constituted at or near Mahawela, the existing estate cart road from the 25th mile on the North road would be suitable to be taken up by the Public Works Department; its length is only 1½ miles.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.

62. The campaign against hookworm in the district was in charge of Dr. J. E. Snodgrass; Drs. M. E. Barnes, S. A. Winsor, J. F. Kendrick, and F. W. Eastman were also engaged in the campaign during parts of the year under review. Drs. I. E. Meier and de Costa were also detailed by Government for the same work.

63. The Chairman of the Matale Planters' Association is an *ex officio* member of the Committee of Control.

64. The area selected for operations is that part of the district lying between Harispattu in the Kandy District and the Kurunegala District, or the south-western portion of Matale South, some 7 by 10 miles in extent.

65. The headmen of the villages concerned were instructed at headquarters in the nature of the disease. In addition, a magic lantern lecture was given by Colonel W. Perrin Norris, Assistant Director for the East, on November 20, for the benefit of the headmen of Matale South, all the Chief Headmen of the district attending. Rewards have been held out to those headmen whose work is specially commended by Dr. J. E. Snodgrass.

66. The difficulty is to get villagers who do not feel the effects of the disease in its initial stages to come for treatment, and as one man may re-infect a village, it is clear that legislation is needed.

Matale, March 2, 1917.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF MATALE FOR 1916.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Composition of the Board.—The Local Board of Matale consists of six members, three officials and three unofficials. During the year 1916 the members who held office were as follows :—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) ; the District Engineer, Matale ; the Medical Officer, Matale ; Mr. C. Ariyanayagam ; Mr. M. Y. Sally ; and Mr. H. D. Weerasekera. The writer succeeded Mr. A. W. Seymour on April 6, 1916.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. The revenue for 1916 amounted to Rs. 26,377·77, being Rs. 3,342·26 more than that for 1915 :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	5,958 47	6,045 40
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,055 65	3,088 50
Other	1,626 25	2,359 0
Licenses :—		
Liquor	2,712 50	2,012 50
Opium	2,844 0	2,844 0
Carts	443 0	491 0
Other	536 50	653 50
Rents :—		
Market	1,943 0	3,481 0
Other	3,012 28	4,188 84
Fines	432 30	662 38
Miscellaneous	471 56	551 65
	23,035 51	26,377 77
Balance of previous year	6,369 52	7,411 87
Total	29,405 3	33,789 64

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loan	717 76	717 76
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	3,655 16	4,725 56
Office contingencies	207 17	335 27
Cost of audit	134 34	131 85
Revenue services	774 49	885 79
Education	110 0	110 0
Sanitation	4,958 62	5,005 79
Law expenses	50 0	98 25
Lighting	3,225 96	2,111 35
Police	53 64	44 51
Miscellaneous	385 3	351 94
Public works :—		
Maintenance	5,814 63	4,588 50
New construction and charges extraordinary	1,906 36	2,357 91
	21,993 16	21,464 48
Balance at end of year	7,411 87	12,325 16
Total	29,405 3	33,789 64

3. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the years 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	5,792	—	—	5,792	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list liable to labour	—	2,347	—	—	2,353	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Single commutation	2,007		85·51	2,007		85·29
(*b*) Double commutation	16		·68	25		1·06
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		2,023	86·19		2,032	86·35
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	25		1·06	40		1·69
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	201		8·56	165		7·12
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	15		·64	17		·72
(*h*) Fined	2		·09	7		·29
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·04
(*j*) Left local area	81		3·45	91		3·86
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		324	13·80		321	13·72

4. *Establishment.*—Mr. G. H. Leembruggen, Secretary and Inspector, who had carried out his duties with great acceptance, resigned owing to ill-health on July 19, 1916, the Board granting him a gratuity of Rs. 1,275, and expired on October 27, 1916. In Mr. G. H. Leembruggen the Board has lost a trusted and valued servant.

Mr. N. P. Selliah, Sub-Inspector, was appointed Secretary and Inspector on August 5, 1916.

Mr. B. C. Juriansz was appointed Sanitary Inspector on October 1, 1916. He is a trained officer.

Mr. V. H. Tennekoon was appointed Clerk in place of Mr. W. P. J. Perera, whose services were discontinued on July 4, 1916.

5. *Meetings.*—Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year.

6. The health of the town was satisfactory.

7. *Water Supply.*—There was a sufficient supply of water of good quality during the year. The extension of the pipes had to be held over.

8. *Lighting.*—The question of improving the present system of lighting was considered. Steps are being taken to ascertain whether lighting the town with electricity worked on water power is feasible.

9. *Conservancy.*—Two new sites have been selected to erect public latrines on the pit system, as recommended by the Senior Sanitary Officer and the Director of the Anchylostomiasis Campaign. The work will be put in hand in 1917. The practice of burying the night soil in compounds now in vogue is a menace to the health of the town, and the question of improving the present system is under the consideration of the Board.

10. *Park.*—The Saxton park grounds were maintained in good order. A swing and a maze were provided. The cannon, which was hitherto lying at Nalanda resthouse, was brought into town and mounted on a gun carriage erected under the supervision of Mr. H. K. de Kretser, the District Engineer. It is hoped that in course of time many patches of ground at present bare and unsightly will be converted into ornamental beds. The grounds are well patronized, and are useful as a playground for the children of visitors and residents.

11. Arrangements were made with the Railway Department to widen the Gongawela road, which is much used by traffic to and from the station, by the removal of the railway fence between the yard and the road.

12. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall recorded in Matale town was 67·23 inches. February was the driest month, with a rainfall of only ·23 inch, and June and November the wettest, with 7·97 and 9·42 inches, respectively.

13. New pension rules were passed by the Board and approved by Government. A new scheme of salaries for the officers of the Board was also sanctioned.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

Matale, March 2, 1917.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATALE, FOR 1916.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE Committee consisted of the following members :—Official : The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) and Mr. H. K. de Kretser, District Engineer ; Unofficial : Mr. A. Thorp, succeeded on his departure from the Island by Mr. C. P. Anderson, Mr. F. van Rooyen, and Mr. T. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya, Matale South, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively, and Mr. H. Storey, representing the Matale Planters' Association.

II.—COMMUTATION TAX.

2. The amount collected as commutation money was Rs. 25,186. A statement showing the amount collected and the value of labour called out for the last two years is appended :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1915	24,841 77	10 50	24,852 27
1916	25,186 0	15 0	25,201 0

3. The following comparative statement gives particulars of those who discharged their obligation in respect of the payment of the commutation tax or failed to discharge it :—

Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	21,724	—	—	21,724	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	17,910	—	—	18,114	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	16,418		91·67	16,735		92·39
(b) Paying double commutation ..	72		·40	28		·15
(c) Labouring six days ..	14		·8	10		·6
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		16,504	92·10		16,773	92·60
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	320		1·79	534		2·95
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	913		5·10	653		3·60
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	33		·18	39		·22
(h) Fined	2		·01	1		·01
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	138		·77	114		·63
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,406	7·84		1,341	7·40

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

4. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the year 1916 are shown in the following statement :—

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			10,337 5
Commutation realized in money			25,186 0
Commutation realized in labour			15 0
Estate contribution in aid of minor works			993 96
Miscellaneous receipts			1,437 0
Unexpended balance on account of resthouses			85 25
	Total		38,054 26

EXPENDITURE.			
Contribution on account of principal roads			8,389 0
Contribution on account of resthouses			2,797 0
Minor works			9,227 27
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee	Rs. c. 500 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	3,874 85		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	2,505 36		
			6,880 21
Miscellaneous charges			2,122 25
Balance on December 31, 1916			8,638 53
	Total		38,054 26

5. The following statement gives particulars of the expenditure on minor roads during 1916 :—

List of Minor Roads in Matale District.

Name of Road.	Length of Road. M. C.	Amount expended. Rs. c.
Matale South.		
Uhadaranda-Hunasgiriya road	3 0	50 0
Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road :—		
First section	1 40	50 0
Second section	4 0	495 0
Third section	1 40	473 0
Wariyapola-Galoya road :—		
First section	1 0	25 0
Second section	0 50	30 0
Third section	1 0	30 0
Bandarapola short cut	1 0	60 0
Dekinda wire bridge to Kandenuwara road	2 33	60 0
Weragama-Bandarapola road	2 35	481 40
Muwandeniya road	2 0	—
Tenna-Ovilikanda road :—		
First section	1 0	50 0
Second section	3 0	50 0
Ovilikanda-Etapolakanda road	1 40	45 0
Etapolakanda-Bulatwatta bridge	1 40	33 75
Bulatwatta-Dodandeniya road	3 0	292 40
Divilla road	4 25	283 30
Dullewa road	1 20	60 0
Yatawatta-Mahawela road :—		
First section	0 60	500 0
Second section	2 0	169 40
Kotuwegedara road :—		
First section	0 20	—
Second section	0 60	30 0
Owala road	2 0	200 0
Kawateya Amuna road	0 50	107 13
Yatawatta road	2 47	700 0
Total		4,275 38

Name of Road.	Length of Road. M. C.	Amount expended. Rs. c.
Matale East.		
Kaikawela-Kabaragala road	4 0	93 0
Kaikawela-Pallama school	2 0	1,150 0
Pallama-Magallewa	5 0	556 40
Magallewa to Gonamala-ela	6 0	100 0
Gonamala-ela to Demalawadiya	2 0	75 0
Gammaduwa to Kosgolla bridge	3 0	50 0
Rattota to Pallegama :—		
First section	10 0	506 16
Second section	9 0	270 0
Hembarastota road	10 67	101 0
Cattaratenne-Puwakpitiya road	5 0	60 0
Gammaduwa-Puwakpitiya road :—		
First section	5 0	60 0
Second section	3 0	60 0
Puwakpitiya-Kambarawa road	5 0	120 0
Kambarawa-Elagomuwa :—		
First section	2 40	60 0
Second section	2 40	60 0
Nichol-oya road	4 0	300 0
Elahera to Weliwaranagolla	13 0	130 0
Weliwaranagolla-Pallegama	5 0	50 0
Total		3,801 56
Matale North.		
Maningamuwa road :—		
First section	2 0	200 0
Second section	6 0	—
Paldeniya-Koholanwela road	3 75	221 0
Talwatta road	1 0	—
Total		421 0

Summary.

	M.	C.
Length of cart road	71	42
Length of bridle paths	61	33
Length of footpaths	6	0
Length of pilgrims' roads	15	67
Total	154	62

6. In addition to expenditure on minor roads, a sum of Rs. 830·93 was expended on the repairs of five footbridges and improving a river crossing in Matale South and East.

7. The Kaikawela-Magallewa and the Divilla roads require metalling, and it is proposed to begin their improvements in 1917. A section should be completed yearly.

8. The approach to the Matale resthouse was made easier for motor cars at the junction of King street into Trincomalee street at the joint expense of the Provincial Road Committee and the Local Board. A new porch to the resthouse was also built.

9. An agreement was entered into with Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co., by which it is hoped that petrol will be sold at the Dambulla resthouse at a lower rate than heretofore.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

Matale, March 2, 1917.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

Area, 471⅛ square miles; Population in 1911, 155,462.

I.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN ANDERSON paid his first visit to Nuwara Eliya in April.

2. A successful Agri-Horticultural and Horse Show was held on April 24 and 25. A sum of Rs. 1,500, being more than half of the nett profits of the Show, was given to war charities.

II.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

3. Mr. B. G. de Glanville succeeded Mr. T. A. Hodson as District Judge, Mr. R. A. Powell succeeded Mr. W. C. Price as Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South, and Mr. G. H. Bromley succeeded Mr. J. E. Bennett as Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. T. Kelaart succeeded Mr. S. F. John Pulle as Chief Clerk of the Kachcheri, and Mr. J. A. Girihagama succeeded Mr. P. B. Andarawewa as President of the Village Tribunals of Walapane and Uda Hewaheta.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

4. The revenue of this district for twelve months from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, was Rs. 217,800·47, which when compared with the revenue for 1914–15 shows an increase of Rs. 92,274·08. There has been a general increase of revenue under almost every sub-head. The chief increase being under head 3, Licenses: Stamps and Fines; head 4, Fees of Court: Sundries; and head 9, Land Revenue: Rent of Lands and Forest Department Receipts. In January, 1916, Government took over the electric lighting scheme for Nuwara Eliya town. A sum of about Rs. 30,000 has been collected under this head during the nine months from January to September, 1916.

The expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's Department for 1915–16 was as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	23,007	8
Other Charges	12,429	9
Total ..	35,436	17

IV.—ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

5. As far as the Sinhalese population was concerned, those villages which lie in the fertile valleys of Kotmale enjoyed a season of unusual prosperity. The maha paddy crop, there being no yala cultivation, was excellent, and was harvested in good weather. The irrigation system of this portion of the district is complete and very efficient, and does not require to be extended at present.

6. The price of cardamoms, which was Rs. 2·50 per pound in 1914, has never recovered from the effects of the war, and has stood at or about 50 cents per pound during the year. The many owners of small gardens who cultivate cardamoms will accept 30 cents per pound, but there are no purchasers.

7. In Uda Hewaheta the paddy crops were normal.

8. The Walapane crops were good, although the Keenawela-ela, damaged in 1913, is still unrepaired. The field owners have agreed to repair this ela themselves, and the Bolagandewela-ela has also been repaired by the cultivators at their own expense.

9. The Walapane and Uda Hewaheta chena crops were good on the whole. A report of local failure came from Uda Hewaheta, but no real distress resulted.

10. The season in Nuwara Eliya was again a good one, despite the absence of tourists; and a considerable number of officers invalided from Mesapotamia have spent part of their leave in the sanitarium.

11. The tea crop in the district was again exceptionally good. The estimated crop in Dimbula for 1917 is 29,103,500 lb., as against 28,525,500 lb. estimated in 1916. The average price of tea sold in London was 11·20*d.* per pound, as compared with 11·11*d.* in 1915 and 9·10*d.* in 1914. The cultivation of tea continues to extend, somewhere about 1,000 acres being opened in tea during the year under review.

12. The interests of the Tamil section of the community, which comprises two-thirds of the population of this district, are, as remarked last year, entirely dependent on the efficient working and prosperity of the tea industry. The demand for labour being, as usual, rather in excess of the supply, there was no lack of employment. There was no change in the average of the daily earnings of the cooly, which is about 37½ cents to 45 cents per diem, in addition to free housing and medical attendance. Rice has been generally issued to coolies by estates at figures considerably below cost price, and this, therefore, must be taken into consideration in estimating the coolies' daily earnings.

13. The number of Sinhalese working on estates is gradually increasing, and it may be hoped that in time the habit of regular disciplined work will have a good effect on the character of the Sinhalese villager.

V.—HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

14. The health of the district has been exceptionally good, no serious outbreaks of disease having been reported during the period under review.

15. Eight cases of blind or partially blind people were sent for treatment to the eye hospital, and it is hoped that others will be encouraged to consent to treatment before it is too late to effect a cure.

16. Two serious outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during the year, one on Maha Uva estate, where 20 animals succumbed to blackwater, and the other at Brookside. The latter was rinderpest, 27 animals being attacked, of which 17 died and 10 recovered. Both outbreaks were promptly attended to by the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, who was successful in preventing the spread of infection.

VI.—MOTOR TRAFFIC.

17. Motor traffic continues to increase in volume. The figures for 1916 are as follows :—

Motor lorries	20	Motor cycles	114
Motor cars ..	154		

VII.—CRIME AND POLICE.

18. The district continues to be exceptionally free from serious crime.

19. Six cases of homicide were reported, of which 4 ended in convictions.

20. Burglary and theft are the most prevalent crimes. The returns for the years 1915 and 1916 show respectively 66 and 63 cases of burglary and 87 and 111 cases of theft.

21. The regular police and headmen have co-operated well.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

22. The district is well supplied with schools. The school scheme for Walapane is complete, but the District Committee is considering the question of removing the Arukwatta school to Iluktenna, an alternate proposal being to maintain a small school at each place, where the children will receive instruction in alternate weeks. A new school was opened at Tispane in Kotmale, and it is proposed to remove the existing Otalawa school to a more central spot at Sangilipalama.

23. Systematic prosecutions are now entered against parents who neglect to send their children to school, and as a result the attendance at the various schools has been greatly improved.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

24. Very little work was done during the year on minor works owing to the withdrawal of the Irrigation Inspector of Minor Works, Mr. R. Nevins, from the district to temporarily supervise work in other parts of the Province. Mr. R. Nevins has now returned, and several small works can now be attended to.

25. The Udama-ela in Kotmale ceased to be a major work, the field owners preferring to maintain the ela themselves. A similar application was made by the field owners under Mulhal-ela in Walapane, and the matter is under consideration.

26. The Waduwawela-ela, an aided work, will, it is hoped, be classed as a major work next year. The field owners, by a majority, have agreed to put the ela in thorough repair, and hand it over to the Irrigation Department to maintain. It is proposed to extend the ela in the direction of Munwatta, increasing the irrigable area by about 200 acres.

27. The Ma-ela in Uda Hewaheta, which is the biggest irrigation work in the district, was maintained in good order.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

28. *Village Committees.*—Both Rahatungoda and Harasbedda markets are in a flourishing condition. A proposal to erect a Sunday bazaar for Kotmale district at Punduloya is under consideration.

29. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The number of Kandyan marriages registered during 1916 shows a decrease compared with last year. The figures being 151, against 161; while, on the other hand, there has been a large increase in the number of divorces granted. 22 divorces were allowed, of which 21 were cases of mutual consent.

30. *Game Ordinance, No. 1 of 1909.*—Four packs of hounds were registered in 1916, and good sport is reported. One hunt imported a number of fox hounds, but have not been very successful. The hounds are new to the conditions in this country, and several have been taken by leopards. Four cases of poaching were detected. Two were compounded, and in the other two the accused were convicted and fined.

31. *Opium Ordinance.*—The Ordinance continues to work satisfactorily, and the number of consumers is gradually decreasing. The number on the register at the end of December, 1916, was 108, as against 199 when the Ordinance was brought into operation.

32. *Dog Registration.*—The registration of all dogs in the district is being enforced, and unlicensed dogs are destroyed. There was a case of suspected rabies on Scrubs estate towards the end of November, and three coolies were sent to Coonoor for treatment. The result of the examination of the brain of the dog was negative.

33. *Excise.*—No new arrack or toddy taverns were opened in the district. Illicit sales have been reduced to a minimum under the supervision of the three Inspectors appointed for the district.

34. *Pisciculture.*—The Ceylon Fishing Club had a very good season. Besides occasional licenses, 114 season licenses were issued, and 52 fish over 3 pounds in weight were killed. It is noticeable that the fishing is improving yearly in waters at comparatively low elevations, showing that the rainbow trout is susceptible of acclimatization.

XI.—NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT.

35. *Roads and Bridges.*—The proposed Ragala-Mulhalkele road is again being considered, and a fresh trace has been made. The value of this road will be immense, not only as a through road, but also as opening up a part of the district which enjoys an excellent climate and has a considerable population, but remains extremely backward owing to lack of communication with road and railway.

36. The extension of the Uda Pussellawa road to Kirklees has been completed, but a real need is expenditure on this road between Kandapola and Ragala. The railway runs alongside the road, narrowing it considerably, and there are some thirty level crossings in this short 6-mile section, several of which are at blind corners. The whole road should be broadened, and all corners cut back and "benched." This work should be considered as the next public work of importance.

37. Efforts have been made to interest the more well-to-do inhabitants of the village districts in converting paths into cart roads where such conversion is possible with small expenditure, and also improving means of communication by erecting bridges. The Kotmale Gansabhawa are voting money for the conversion of the present Gansabhawa road from Nugawela to Dipegoda, the proposal being to construct a gravelled road on a good foundation further and further into this centre of population as funds permit. This proposal is simplified by the existence of a trace, and, if successful, the project can be extended and assistance asked from the funds of the Colony.

XII.—SANITARY BOARD.

38. Twelve small towns are controlled by the Nuwara Eliya District Sanitary Board, consisting of the Assistant Government Agent; the Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South; the District Medical Officer; and four nominated members, viz., Messrs. A. M. Cooper, C. B. Coleman, K. B. Welagedera, and S. M. Whale.

39. The following statement shows the financial position of each of the towns :—

	Balance on December 31, 1915.	Revenue, 1916.	Expenditure, 1916.	Balance on December 31, 1916.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Nanu-oya	1,046 44	3,673 11	2,020 76	2,698 79
Talawakele	12,005 27	6,448 68	6,189 26	12,254 59
Dimbula	330 99	323 84	765 26	248 57
Lindula	986 14	462 80	851 43	597 51
Agrapatana	351 46	676 29	1,102 61	225 14
Tillicoultry	2,351 59	1,037 1	479 71	2,458 89
Kotagala	1,158 52	329 64	326 50	1,161 66
Punduloya	3,842 66	1,011 17	435 75	4,418 8
Kandapola	98 74	367 4	425 88	39 90
Ragala	5,379 20	1,341 10	722 14	5,998 16
Padiyapelella	1,684 84	757 67	731 37	1,811 14
Hanguranketa	93 92	362 88	450 49	6 31

40. *Conservancy.*—The work of conservancy and scavenging has been satisfactorily carried out in all the towns. Extensive repairs have been effected to the latrines at Talawakele and Dimbula at a cost of Rs. 1,367 and 450, respectively, and refuse destructors have been constructed at Lindula and Agrapatana costing Rs. 242·70 and Rs. 300, respectively.

41. *Drainage.*—Repairs to existing drains at Talawakele were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,220.

42. *Waterworks.*—Repairs were effected to the works at Talawakele and Nanu-oya at a cost of Rs. 173·53 and Rs. 275·81, respectively. A sum of Rs. 75·24 has been spent for fixing a water tap for flushing the drains at Lindula and for general use.

43. *Slaughter-houses.*—These are in good repair. A sum of Rs. 117 was spent at Talawakele cattle slaughter-house for painting roof, fixing doors, &c., and a sum of Rs. 88 was spent on repairs to Ragala slaughter-house.

44. *Meat Market.*—The question of erecting a meat market at Talawakele has been finally determined. A site was surveyed and arrangements were made for its acquisition, but latterly the site had to be abandoned owing to its close proximity to the resthouse. A new site is under consideration.

45. *Stray Dogs.*—Steps were taken to destroy all unlicensed and stray dogs within the Sanitary Board towns, the work being carried out by the police.

46. *Health.*—The health of the inhabitants of the Sanitary Board towns was good.

Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri,
February 27, 1917.

M. M. WEDDERBURN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1916.

DURING the year under review the following changes took place in the membership of the Committee :—Messrs. A. J. Austin Dickson, G. F. Bartholomeusz, and E. F. Edirisinghe were appointed European, Burgher, and Native members, respectively; Messrs. E. V. Long and J. S. Armstrong were appointed Additional Members; and Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South, was appointed Official Member.

2. A sum of Rs. 5,622·32 was expended on bridges out of the Government re-vote of Rs. 7,103·87 appearing in the supplementary estimates for 1915–16. Arrangements are being made for the expenditure of the balance on bridges during the year 1917.

3. A sum of Rs. 12,769·89 was spent on minor works in 1916. This item includes the expenditure of Rs. 5,622·32 mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the district has been satisfactory, and the roads have been kept in fair order, considering the available funds. Over half of the population of the district is exempt from the payment of commutation tax, being Indian immigrant labourers.

5. The various Planters' Associations materially assist the Committee by taking charge of the upkeep of most of the roads in the planting districts.

6. The upkeep of minor roads in this district is rendered difficult owing to heavy rains and the steep nature of the country, and with a view to surmounting this difficulty, an experiment has been made in Uda Hewaheta, the District Road Committee and the Gansabhawa jointly appointing an Inspector, who is in charge of all Village Committee roads and District Road Committee roads, except those kept up by the various Planters' Associations. This Inspector maintains a small but more or less permanent labour force, and is in a position to deal promptly with damage to roads caused by heavy rains, while continuous work on all roads in turn allows of much better results than spasmodic attention when labour is available. This experiment has had such good results in Uda Hewaheta that it has been extended to Kotmale, and it is anticipated that in two or three years the roads should be in such good order that the cost of their upkeep will be greatly lessened, and money will be available for much-needed bridges and other works.

7. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances and a statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1916 are hereto annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. One-fifth of inhabitants of district by latest Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Local Board towns	—	12,026	—	—	12,026	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	15,311	—	—	15,380	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	14,220		92·87	14,307		93·02
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	61		·40	34		·22
(*c*) Labouring six days	3		·02	5		·03
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		14,284	93·29		14,346	93·27
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	526		3·44	455		2·97
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	149		·98	165		1·07
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	91		·59	120		·78
(*h*) Fined	3		·02	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	258		1·68	294		1·91
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,027	6·71		1,034	6·73
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.

		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916		8,047 18
Commutation realized in money		21,562 50
Commutation realized in labour		7 50
Miscellaneous receipts		1,345 66
Total ..		30,962 84

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payment on account of principal roads and resthouses ..		9,492 0
Amount expended on minor works		12,769 89
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	400 0	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	2,887 51	
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	1,793 93	
		5,081 44
Miscellaneous charges		852 65
Balance on December 31, 1916		2,766 86
Total ..		30,962 84

Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri,
February 27, 1917.

M. M. WEDDERBURN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1916.

Members.—During the year Mr. Walter C. Price was succeeded by Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South, as an Official Member.

2. *Revenue.*—The revenue of the Board, including the balance brought forward (Rs. 73,001·47), amounted to Rs. 151,763·60, and the expenditure to Rs. 115,113·33. The sum of Rs. 47,033·44 standing to the credit of the electric lighting scheme was transferred to Government when the scheme was taken over by Government in January, 1916.

3. *Sanitation.*—During the year the general health of the town was good, but there were a few cases of chickenpox, measles, &c. On the recommendation of the Medical Officer six additional latrine coolies and six additional scavenging coolies were engaged. A public latrine was erected for the use of the residents of Kelegala, and a sum of Rs. 687·28 was spent on the acquisition of land required for extending the sewage farm.

4. *Model Dwellings.*—There is a great demand for rooms in these dwellings, and steps should be taken as soon as funds permit to construct more model dwellings and prevent overcrowding in the poorer quarters of the town. A sum of Rs. 1,248·88 was spent on cementing the floors of several rooms in model dwellings Nos. 2 and 4 and trenching the ground in front of the buildings. The outlay involved has been justified by the results, as dampness has disappeared.

5. *Waterworks.*—The enlargement of the main from 4 inch to 6 inch from the armoury to the bridge near the Kachcheri was carried out at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,000. As the water in the present reservoir runs very low during continued dry weather, necessitating the shutting off of water for several hours during the day, the Board is considering the question of a larger storage reservoir capable of holding a supply for about three days' consumption, as recommended by the Director of Public Works. Levels, &c., have been taken, and the Board hopes to be able to reserve Rs. 10,000 from its funds to meet a part of the cost.

6. *Park.*—The park is enjoying continued popularity as a pleasure ground, especially among the children of residents and visitors.

7. *Drainage.*—Cement concrete drains were constructed along Long street, and the appearance of this part of the town has greatly improved in consequence. The open drain on the golf course opposite the National Bank, which received the drainage of a large number of houses in Hill street, was replaced by an earthenware pipe drain. The cost was shared by the Board and the Golf Club.

8. *Footpaths.*—The construction of a path from Scandal corner to Nanu-oya corner has been taken in hand, and the whole length will be completed in 1917. The portion already completed is a great improvement, pedestrians being removed from the dangers of vehicular traffic on this narrow road.

9. *Slaughter-house.*—An additional slaughtering room, necessitated by the by-law which forbids the killing of animals in the presence of other animals, has been constructed. The butchers were at first averse to this by-law, but they have now become reconciled to it.

10. *Manure.*—Energetic steps have been taken to enforce the by-law relating to the disposal of manure with a view to diminishing the house-fly nuisance, which exists during the dry weather.

11. *Bandicoots.*—These rodents are proving troublesome. They are very difficult to get at, and the Board has not discovered any really effective method of dealing with them. The Board pays Re. 1 for every bandicoot destroyed, but even this incentive is not proving successful. They are specially destructive in vegetable gardens, the racecourse, the Ladies' Golf Links, and the park.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the Years 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area according to the latest Census	5,026	—	271·96	5,026	—	256·42
2. Number of resident males by division officer's roll reported liable to labour ..	—	1,848	—	—	1,960	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,543		83·50	1,629		83·11
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	23		1·24	24		1·23
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,566	84·74		1,653	84·34
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	56		3·03	67		3·42
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	35		1·89	48		2·45
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	57		3·09	58		2·96
(*h*) Fined	—		—	1		0·05
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	41		2·22	42		2·14
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		189	10·23		216	11·02
7. Unaccounted for	—	93	5·03	—	91	4·64

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1915 and 1916.

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes	35,249 82	34,376 29
Licenses	7,165 4	10,466 63
Rents	12,535 92	15,614 95
Fines	1,653 75	909 0
Miscellaneous	38,123 1	17,395 26
Balance brought forward from preceding year	45,323 36	73,001 47
Total ..	140,050 90	151,763 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Cost of administration	12,012 88	12,664 15
Loans	10,517 46	11,157 46
Public works	13,840 66	14,000 45
Miscellaneous	26,846 62	71,884 77
New works	3,831 81	5,406 50
Balance on December 31	73,001 47	36,650 27
Total ...	140,050 90	151,763 60

Statement of Debt.

Debt on January 1, 1916.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred and for what cause.	Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment under which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Balance due on December 31, 1916.
Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
128,273 12	Government of Ceylon	These loans have been consolidated, and 4½ per cent. paid on the original amount. 3½ per cent. on Rs. 154,617·54 will be credited to interest, and the remainder invested as sinking fund	August 11, 1894 for building market	Annual amount paid for sinking fund, Rs. 2,280·84 Annual amount paid for interest, Rs. 5,411·62	14,000 0	44951 41	125,992 28
			September 23, 1896, for building market		6,000 0		
			November 17, 1897, for construction of waterworks		78,061 13		
			April 14, 1898, for construction of reading room and library		9,000 0		
			January 23, 1901, for acquisition of land for the park		10,000 0		
			October 21, 1902, for construction of model dwellings and extension of waterworks		13,882 56		
			February 11, 1904, for construction of Town Hall and assembly rooms		36,000 0		
			In 1905 for construction of Town Hall and assembly rooms (additional loan)		4,000 0		
22,500 0	Do. ..	4½ per cent. ..	August 1, 1910, for building concrete drains, markets, &c.	Annual amount paid for sinking fund, Rs. 500 Annual amount paid for interest, Rs. 1,125	25,000 0	3,000 0	22,000 0
6,000 0	Do. ..	4 per cent. ..	April 8, 1915, for effecting improvements to the waterworks	Repayable by six annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 Annual amount paid for interest, Rs. 240	6,000 0	1,000 0	5,000 0

Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri,
February 27, 1917.

M. M. WEDDERBURN,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

Area of Province, 2,146½ square miles. | Population of the Province, 660,112.
Area of the Galle District, 652½ square miles. | Population of the Galle District, 309,946.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

HEAVY rain in May resulted in floods, which were most severely felt in the Bentota and Induruwa divisions of Bentota-Walallawiti korale. But throughout the district important roads and bridges were damaged, many houses were swept away, and much injury was done to paddy crops and gardens. The poorer villagers were assisted in the rebuilding of their houses by free grants of the necessary timber.

2. His Excellency the Governor visited Galle on July 24 and spent two days in the district. His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Council and Chief Headmen at the pavilion on the esplanade, inspected the public offices, motored to various places of interest, and received many of the chief residents at a series of functions at the Residency. His Excellency then proceeded to Matara, Tangalla, and Hambantota, accepting addresses of welcome and assurances of loyalty at each place. The towns and parts of the high roads were tastefully decorated by the Mudaliyars and others in honour of the occasion. His Excellency finally visited Tissamaharama, and left the Province by the Haputale route.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

3. Mr. G. F. Roberts, Police Magistrate, &c., Galle, was appointed Police Magistrate, &c., Colombo, from March 10, and was succeeded by Mr. N. J. Luddington.

Mr. T. Reid was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Matara, from April 26, *vice* Mr. G. F. R. Browning, who went on leave.

Mr. L. J. B. Turner, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Southern Division, was transferred to North-Western Division, *vice* Mr. J. Devane, who succeeded Mr. Turner in the Province on August 15.

Mr. R. B. Naish, Cadet, Galle Kachcheri, was appointed Police Magistrate, &c., Avissawella, from August 21.

Mr. H. J. V. Ekanayake, Police Magistrate, &c., Balapitiya, was appointed to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, &c., Tangalla, from November 1, *vice* Mr. F. D. Peries, who is on sick leave.

Mr. A. H. Egan, Office Assistant, Galle Kachcheri, was appointed Police Magistrate, &c., Balapitiya, from October 9, and Mr. W. O. Stevens from Batticaloa succeeded him.

Mr. R. F. Morris, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, was relieved by Mr. O. W. Henman in December.

REVENUE.

4. The revenue of the Galle District in the financial year 1915–16 was Rs. 1,149,108·29, Rs. 92,094·24 more than the previous year. The largest increases were under "Licenses" (Arrack Rent), Rs. 178,935·54; "Fees of Court," due to enhanced payments by the Municipal Council for the police employed within its limits, and "Land Revenue," Rs. 8,668·34. "Land Sales" fell from Rs. 98,409·87 to Rs. 38,188·90, the sale of Crown land having been practically stopped pending settlement of the details of the proposed leasing system. "Customs" and "Port Dues, &c.," decreased by Rs. 53,515·66.

The gross Railway Receipts at the stations of the Southern Province were Rs. 1,239,636·39, as compared with Rs. 950,532·75 in the previous year. This revenue is not brought to account in the Kachcheries of the Province.

5. The Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle (Mr. M. M. Anthonisz), furnishes the following report on the work of the port :—

Imports.—The total revenue collected at this port in 1916 amounted to Rs. 343,362·02, being a decrease of Rs. 118,083·65 over that of the preceding year.

The amount collected under head "Grain" was Rs. 215,110·21, being a decrease of Rs. 127,766·21 compared with the previous year. No sugar was imported in 1916, due no doubt to the fact that sugar has risen considerably in price. The duty on sugar in 1915 was Rs. 14,715·55. Grain is now very largely imported by rail from Colombo.

Port Dues (including Sunday penalty) amounted to Rs. 8,849·32, a decrease of Rs. 8,674·40 over the figures of the previous year.

Exports.—The following is a comparative statement of the principal exports :—

		1915.	1916.	Decrease.
Coconuts (fresh)	No.	142,721	100,523	42,204
Coconut oil	cwt.	64,706	47,519	17,187
Plumbago	cwt.	22,423	19,757	2,666
Coir yarn	cwt.	77,489	70,515	6,974
Tea	lb.	114,235	92,356	21,879
Poonac	cwt.	1,510	—	1,510
				Increase.
Rubber	lb.	106,782	141,944	35,162
Copra	cwt.	714	4,225	3,511
Citronella oil	lb.	38,726	342,008	303,282

From the above statement it will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the export of rubber, copra, and citronella oil in the year under review compared with the figures of the preceding year, while coconuts (fresh), tea, coconut oil, and plumbago show a decrease.

It is interesting to note that, although the quantity of plumbago exported in 1916 is less than that shipped in 1915, the duty collected is in excess of the previous year :—

	Cwt.	Duty. Rs. c.
1915	22,423 ..	5,605 83
1916	19,757 ..	14,324 72

This, of course, is due to the new *ad valorem* duty on plumbago, and also a considerable rise in the price.

Shipping.—There is a falling off in the number of vessels putting in here. In 1915 there were 54 and 40 in 1916, a decrease of 14. There were 16 boats which took cargo for London from here during the year.

Coaling.—Eight British vessels called for bunkers, as against 6 the preceding year. One Swedish boat put in for water and provisions. During the year under review 3,607 tons of coal were imported, and 7,436 tons were sold as bunker coal.

Registered and Ordinary Letter Packets.—During the year 163 packets sent to the Customs from the Post Office for examination and collection of duty were disposed of. The total value of the contents was approximately Rs. 2,021·15.

Wrecks.—The ss. "Bathampton" with a cargo of salt was wrecked off the coast of Hambantota on February 27, 1916. All hands, numbering 27, were saved with their personal effects. A sum of Rs. 4,267·94 gross was realized by the sale of salved goods.

Improvements to Customs Premises.—The new export jetty, the quay wall, and export shed were completed during the year, and have been in use since October last. The need for another crane at the export jetty is felt at times, when large pipes of oil, &c., have to be unloaded. The No. 1 Warehouse (the old King's Warehouse) had to be given over to the Public Works Department some months ago in connection with the repairs to the whole block of buildings extending from the Club to the District Court. The old boarded upper floor is being replaced by a reinforced concrete one, and the entire roof is being strengthened by means of iron trusses.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, HEALTH, &C.

6. The state of the Galle District generally during the year may be described as one of prosperity tempered by high prices. The plumbago boom brought plenty of work, high wages, and big profits; but the people had to pay more for the imported articles, which are yearly coming to be regarded by them as necessaries rather than luxuries.

The paddy crops were fair. Vegetable cultivation, which under encouragement and assistance has increased very greatly during the war, was an important factor in the food supply, though it suffered in places from the floods. The fish harvest was rather above the average. Coir yarn workers, who rank among the poorest of the population, would have suffered considerably from the depression in that industry, due to the war, had they not had an alternative resource in the plumbago mines and curing sheds.

The health of the people was satisfactory. There were the usual outbreaks of measles and chicken-pox and some cases of dysentery, but no serious epidemic.

INDUSTRIES.

7. The chief industries of Galle, after the great tea and rubber plantations, are paddy cultivation; coconut growing, with its numerous branches: distilling, the manufacture of copra, coir yarn, and oil; sea, river, and lake fishing; plumbago mining; cinnamon growing and peeling. All these flourished during the war, except coir yarn, copra, and oil, which suffered depression for want of shipping.

The planting up with rubber of all the available small village lots is becoming very general throughout the district. Paddy fields covered with silt become rubber gardens, and the same product is gradually pushing out cinnamon and citronella.

Plumbago boomed during the year. The mineral is found here oftener in easily accessible pockets than deep-lying veins, and crops up in the most unexpected places. It can be worked with little outlay of capital, and many a villager has dug up a small competence in his garden.

A less remunerative, but actively followed, industry is lime burning, and the supply of coral for the purpose to the Colombo firms. The collection of coral on the shore and the breaking of the reef for the purpose are prevented as far as possible on account of the danger of erosion which ever threatens our coast, so the imprudent villager digs up the foundation of his garden and paddy field, realizes a good immediate return for his labour, and converts his land into a useless swamp. I am not sure that steps should not be taken to stop this selfish practice, which is growing very common.

CREDIT SOCIETIES.

8. The following statement explains the working of the credit societies of the Galle District :—

	Number of Shares.	Number of Shares sold.	Number of Members.	Amount paid on account Shares. Rs. c.	Amount of Loans given to Members. Rs. c.	Amount of Interest received. Rs. c.	Amount of Loans outstanding. Rs. c.
Gangaboda Pattu	.. 1,000	.. 610	.. 53	.. 610 0	.. 350 0	.. —	.. 350 0
Hinidum Pattu	.. 1,000	.. 516	.. 84	.. 258 0	.. 475 0	.. 46 70	.. 96 0
Talpe Pattu	.. 5,000	.. 600	.. 106	.. 1,200 0	.. 1,722 0	.. 93 34	.. 1,070 50
Four Gravets	.. 2,000	.. 850	.. 178	.. 609 50	.. 843 0	.. 27 60	.. 557 0
Wellaboda Pattu	.. 4,000	.. 1,355	.. 57	.. 488 50	.. 100 0	.. 17 0	.. 482 0

CATTLE.

9. There was no murrain or hoof disease in the district during the year, and the cattle throve as well as they could with the scant care bestowed on them and the lack of suitable pasture. They are still left to roam the villages in search of nourishment, which they find in the paddy fields to the detriment of the crops, and on the roadsides to the serious loss of their owners. The persistence with which the people continue to allow their cattle to stray on the roads is astonishing. In my previous reports I have explained that the headman of the division is fined for every reliable report of stray cattle. He also receives a substantial reward for every conviction of an owner, and the courts now recognize the futility

of nominal fines. 558 cases were instituted during the year, and the fines aggregated Rs. 5,297·43 in the Galle District alone. This is a large sum to pay for side drain pasturage, and I hope the people will some day learn that it is more economical to dispose of useless cattle and take proper care of a smaller number of superior animals. The procedure above described is only applied to roads on which motor traffic is fairly common.

EDUCATION.

10. The members of the Galle District School Committee were the Government Agent, Southern Province, Chairman; the Director of Education; Rev. Father J. Cooreman, S.J., Galle; Rev. W. J. T. Small, Richmond College, Galle; Mr. F. L. Woodward, Mahinda College, Galle; Rev. G. A. Purser, Dodanduwa; Gate Mudaliyar J. P. Goonetilleke, Hikkaduwa. The income of the Committee was Rs. 13,215·70, the expenditure Rs. 8,103·52.

There are 66 Government schools in the district, of which 57 underwent repairs at a cost of Rs. 2,476·23. The Polpogoda, Niyagama, Opata, and Millewa boys' school gardens were fenced. Galwehera school was provided with a well. The new Ambana girls' schoolhouse and the extension of the Weliwitiya boys' school were finished. The new building for the Telikada and Tawalama girls' schools are nearing completion. The following new buildings were commenced: the Kimbiya girls' school, the Weliwitiya boys' school, the Hungantota boys' school; also extensions of the Horadugoda boys' school, the Walpita boys' school, the Gonnagala boys' school. Dedduwa, Kottawa, Polpogoda, Magedara, and Hiyare schools were provided with latrines; and kitchens were built for Opata, Galwehera, Dedduwa, and Millewa schools.

The Government schools, with those maintained by missionary effort and private enterprise, satisfy the requirements of the district fairly well, though it is desirable to increase gradually the number of girls' schools.

CRIME AND POLICE.

11. The criminal statistics are more gratifying than for many years past. The number of grave offences reported in the Province was 1,489, against 1,812 in 1915 and 1,793 in 1914. There were 25 cases of homicide (41 in 1915), of which one was an act of self-defence. "Sudden quarrels" are the cause assigned to 7 cases; "jealousy over women" is said to be the motive in 5 cases. The knife was responsible for 14 of these deaths. Cases of hurt with the knife, crimes of violence generally, cattle stealing, and burglary show a very marked decrease. "Thefts over Rs. 20" are the only unsatisfactory form of offence; the increase is attributed by the Superintendent of Police to the desire to bring cases of petty theft under police inquiry. With this object the value of the property stolen is falsely stated, though it is difficult to prove such misrepresentation.

In the Galle District the position is very pleasing. There were 393 cases of grave crime found to be true compared with 613 last year, and 132 convictions (55 pending). Burglary, as usual, heads the list with 155, thefts over Rs. 20 78, grievous hurt 41, hurt with the knife 65. The chief cause of the general improvement is probably the prosperity of the people, due to the abundance of work and high wages offered by the plumbago and other industries.

The work of the police was of a high order. Crime was promptly and keenly investigated, the superior officers setting their subordinates an excellent example in zeal, energy, and devotion to duty. The headmen generally bore their share of the burden creditably, and the relations between the two bodies were, on the whole, satisfactory.

GALLE MUNICIPALITY.

12. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue for the year was Rs. 162,938·92, which is higher than that of 1915 by Rs. 8,777·75 and over the average of the five years 1911–15 by Rs. 8,452. The expenditure was Rs. 146,729·75, or less than that of 1915 by Rs. 11,925.

Loans.—The Council's funded debt on December 31, 1916, was Rs. 265,920·04. The borrowing powers stood at Rs. 601,368·96.

Infectious Diseases.—The infectious diseases reported were sporadic, and did not assume the form of an epidemic at any time. Those reported were chickenpox 102, measles 7, continued acute diarrhœa 8, tuberculosis 7, and diphtheria 1.

Sanitation was satisfactory.

Drainage.—In view of the large estimate of a private survey agency for a survey of the town for the drainage scheme, the advice of the Deputy Director of Public Works was obtained. He recommended for many reasons that the work should be done by the Surveyor-General's Department, and selected two areas to be taken in hand at once. The expenditure for surveying and levelling one of the areas has been sanctioned by the Council, and the cost of the work in the other area will also be provided when the Surveyor-General is able to undertake it. Surface drains were repaired and kept in order.

Roads.—The roads were maintained in a fairly satisfactory state.

Water.—The quality and quantity of water from the Hiyare reservoir were satisfactory, although there is a slight harmless discolouration. A large number of private services was allowed, and hatch boxes were inserted on all the mains to enable the pipes to be periodically cleared.

Lighting.—Pending the introduction of the electric light, the oil lamps have been increased in number and improved in type.

Cattle Disease.—No case of cattle disease was reported. 378 head of stray cattle were seized. The owners of 320 of these were prosecuted and fined in the Municipal Court.

Stray Dogs.—2,000 stray dogs were shot in the streets. No case of rabies was reported.

Police Bill.—The question of the increase of the police bill from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 40,000 engaged the serious attention of the Council during the year. Government finally fixed the amount at Rs. 25,000 a year for five years. In order to meet this demand the assessment rate had to be increased by 3½ per cent.

Riots.—The liabilities of the Council for compensation for damages caused during the riots of 1915 amounted to Rs. 70,396. The scheme for the liquidation of this sum provided for a tax of Rs. 6 per head on all persons liable to the commutation tax for the years 1916 and 1917 payable in two instalments of Rs. 3. Those who suffered damages during the riots were exempted. Any deficiency is to be made good by an assessment rate on the annual value of houses, lands, and buildings. Opportunity was allowed to commute the payment by performing nine days' labour for each instalment.

Government granted the Council a loan of Rs. 70,000 for immediate payment of the compensation. Rs. 38,500 of this has already been repaid. The estimated amount of the tax has so far been recovered, and it is hoped that further taxation will not be necessary.

SANITARY BOARD, GALLE.

13. The members were the Government Agent, Southern Province, Chairman; the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province; the Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province; Mr. Charles Northway, Planter, Elpitiya; Mr. G. Ranasooriya, Proctor, Ambalangoda; the Mudaliyar of Wellaboda pattu.

Ambalangoda.—Besides the recurrent expenditure, the Coast road was reconstructed during the year, a cement concrete flooring was laid on the space in front of the public market, and the existing roads improved at a cost of Rs. 3,009·10. Sites for infectious diseases hospital and contact segregation camp and four incinerators were acquired for Rs. 1,535·05.

Dodanduwa.—The following roads were improved during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,282·50:—Godabedda road, the road to the markets, the Cemetery road, and the Patuwata road. The cemetery grounds were fenced in, and weather boarding provided for the markets.

Hikkaduwa.—Beyond repairs to roads, scavenging, and conservancy of public latrines, little was done in this town. Steps were, however, taken to provide sites for fish and vegetable markets, which are badly needed, and will, it is hoped, be constructed in 1917.

The following statements show the receipts and expenditure for each town during the year:—

Ambalangoda.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended December 31, 1916.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance from previous year ..	—	8,106 87	Personal emoluments ..	2,299 50	
Assessment tax ..	2,066 6		Lighting	1,356 0	
Police conservancy ..	72 0		Scavenging	635 35	
Compensation on account of opium	3,750 1		Commission to collectors, &c..	415 89	
Market rents ..	2,701 73		Repayment of loan from Government ..	375 0	
Slaughter-house fees ..	55 50		Extension and improvement of roads, markets, &c. ..	3,009 10	
Fees on private latrines ..	154 50		Cost of upkeep of water carts, &c.	274 50	
Stamp duty on licenses ..	1,366 50		Repairs to markets, latrines, &c.	333 30	
Road tax	1,423 50		Rent of dispensary building ..	91 0	
Fines	170 0		Proctor's fees in Sanitary Board cases ..	100 0	
Cemetery fees ..	10 0		Upkeep of two incinerators for disposal of night soil ..	1,305 95	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	287 31		Cost of lamps for segregation camp and incinerator ..	1,535 5	
		12,057 11	Refund of road tax ..	1 35	
			Cost of scavenging cart ..	175 0	
			Miscellaneous payments ..	658 76	
					12,565 75
			Balance in hand ..	—	7,598 28
		20,163 98			20,163 93

Dodanduwa.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ended December 31, 1916.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	—	358 59	Personal emoluments ..	435 0	
Assessment tax ..	1,605 27		Scavenging	770 0	
Stamp duty on licenses ..	370 0		Commission to collectors, &c..	357 22	
Road tax	1,605 0		Repayment of loan from Government ..	520 0	
Husk kraal fees ..	182 50		Improvement of roads, &c. ..	1,304 50	
Fines	75 0		Cost of lands acquired ..	25 58	
Boat registration fees ..	147 0		Miscellaneous payments ..	192 77	
Market rents ..	26 3				3,605 7
Miscellaneous receipts ..	140 18		Balance in hand ..	—	904 50
		4,150 98			
		4,509 57			4,509 57

Hikkaduwa.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended December 31, 1916.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	—	422 2	Personal emoluments ..	455 0	
Assessment tax ..	1,386 94		Scavenging	780 0	
Stamp duty on licenses ..	278 50		Commission to collectors, &c..	320 95	
Road tax	1,230 0		Improvement of roads ..	264 25	
Fines	64 50		Miscellaneous payments ..	226 84	
Husk kraal fees ..	100 25				2,047 4
Miscellaneous receipts ..	223 0		Balance in hand ..	—	1,658 17
		3,283 19			
		3,705 21			3,705 21

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

14. There are six Mudaliyars in the Galle District, each of whom is Chairman of the Village Committees within his division. The revenue of the Committees is derived from fines in Village Tribunals and Committee Courts, labour commutation, fees for fish and husk kraals, and market rents. The total income for the year was Rs. 45,127·69, as compared with Rs. 41,170·05 in 1915. The expenditure was Rs. 43,423·88. Village roads, buildings, and edandas were well maintained, but the funds admit of little more than maintenance.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

15. The two trained officers appointed last year by the Sanitary Department for populous areas in Wellaboda and Talpe pattus continue to do good work, as also do the inspectors appointed by the Village Committees.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. The new works undertaken were the quay wall and export shed, Galle Customs; Police Magistrate's quarters, Matara; quarters for the Forest Ranger, Hambantota; mosquito-proofing the overseer's quarters at Ambalantota.

Special attention was paid to the protection of the Coast road from erosion, a difficult and complicated question of frequently varying currents.

A new trouble arose at Matara at the end of the year. The compounds of the Police Court and resthouse began to disappear into the sea. The Director of Public Works and the Harbour Engineer visited the place and agreed upon the action to be taken.

HOSPITALS, &C.

17. The Province is fairly well off in the matter of hospitals. The Galle District has two large ones, at Galle and Balapitiya; Matara District two, at Matara and Deniyaya; Hambantota District three, at Hambantota, Tangala, and Tissamaharama, the last named a new and up-to-date institution, with fly-proof wards and all modern requirements. A site was selected for a new hospital at Udugama, which, it is hoped, will be erected in 1917.

Some years ago Government promised a hospital at Hikkaduwa on condition that the land was provided and Rs. 12,000 subscribed by the people. A good site has been acquired and paid for, and a further sum of Rs. 4,000 collected. There is some prospect of the conditions being fulfilled in the course of the year. Two new dispensaries were opened in the Galle District, at Poddala and Akmimana, populous centres in the gravets. There are now 25 dispensaries, at which 69,696 persons received treatment.

LAND SALES.

18. As already mentioned, land sales were practically suspended, and, as a rule, only small lots were dealt with. 206 lots were sold aggregating 251 acres 2 roods and 4 perches, and realizing Rs. 32,134·60. 24 lots were disposed of at half-improved value, 10 acres 2 roods and 20 perches, for Rs. 972·30. Certificates of quiet possession were issued in respect of 9 lots, the fees amounting to Rs. 139·10.

Plumbago Land.

Mining leases for five years were sold in respect of seventeen lots covering 19 acres and 23 perches; the rents yielded Rs. 31,778·64. 3,087 mines were opened in 1916; 2,210 in 1915.

FORESTS.

19. The Assistant Conservator reports that sleepers were supplied to the Railway, and telegraph posts to the Telegraph Department. The revenue from the sale of timber was Rs. 19,081·87; the value of timber on land sold Rs. 1,587·25.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

20. The Land Settlement Department dealt with four notices covering 2,668 acres in the Galle District, of which 2,560 acres were declared Crown.

EXCISE.

21. *Toddy Rents.*—The Galle District toddy rent sales realized Rs. 31,450 for 1915–16 compared with Rs. 37,193 for 1914–15. There were 39 toddy taverns in 1915–16, the same number as in the previous year.

Arrack Rents.—The Galle District arrack rent was sold for Rs. 194,600 for 1915–16, as against Rs. 260,000 for 1914–15. The number of sanctioned arrack taverns remained the same, viz., 66.

The following is a statement of foreign liquor licenses issued in the Galle District for the financial year ended September 30, 1916, and the fees recovered therefor :—

Description of License.	Number issued.	Fees recovered. Rs. c.	Description of License.	Number issued.	Fees recovered. Rs. c.
Retail off	13	1,630 0	Resthouse	11	128 50
Tavern	14	2,280 0	Occasional	2	35 0
Restaurant	5	1,000 0			
Hotel	2	600 0		52	6,093 50
Bar	3	400 0			
Rectified spirits	2	20 0			

The revenue realized from these licenses in last year was Rs. 7,815·17.

Distillery Licenses.—46 licenses were issued for 1916, as against 53 in 1915.

The Excise Department gave me all the help and advice I needed. Its officers showed commendable activity in dealing with offences. There were 200 prosecutions in the Galle District, of which the large majority were for illicit manufacture of fermented toddy. 151 persons were convicted, 19 acquitted, 12 cases were withdrawn, 15 are pending, and 3 absconders have yet evaded arrest.

A meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee for the Galle Revenue District was held in April, and recommended the transfer of Igala arrack tavern to Nawadagala, the removal of the Ganegoda toddy tavern to Ihala Omatta, and the abolition of Talgampola toddy tavern. Effect was given to these recommendations in due course.

THE RIOT DAMAGES ORDINANCE, 1915.

22. The Galle District has had to meet a bill for compensation amounting Rs. 95,046·20, exclusive of the town of Galle. It was hoped that the people would subscribe the money voluntarily, and time was given them to do so to the middle of the year under review. It was then found that Rs. 41,629·15 had been collected; that all the divisions, except the Four Gravets and Upper and Lower Kimbiya of Gangaboda pattu had discharged their liability, and that the Ordinance must be enforced against the defaulters. Thus, Rs. 62,003·20, including costs at 8 per cent. on the balance due and Rs. 8,586·15 paid voluntarily (deducted subsequently from each contributor's assessment), was allotted among 29 police headmen's divisions in proportion to the number of men on the labour lists; schedules were prepared of property owners; assessment made by the Village Committees, and each person liable was informed by written notice of the sum due from him in two instalments. The work of recovery has since progressed steadily, and this first experience of the Ordinance has proved it to be practical and workable. A few villages settled their account in the face of compulsion without a single defaulter. In most cases lists of defaulters had to be sent to court to be dealt with. At the time of writing (March) a balance of Rs. 13,675·84 only has to be paid, and will doubtless come in by the end of the half-year. Great credit is due to the Kachcheri Muhandiram (Mr. G. A. Goonetilleke) for the way in which he has dealt, almost without assistance, with the great mass of clerical work involved. The only expense to Government in connection with the voluntary collections and the enforcement of the Ordinance was Rs. 82·50 paid to an extra clerk for 5½ months' employment in copying lists.

IRRIGATION.

23. The Galle District possesses only two small irrigation works: the one at Dedduwa, which pays a water-rate, and is maintained by Government, and the Degoda tank in Talpe pattu. The small annual expenditure on this latter tank work has hitherto been met from departmental votes, but the landowners have now been notified that they must in future pay for maintenance. There is no water-rate. My Assistants refer to the more important works in Matara and Hambantota Districts.

ROAD COMMITTEES.

24. The reports and accounts of the Committees will be found in the Appendix. The work done is highly satisfactory. The collections of the year for Galle are noteworthy, Rs. 80,748, as compared with Rs. 77,672·20 in 1915.

The almost impossible task of maintaining 217 miles of cart road at a cost of Rs. 242 per mile (including the repair of flood damage, which exceeded Rs. 10,000) was admirably performed by the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. A. Erskine. Notwithstanding excessive traffic due to the plumbago boom, abnormally unfavourable weather conditions, and high prices of materials and labour, the state of the roads is highly creditable to his skill and energy. With the exception of the Halpatota-Batapola road (see Appendix) and one or two others which are regularly submerged, all the minor roads of the district are safe for motor traffic, and the surface of most of them is good enough to make motoring easy and pleasant.

Money is urgently required to enable the Committee to take over more roads from the Gansabhawas, raise portions of roads that are flooded yearly, and track metal those which have to carry more traffic than a gravel surface can bear. The Committee has to face the growing demands of a prosperous district, with an almost stagnant income. I look forward to the time when a more elastic system of local taxation will replace the commutation tax, and the estates, plumbago mines, and other industries be compelled to contribute towards the upkeep of the minor roads which they use.

A feature of the year was the development of regular motor car services for passengers on coast and minor roads. A converted lorry ran twice a day to Matara and back, another plied between Galle and Hikkaduwa, both competing with the railway. A smaller vehicle carried passengers to and from Baddegama (12 miles), and several cars ran at fixed hours between Ambalangoda and Elpitiya. The days of the hackery seem to be numbered.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, &C.

25. In the Galle District 2,709 general marriages were registered, 32 Muhammadan, and 7 Kandyan. There were 12,408 births and 7,581 deaths according to the registers.

PILGRIMAGES.

26. There are no important pilgrimages in the Galle District. My Assistants describe those of Matara and Hambantota.

CIRCUITS.

27. Every part of the Galle District was visited several times during the year. I also made protracted tours in the Matara and Hambantota Districts, meeting my Assistants, the Mudaliyars, and minor headmen, examining their work, and inquiring into the needs and condition of the people.

April, 1917.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

THE Committee was composed of the following :—Messrs. R. B. Hellings (Chairman), E. H. van der Straaten (Provincial Engineer, Southern Province), H. R. Dobree (from January to April), F. Griffiths (from July to December), Alec C. Hayley, R. A. H. de Vos, D. G. Goonewardene, and Magdon Ismail. I regret to record the death of Mr. H. R. Dobree, who had served on this Committee since 1900.

Encroachments.—There were seven cases of encroachment on road reservations dealt with during the year. Five of these were along the Galle-Akuressa road, near the 5th mile. Some of them were found to contain old plantations, and were rented to the encroachers with the approval of the Provincial Engineer, on condition that they are to be vacated on a month's notice. Two cases are pending. Five persons were prosecuted and fined in the Police Courts and one person was fined departmentally for building houses without furnishing the required notice under section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

Stray Cattle.—530 licenses to seize stray cattle were issued.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the year :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	—	2,189 2
Amount received from District Road Committee on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	31,315 75	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	26,878 25	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ..	7,456 75	
		65,650 75
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..	—	17,961 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	33,608 0*
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	3,381 28	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	2,647 92	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ..	1,842 8	
		7,871 28
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	768 45	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	358 91	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ..	189 30	
		1,316 66
Miscellaneous receipts	—	1,443 98
Total ..		130,040 69

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinance Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	—	49,238 25
(*b*) Resthouses	—	14,631 73
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	6,402 0
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	1,755 86
Toll grants remitted to—		
(*a*) Galle District Road Committee ..	11,718 70	
(*b*) Matara District Road Committee ..	6,019 20	
(*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee ..	223 10	
		17,961 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Galle District Road Committee ..	19,171 0	
(*b*) Matara District Road Committee ..	10,039 0	
(*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee ..	4,398 0	
		33,608 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	1,166 9
Balance on December 31, 1916	—	5,277 76
Total ..		130,040 69

Resthouses.—These were equipped and maintained in good condition. The following improvements were sanctioned and carried out :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Boundary wall at Bentota resthouse	307 30
(2) Servants' latrine at Bentota resthouse	275 0
(3) Enlarging Hikkaduwa resthouse stables to take a motor car ..	259 0
(4) For weather boarding in front of Hikkaduwa resthouse kitchen verandah	70 0
(5) Adding a side verandah to the dining room at Ambalangoda resthouse	1,591 40
(6) Small verandah on main building of Ambalangoda resthouse ..	348 60
(7) Well at Akuressa resthouse	204 0
(8) Concrete drains for servants' latrines at Weligama and Deniyaya resthouses	165 0
(9) Drains at Weligama resthouse	179 50
(10) Repair of roof of Weligama resthouse	442 62
(11) Stables at Bentota resthouse	718 0

* Rs. 3,500 of this sum represents a loan from Government repayable in three annual instalments.

The question of temporarily closing some of the less important resthouses is still under consideration.

The following rules relating to resthouses were passed under section 19 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 :—

(i.) That 40 cents shall be paid for every vehicle housed for 24 hours or less, provided that the user of the vehicle, whether he occupy the resthouse or not, shall pay the personal occupation fee for the period during which the vehicle is in the garage or stable. That the present charge for a vehicle brought into a compound be abolished.

(ii.) Each visitor shall on entering a resthouse subscribe his signature and write his true name and address in the Resthouse Book, and until this is done the resthouse-keeper is forbidden to allow such visitor the use of the resthouse. And if the signature, name, and address are subsequently found fictitious or not the true signature, name, and address of such visitor, he shall be guilty of an offence, and punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Meetings of the Committee were held on January 8, July 22, November 4, and December 16.

Branch Roads.—The Local Committee of the Deniyaya-Hayes branch road held meetings on September 6 and December 15. The private contributions amounting to Rs. 3,654 for maintenance during 1915–16 and Rs. 574·75 for repair of flood damages were duly paid to the Treasurer.

Staff.—The Secretary, Mr. A. H. Egan (Office Assistant), left for Balapitiya as Police Magistrate in November, and was succeeded by Mr. W. O. Stevens from Batticaloa.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

Galle, February 23, 1917.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, GALLE, FOR 1916.

Committee.—Messrs. R. B. Hellings (Chairman), S. W. Dassanayaka (District Engineer), H. Scott, Guy O. Grenier, and E. V. Gooneratne, Atapattu Mudaliyar.

2. *Meetings.*—Four meetings were held during the year, in January, July, November, and December.

3. The following comparative statement shows the recoveries, &c., under the Road Ordinance. The figures are the best hitherto achieved, and the averages under every head (see columns 2 to 7) show a distinct improvement on previous years, the collections for 1913, 1914, and 1915 being Rs. 75,441, Rs. 76,513·50, Rs. 77,672·20, as against Rs. 80,748 for 1916. A considerable decrease in the issue of warrants was thus effected. Warrants against defaulters for past years were also regularly examined, and a larger number of arrests secured :—

Particulars.	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	220,951	—	—	220,951	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	58,585	—	—	59,154	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	50,903		86·88	53,074		89·72
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	422		·72	331		·55
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		51,325	87·6		53,405	90·28
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2,459		4·19	2,235		3·77
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,703		4·61	2,238		3·78
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	218		·37	180		·3
(*h*) Fined	84		·14	38		·06
(*i*) Imprisoned	16		·02	7		·01
(*j*) Left local area	37		·06	15		·02
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,517	9·41		4,713	7·96
7. Unaccounted for	—	1,743	2·97	—	1,036	1·75

4. *Roads, Bridges, and Culverts.*—The 266 miles of roads in charge of this Committee were carefully looked after and maintained in a very satisfactory condition at an average cost of Rs. 200 per mile, including the repair of flood damages, which exceeded Rs. 10,000. But for a very helpful Government grant of Rs. 6,500 and a further loan of Rs. 3,500, the Committee would have been crippled in undertaking the repair of the enormous damage caused by the floods.

5. The traffic on the Halpatota-Batapola road (always heavy) increased so much during the year as a result of the numerous plumbago mines and curing sheds opened up in the locality as to render the upkeep of the road a difficult matter for the Committee.

6. I am glad to report that the upkeep of 2½ miles of the Ambalangoda-Elpitiya road was taken over by the Public Works Department.

7. The following urgent improvements were carried out :—

	Rs. c.
Four new culverts on the Kosgoda-Elpitiya road	200 0
Reconstruction of Ukwatta bridge and approaches	2,959 61
Bridge at the 7¾ mile, Akmimana-Poddala road	372 50
Tanabaddegama bridge	996 53
Reconstruction of bridges on Opata-Hiniduma road	1,230 0
Ganegoda bridge	1,246 75
Extension of Weligam korale-Hinidum pattu road	889 0

A statement of revenue and expenditure during the year is appended, with a report from the Superintendent of Minor Roads :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

		Amount. Rs. c.
REVENUE.		
Balance on January 1, 1916		10,562 13
Commutation realized in money		80,748 0
Toll grant on minor roads		11,718 70
Government contributions in aid of minor works		19,171 0*
Miscellaneous receipts		3,917 47
Total ..		126,117 30
EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..		31,315 75
Amount expended on minor works		61,854 35
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	Rs. c. 768 45	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	7,910 96	
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	8,168 36	
		16,847 77
Miscellaneous charges		2,939 20
Balance on December 31, 1916		13,160 23
Total ..		126,117 30

* Rs. 3,500 of this sum represents a loan from Government repayable in three annual instalments.

Galle, February 23, 1917.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

Report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, for 1916.

I MAY safely say that of the twenty years I have been working the minor roads, 1916 was the most trying that I have experienced.

2. The difficulties arose from the drought early in the year, which was followed by incessant rains and floods till early in December, and the great increase in traffic owing to the boom in plumbago increased cost of labour and all tools and materials, especially steel, powder, and fuse.

3. The work of reconstruction after the floods was severe, most of the surfaces of the roads was carried away, miles scoured, and all embankments, which on minor roads are usually below flood level, were swept clean. In some cases, notably on the 21st mile of the Kottowa-Imaduwa road and on the 1st mile (Boralukada) of the Sanderawala-Wandurambe road, entire embankments were carried away, new embankments were constructed. All the other repairs were carried out, and the roads stand ready for the next rains and floods.

4. Under the heading New Roads, the only work was the continuation of the Hulandawa-Hiniduma road on the Government grant; this was well done. The two largest bridges, one over the Gurubiledola and the other over the Kariyadola, were completed.

5. *Bridges.*—Important work was again carried out in this direction. The large 108 ft. bridge at Ukwatta was completed in July, followed by the Ganegoda bridge on the Akmimana-Poddala road. A 24 ft. bridge was reconstructed at Thanabaddegama on the Yakkatuwa-Talgaswella road. A 10 ft. bridge at Narawala with raised approaches above flood level was completed on the Akmimana-Poddala road. This was a most useful work. During the monsoon the road at this spot was generally impassable. Many new culverts were constructed ranging from 2 ft. to 4 ft., replacing some of the dangerous apologies to be found on the roads.

6. On the whole, the roads, considering the adverse circumstances, were kept up well for the money spent on them, and did far more work than they were ever intended to do, but how long this can continue is a matter for those in high places to consider. It is a serious one, and will have to be faced.

7. *Resthouses.*—The eleven resthouses were maintained as usual. Improvements were made to Ambalangoda. Side verandahs were put to the drawing room, and the back verandah of the main building extended. These were very great improvements.

8. At Hikkaduwa the coach house was extended sufficiently to take a motor car, and weather boarding put up in front of the kitchen.

9. At Bentota a boundary wall was built, stables put up, and a servants' latrine—all useful works and urgently required.

10. There is a big expenditure in front of the Committee before long if certain resthouses are not closed. I refer to the roofs of some of the buildings. They were constructed of inferior woods, and are being eaten up by white ants. Entire new roofs will have to be put on later. Kottowa, Imaduwa, Elpitiya, and Urugasmanhandiya are the worst, and bring in the least fees.

A. ERSKINE,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

February 14, 1917.

REPORT OF THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

Area of the District, 481 square miles; Population at Census of 1911, 227,359.

I.—Administrative Changes.

Mr. R. F. Morris was succeeded as District Irrigation Engineer at the end of the year by Mr. O. W. Henman.

In October Mudaliyar O. C. Tillekeratne resigned his posts as Mudaliyar, Four Gravets, and Kachcheri Mudaliyar, posts which he had held with general acceptance.

The writer succeeded Mr. G. F. R. Browning as Assistant Government Agent on April 26, and spent the rest of the year for the most part in acquiring a general and detailed knowledge of the district. Inquiring into the working of various departments led to the innovations referred to later on, none of which, however, can have any practical effect till the year 1917.

II.—Chief Events.

The chief event of the year was the great flood. On the night of May 16 a terrific storm, supposed to be cyclonic, broke over the district. In two days about 11 inches of rain fell, inundating the country, most of which is flat and only slightly above sea level. Nine persons were killed, while some 2,500 houses collapsed. Damage to private property by loss of houses, trees, crops, cattle, &c., was assessed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Four Gravets	82,807	0
Weligam Korale	113,223	0
Morawak Korale	27,488	0
Gangaboda Pattu	155,000	0
Wellaboda Pattu	1,394	0
Total ..	379,912	0

The damage done to Government property by loss of road bridges on the Galle road and a breach in the Akuressa road was about Rs. 60,000, to District Road Committee roads about Rs. 9,000, to Sanitary Board property Rs. 690, and to Village Committee property about Rs. 3,000.

As communications by road, railway, post, and telegraph had for the most part broken down, the headmen were left largely to their own devices; and the way they organized canoe services for transport of necessaries and for the saving of life, and the manner in which they secured food and shelter for the homeless deserve all praise. The generosity of the headmen and the public was unstinted, and met every case of need without recourse to the Government aid proffered. The flood in Matara town was unprecedented; if the water had risen a few feet more, about one-fourth of the town would have collapsed, as the walls of houses are generally of mud or cabook plastered over, and are incapable of resisting immersion in water.

Government granted free permits to people to enable them to get timber to rebuild their houses, the village forests set apart in Gangaboda pattu being very useful in this respect.

My advice to people living below flood level not to rebuild on the old sites was generally disregarded; but in Morawak korale some were induced to move to higher ground by the offer of small Crown lots on lease. A full account of the flood appears in Sessional Paper II. of 1916.

The question naturally arose as to whether periodical destruction of property by floods could be avoided. The facts were placed before Government, and a full engineering inquiry was sanctioned to the great satisfaction of the public.

On July 26 His Excellency Sir John Anderson visited Matara, getting a splendid reception. Only two requests were made in addresses to His Excellency: one for an inquiry into flood outlet schemes, the other asking for the filling in of borrow pits made by the Railway Department at Matara. Both requests were eventually granted.

The next chief event of the year was the sudden erosion of the seabeach at the Fort, Matara. On the night of December 22 the beach was washed away by wave action for a length of about 1,000 yards to a depth of 10 feet; the Local Board road on the beach disappeared, and several buildings, Governmental and otherwise, were seriously threatened. Government sanctioned temporary protective measures taken locally, and also acceded to a request for an engineering inquiry to devise permanent protective works, the Hon. Mr. T. H. Chapman, Director of Public Works, and Mr. A. D. Prouse, Colombo Harbour Engineer, being sent to investigate the problem.

III.—Revenue.

As most of the taxation in the Island is indirect, the record of revenue collected at a Kachcheri is not a correct index of the contributions made by a district; further, revenue due from a district may be paid in at the Kachcheri of another district. The arrack rent revenue of this district always appear in the records of the Galle Kachcheri; this rent for the Matara and Hambantota Districts was sold for 1915–16 for Rs. 123,960.

As compared with the average revenue of previous years, that of 1916 was very satisfactory; it amounted to R. 314,681·68, an increase of 18½ per cent. over that of 1915. There were substantial increases under the heads Licenses, Fees of Court, and Land Revenue; but by far the largest increase was under the head Land Sales, in which the receipts rose from Rs. 69,607·45 in 1915 to Rs. 105,078·36 in 1916.

The arrears at the end of 1916 were not quite satisfactory, being Rs. 11,824·77. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 10,032·59 was overdue from 1913 to 1916 on toddy rents. Toddy renters here gamble on rents, the real promoter often being a sleeping partner not appearing in the contract. Renters carry on the business with other concerns not always profitable, avoid payment, and when sued easily dispose of property to relatives, leaving Government in possession of a worthless decree and the sleeping partner intact. The remedy, cancellation of licenses to sell toddy the moment arrears occur, was put in force, and at the end of the year on current rents the arrears were only Rs. 11·29.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Public Health.—The birth-rate during the year was 44·4 per mille, the death-rate 23·9. The average length of life of persons who died in the district in recent years was 25. The chief cause of this brevity of life is infantile mortality, which is largely due to village ignorance in all matters relating to the care of children.

If one travels around this district one is struck by the grave injuries done to the limbs and constitutions of villagers by local vedaralas. A few of the latter may possess some skill for certain diseases; the majority are a public misfortune, inasmuch as they entice ignorant villagers away from scientific skill available free of cost. However, there is a gradual increase in the numbers of those who resort to Government institutions, where a qualified doctor is in attendance, as the following figures show :—

	1915.	1916.
Matara hospital and dispensary ..	6,806	8,979
Deniyaya hospital and dispensary ..	4,252	5,024

On the other hand, the attendance at village dispensaries seems to be declining, possibly because dispensers charge for visiting patients.

There was no epidemic during the year; a good deal of fever followed the floods of May.

Food Supply.—The most remarkable fact about the food supply was the insignificant effect produced by the war on the quantity or price of food locally produced. The district receives the benefits of two monsoons, and two crops of rice per annum are reaped. A large acreage of crop was, however, ruined by the inundation and silt caused by the floods of May. The district being a maritime one, there is an ample supply of fish, though the price of it is high near the coast railway, as most of the catch in such places is sent in ice to Colombo.

There is a general scarcity of good drinking water near the coast. Water for drinking purposes is generally sold; the water sold in Matara is taken from three wells, and samples from all three were condemned by the Government Analyst in 1916.

Manual Industries.—Arts and crafts, such as the making of pottery, tiles, mats, brassware, coir, and the like, are carried on in the most primitive fashion, without machinery or organization.

The rise in the price of plumbago caused by the war strongly appealed to the instinct to get rich quickly and easily, and many new mines were opened of the usual shallow, skimpy, and wasteful kind. During the year there were in all 309 plumbago mines, or what might more correctly be called pits, being worked. The price of plumbago varied according to quality, from Rs. 300 per ton to Rs. 1,500. This district contains plumbago often almost on the surface in various places. What lies beneath is not known, and there is not a single scientifically worked mine in the place. I fear that some theft of plumbago from Crown lands went on with the connivance of the minor headmen.

There are seven arrack distilleries in the district, with an annual output of about 40,000 gallons, worth about Rs. 80,000.

Agriculture.—The chief economic asset in the district is agriculture, work at which is avoided where possible. The more educated people live in towns, either doing nothing, or engaged in clerical, legal, or other work, and look after their lands at a distance by occasional visits. The desire of every villager is to get his son into a coat and a salaried appointment; and boys who learn to read and write even in the vernacular sometimes abandon their father's mamoty as being below a scholar and live on the parents' toil, as clerical salaries are not numerous enough to go round.

European capital and enterprise for some reason have not paid much attention to this district, save in Morawak korale, which is 50 miles from a railway station. Why the fine tea and rubber lands nearer to the coast and the railway were not more sought after is not easy to understand.

The area of the district is 288,070 acres, of which an extent of 53,673 acres is destined to be Crown forest reserve; of the rest, about 146,061 acres, or 50 per cent. of the whole, are occupied, though not always properly planted. The acreage devoted to each of the chief agricultural products in 1896 and 1916 was as follows :—

	1896.	1916.
Rice	37,300	41,796
Other grains	3,654	4,108
Coconut	40,100	40,014
Tea	5,000	7,560
Coffee	19	15
Cinnamon	50	1,144
Fruit gardens and vegetables	2,430	21,754
Citronella	8,080	18,647
Rubber	—	2,510
Spices	82	65
Miscellaneous	14,600	8,444
Total ..	111,315	146,057

In twenty years the area under cultivation has increased by 34,742 acres, while the population is 227,359. From this it is evident that there has been a lack of initiative, energy, and foresight on the part of the people in developing this fertile, well-watered district. With the majority the theory and

practice is not to produce more wealth and raise the standard of living, moral and physical, by greater exertion, but to exist as cheaply and easily as possible. The figures show a tendency to increase the cultivation of rice, tea, fruits, vegetables, and rubber, while they prove the well-known popularity of citronella cultivation, which requires little capital and brings quick returns.

Except on estates, the methods of cultivation are somewhat primitive, there being an entire absence of machinery or of holdings sufficiently large to make machinery a paying proposition. Nearly all village cultivation is hampered by the co-ownership of land in small undivided shares, a system which leaves no scope for initiative, and produces perpetual strife, litigation, and crime. There is neither the desire, however, nor the energy needed to partition "ancestral shares." Besides, the cost is often prohibitive, as the co-owners cannot agree together and get the court to ratify the agreement free of cost, but fall out and spend much on legal advice whenever a partition case is instituted.

Minor agricultural industries, such as cultivation of garden produce, poultry rearing, and the like, are greatly neglected. During the year the Industries Commission visited Matara and took evidence with regard to the existing state and prospects of local industries and fisheries. To change and improve things will be uphill work.

The prices of some agricultural produce during the year were adversely affected by the war and otherwise. The selling price of coconuts was Rs. 40 per thousand, of citronella oil Re. 1 per bottle, instead of the average Rs. 60 and Re. 1·50 respectively, while cinnamon dropped in price from 70 cents a pound to 25 cents a pound.

Labour.—An unskilled labourer is paid 60 cents a day without board or lodging, that is, about 10 pence. This rate seems to be very cheap, but the quality of the labour is so poor that it is really very expensive, as is discovered if one pays for a piece of work even when made solely out of local materials. Further, labour is scarce, and all executive officers complain of the unique difficulty of getting work done in this district. The opening up of estates is hampered by the difficulty of getting labour to open them, and a good deal of private land is lying idle because of this difficulty, and the still greater difficulty of getting a regular labour force to work an estate when opened. Sinhalese labour is unreliable, because the Sinhalese dislike work for hire and continuous daily labour, and because they desert estates in the village harvesting season, and are reluctant to leave their houses. The district does not seem to have established as yet a really good connection with Tamil labour in India. Women are largely employed in villages in preference to men, as their work is cheaper.

Education.—Secondary education is looked after by mission schools in Matara town. There are in all 97 schools in town and district, 45 of which are Government vernacular primary schools, 93 in all being vernacular institutions. Attendance is not as good as it might be; compulsory education is very unpopular in the villages. At the close of the year the Matara Local Board decided to introduce compulsory education in Matara town, where 25 per cent. of children of school-going age were not attending school.

The revenue of the District School Committee for 1916 was Rs. 17,766·34. During the year a new school was built at Bamunugamuwa at a cost of Rs. 2,700, the Tihagoda school building was extended at a cost of Rs. 2,275, and the Mirissa school was extended at a cost of Rs. 617·40.

Many new schools and extensions are needed in this populous district; they will be built in due course with the funds allotted to the District School Committee.

I have alluded to the disconcerting economic effect frequently caused even by vernacular education. Whether this could be remedied by "continuation" industrial schools or not, or whether the latter if opened would be attended, is not certain. The establishment of District School Committees has greatly extended primary vernacular education and literacy, but if it diverts cultivators' or fishermen's sons from manual labour it will not be an unmixed blessing.

V.—FORESTS.

A good deal of valuable timber is being cut out, but is not being replaced by reafforestation. Crown forests, in extent 53,673 acres, are proposed, but they have not been proclaimed yet. In Gangaboda pattu 115 acres of village forest have been proclaimed, and in Kandaboda pattu 341 acres. It may be desirable to have similar reserves in other pattus. The firewood problem near the coast, where practically all the land is occupied and planted, is becoming serious.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Beyond upkeep and repairs of flood damages, there is little to record, save the work of widening done on the first 5 miles of the Akuressa road.

VII.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The people are charitable towards the poor, and no Government poor law system is needed. The Matara Friend-in-Need Society was re-organized during the year, and did useful work in a small way. Not the least praiseworthy society in the district is the Matara Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. Early in the year it was re-organized by Mrs. J. A. Moraes, with Mrs. G. P. Keuneman as Honorary Treasurer; in June Mrs. T. Reid became Honorary Secretary. During the year 2,360 bandages, garments, and comforts were despatched to the front. Valuable aid was given to the work by the Girls' Friendly Society managed by Mrs. A. C. Buultjens. The somewhat limited band of lady subscribers and workers deserve great credit for persevering at this monotonous but good and patriotic work.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies by loans to cultivators did useful work, but on a very limited scale, in Kandaboda pattu and Weligam korale.

Festivals.—The usual Dondra Fair did not take place in 1916, as it was prohibited by Government; the religious festival, however, was held as usual.

VIII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

This district has a bad reputation in criminal statistics, and the free use of the knife to settle even trifling disputes has been deplorable. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. W. Ludovici, has been able to furnish me with most satisfactory figures regarding decrease of crime in 1916. The total number of serious cases reported during each of the last three years was as follows :—

1914	616
1915	587
1916	499

There were 14 murders in 1915 and only 4 in 1916 ; there were 176 burglaries in 1914, 160 in 1915, and 116 in 1916 ; while the popular pursuit of cattle lifting dropped from the average recent record of about 130 to 103. I have no reason to suspect that this statistical decrease is due to omission to report crimes.

There can be no doubt that the opening of rural police stations has had a deterrent effect on would-be criminals, the police night patrol system making evildoers uneasy. The Village Committee rule prohibiting persons from being out of doors after 9 P.M. without lights, a salutary measure in itself, is also, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police, an excellent means of preventing crime, and I entirely concur. The headmen and police, who co-operated well, raided a remarkably large number of public gambling resorts, thereby reducing crime, for gambling is a fruitful source of it, as villagers simply cannot play a game of cards for stakes without brawls often of the most serious kind.

The amount of litigation during the year was, as usual, appalling, and shows signs of increasing. In all local courts, superior and village, the total number of institutions, civil and criminal, was 17,837 ; in previous recent years the figures never exceeded 12,000. In addition to this, the district has an infatuation for petition writing, generally about land and other disputes. During 1916 at the Kachcheri alone 4,447 petitions were received.

The cause of criminal litigation is largely the character of the people. This is aggravated by a vicious system of co-ownership of land and informal ways of doing business provocative of breach of obligations. To cure the first, people must resort to partition of land ; and for the second, to the making of "preappointed" evidence, such as last wills, receipts, and writings recording transactions. There might, as a result, be occasional cases of forged preappointed evidence, but repudiations of legal obligations and hopeless lawsuits, where false oral evidence can be bought by one or both sides, would be less common.

IX.—SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.—The Buddhist community is very strong in the district, and the temple temporalities considerable ; but I regret to say the working by the people of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance has not been a success. The Ordinance came into operation in 1907, and a chairman of committee was elected in 1908 ; rules were framed in 1913, and the committee completed. No practical result followed. Meetings are not regularly held. Some of the temples have no trustees, and no accounts are furnished from any to be audited. After nine years' work the people and committee seem to be unable to force things to practical results.

The Riot Damages Ordinance.—During the year the people of Morawak korale elected finally to pay voluntarily the compensation due to persons who lost property in the riots of 1915, and most of the sum due was paid up during the year.

In Weligam korale and Gangaboda pattu the Riot Damages Ordinance was introduced. The assessment of damages made in 1915 was retained as the basis of work, but the apportionment had to be revised and the lists of those liable to pay and the lists of their properties. By the end of the year the apportionment was worked out and approved by Government and the classification lists in Gangaboda pattu prepared. In Weligam korale apportionment according to numbers of able-bodied males was found to be impracticable, and Government sanctioned there apportionment according to value of property.

The Excise Ordinance.—Ample facilities for licit drinking exist at 27 places licensed for the sale of foreign liquor on the premises, at 36 arrack taverns, and 37 toddy taverns.

My own wish and that of the Excise Advisory Board is to oppose any increase in the number of licenses. On the other hand, it is not easy to see where to reduce the number of taverns without creating illicit sales.

If means could be discovered to allow kitul trees in some Crown forests to be tapped for the purpose of manufacturing jaggery without thereby promoting illicit practices, it would be a boon to a useful industry.

The Waste Lands Ordinance.—In all 141,829 acres out of a total of 288,870 have been settled in this district. The Chena Surveyor Muhandiram is in charge of this settled area to prevent encroachments. It was decided during the year to change his system of reporting on villages here and there, and to replace it by the system of inspection of settled lands pattu by pattu, he being held responsible for any encroachment discovered prior to his last date of inspection. There still remain six villages, the settlement of which has to be competed by the Assistant Government Agent, viz., Ginneliya, Rotumba, Kotapola, Bengamuwa, Kanahalagama, and Beralapanatara.

Irrigation.—There are 6,994 acres irrigated by the eleven major works in the district, and about 7,450 acres irrigated by ninety-two village works. The water-rate specifications under major works are very unscientific as regards identity and extent of the lands liable. There is no staff available, however, to survey the irrigable extent and connect the lands with the Surveyor-General's plans, so a rough revision was made by the headmen, and some additions and amendments were made in 1916. The water-rate, Rs. 6,994·44, was all collected before the end of the year. Water-rate is Re. 1 per acre per annum. Hali-ela tank, which breached in 1912, was finally completed in 1916 at a cost of Rs. 36,958.

The following new village irrigation works were carried out :—

	Rs.
Two distribution gates, Dangahakumbura	137
Regulator, Manageliyadda	126
Regulator, Murutamura	262
Regulator, Galwala	225
Regulator, Kumbalgama	174
Regulator, Potuwila	174
Double distribution gate, Rasandeniya	96
Masonry trough at Kamburupitiya	400

Owing to damage to crops by floods, huwandiram receipts fell from Rs. 26,716·75 in 1915 to Rs. 21,416·33 in 1916, thus forcing several new works voted to be shelved for want of funds.

X.—Quasi-Government Departments.

The financial position of nearly all these Departments did not stand analysis, and wholesale changes were made after the average revenue and average calls on it were ascertained and placed side by side.

It was found that the Local Board, Matara, required a sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum more than its annual revenue to provide even for upkeep of existing property and services, while none of the latter could possibly be efficient on existing votes. It was also found that the Local Board limits had become anomalous. After much local discussion and some correspondence with Government, it was finally decided to raise to 5 per cent. the rate of assessment tax, which stood at the unique figure of 2½ per cent. hitherto. I regret to say that the unofficial members opposed this change. All, however, agreed to extend and modify the Local Board limits, so as to remove anomalies and procure cognizable boundaries on the ground.

In the Sanitary Board towns of Weligama and Dondra road tax was raised from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2, so that the inhabitants might pay the same as villagers, who pay Re. 1·50 as road tax and 50 cents as Village Committee tax.

The revenue of the six Village Committees amounted to Rs. 43,592·83. The following new works were carried out. :—

	Rs.
Village Tribunal Court-house at Kekanadura	3,170
Fish market at Kamburupitiya	445

The District Road Committee's position in 1916 and previous years was hopeless. It was found that its annual road spending capacity was about Rs. 20,000, while the amount needed for mere upkeep of existing roads was about double that figure. It had for years tried to extend roads, placing wooden bridges on them, cheap to build in the first instance, expensive to maintain. Nearly one-fourth of the money annually available for roads is needed for annual repairs to bridges alone. The Committee had also been relieving the much better-off Village Committees of their roads. The general result was the most marked deterioration of minor roads.

To meet the situation the staff was reduced from four to three; several less important roads were handed back to the Village Committees, and Government was asked to take over three of the most important roads used for the transport of heavy estate produce to railway stations.

For all *quasi*-Government Departments, at the end of the year the system of an Annual Supply Bill was established for the future. The idea is to estimate revenue and vote cash estimates for twelve months once a year, upkeep getting adequate funds before new works get any, and the whole to be framed after a comprehensive survey of funds available and policy aimed at. New works are to be sanctioned with reference, not to the cash balance in hand at any moment, but with reference to the spending capacity of the Board or Committee. I venture to predict that practical results will follow from 1917 onwards.

Examination of the District Road Committee finances convinces one that the Committee is trying to find transport facilities for traffic which minor roads were never intended to carry. Government proper probably cannot provide roads everywhere for this traffic, and it would be cheaper for estates, mines, &c., to contribute to a good road rather than send their produce by inferior minor roads, as they do now. But this result can only be brought about properly and comprehensively by some form of taxation. If the revenue collected on such taxation were handed over to be spent where collected by a local body, I doubt that many would object to the levy.

XI.—General.

The Chief Headmen of the district are exceptionally capable, and there are some minor headmen with excellent records.

Fines amounting to Rs. 524 were imposed on minor headmen, while they earned rewards amounting to Rs. 6,304·50.

The following honours were conferred by the Governor on headmen in 1916 :—Mudaliyar O. C. Tillekeratne to be Mohotti Mudaliyar, and D. N. Wiratunga to be Muhandiram.

During the year the Kachcheri record room was improved by the addition of an overhead gangway and in other details. A lot of useless files were got rid of, and the remainder indexed and re-arranged, all Government records being removed from almirahs and placed elsewhere in the record room. A simple system of making files, filing, and indexing correspondence was established, with good results in the way of promptness, lucidity, and reduction of work.

The Surveyor-General supplied a much-needed coloured one-mile-to-the-inch map of the district, and will, I hope, soon supply up-to-date large scale town maps to make scientific municipal administration a possibility.

Matara Kachcheri,
February 23, 1917.

T. REID,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATARA, FOR 1916.

THE following gentlemen were members of the Committee:—Mr. G. F. R. Browning, Chairman, up to the end of April, thereafter the writer, Messrs. J. A. Moraes, W. A. Elwell, G. P. Keuneman, and Mudaliyar O. C. Tillekeratne.

The gross revenue was Rs. 88,823·58. The collections on account of road tax amounted to Rs. 62,908·50. As small towns grow larger, they are given a Sanitary Board, which takes over road tax collections, hence Road Committee road tax collections do not increase in proportion to the increase in population and road traffic. The recent establishment of Sanitary Boards at Weligama and Dondra greatly injured the District Road Committee financially, while the creation of another Board at Dikwella would be a further loss to it. These Boards are badly needed, but the question as to the relative claims of sanitation and transport facilities always arises when the establishment of Sanitary Boards is proposed.

Owing to an expenditure of Rs. 4,005·38 to re-open minor roads to traffic after the floods of May, the Committee was in reality without funds at the end of the year, the cash balance being Rs. 8,296·73, out of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was a Government grant for a special work to be carried out in 1917, while a sum of Rs. 3,296 was made up of unexpended balances for works done or voted in 1916. The total gross expenditure on staff, main roads, resthouses, and minor roads was Rs. 84,715·51.

The steps taken to make the District Road Committee a solvent body have been stated above. During the year an attempt was also made to improve work done with funds available by greater supervision. In future the Superintendent of Minor Roads is to keep progress returns on the Public Works Department model of road work done, to facilitate supervision at any time.

A sum of Rs. 39,926·95 was spent during the year on minor roads, out of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent on taking the new Mulatiyana-Urubokka road up to the 29th mile from Matara. I am not at all certain that the trace of this road is the best possible, and I do not intend to continue it, unless valid reasons are given for the proposed deviation from the straight course to take the road through Bengamuwa. A reinforced concrete culvert was put in at Denepitiya during the year. The Pihagoda-Kamburupitiya road was widened at the bend at Urapola. A culvert was built at Sellapitiya on the Pategama road. The Kotapola-Urubokka road was track metalled up to the end of the 3rd mile. Repairs of flood damages comprised renewal of the Poretota, Geddipola, Welihena, and Potuwila bridges, removal of a landslide on the Kotapola road and of earthslips elsewhere, and repairs to a breach on the Kadduwa-Tibbotuwawa road.

Resthouses were well maintained, Weligama resthouse being thoroughly renovated. The Morawak Korale Planters' Association have been long complaining of the dangerous approach road to Deniyaya resthouse. Slight surface improvements were effected in 1916, but the road needs to be widened on a liberal scale at the dangerous bends.

Returns showing the results of road tax collections and District Road Committee revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	207,550	—	—	207,550	—
2. Number of resident males, by division officers' lists, reported liable to labour ..	—	46,910	—	—	46,517	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	41,569		88·61	41,009		88·15
(b) Paying double commutation ..	290		·61	368		·79
(c) Labouring six days ..	166		·35	194		·41
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		42,025	89·58		41,571	89·36
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2,082		4·43	2,167		4·65
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,711		3·64	2,021		4·34
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	168		·35	144		·30
(h) Fined	5		·01	5		·01
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	919		1·95	609		1·30
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,885	10·41		4,946	10·06
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

REVENUE.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916		7,838 58
Commutation realized in money		62,617 50
Commutation realized in labour		291 0
Toll grant on minor roads		6,019 20
Government contribution in aid of minor works		10,039 0
Miscellaneous receipts		2,018 30
Total		88,823 58

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		26,878 25
Amount expended on minor works		39,926 95
Establishment and commission to division officers—		
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	358 91	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	8,005 98	
(*c*) Commission to division officers	5,769 96	
		14,134 85
Miscellaneous charges		775 46
Balance on December 31, 1916		7,108 7
Total		88,823 58

T. REID,
Chairman

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, MATARA, FOR 1916.

A DETAILED statement of revenue and expenditure is as follows :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes	12,969 6	Cost of administration	4,512 14
Licenses	7,177 88	Sanitary charges	7,928 54
Rents	4,621 83	Lighting	2,762 57
Fines	731 75	Police charges	69 15
Miscellaneous	5,943 28	Public works	13,549 58
		Miscellaneous	1,705 18
	31,443 80		30,527 16
Balance on December 31, 1915	13,373 27	Balance on December 31, 1916	14,289 91
Total	44,817 7	Total	44,817 7

The revenue of the Board for the year 1916 was Rs. 31,443·80, an increase of Rs. 3,639·82 over that of 1915, and the highest on record. A grant of Rs. 2,000 from Government for drainage partly explains the increase, the rest being due to increased efficiency in collection of revenue. The expenditure was Rs. 30,527·16, which exceeded that of 1915 by Rs. 6,856·25.

The attempt made to place the Board in a financially sound position is referred to above. From 1917 onwards it ought to be almost a new institution. As there is no debt, its borrowing powers are unimpaired. The assessment of properties was thoroughly revised after personal inspection by the assessors, the result being an increase in valuation from Rs. 136,085 to Rs. 164,009. The population of Matara town within the new Local Board limits will in future be about 17,000.

By the time the question of finance and boundaries were finally settled, the year had come to a close, so that the re-organization of the Board's services and work can only take place in 1917. However, a complete change in the conservancy system was voted. The charges made were changed from Re. 1 a household to the more equitable charge of Re. 1 per closet. A new night soil depôt nearer to the latrines than the old one was selected. It was decided to double the number of night soil carts and increase the staff of coolies and their pay, and thus to attend to private closets once in 24 hours instead of once in 48 hours. It was also decided to concentrate the night soil nuisance at the depôt by taking buckets there in specially constructed carts to be emptied and washed, instead of emptying and nominally washing them at houses on the streets. The new system is expected to increase efficiency by about 100 per cent. nominally at double the cost of the former system, Rs. 3,500 odd, but really at a nett enhanced cost of Rs. 1,000 per annum or so, as people who use the Board's coolies and carts are now compelled to pay the Board.

Scavenging was done fairly well, but suitable sanitary dust bins are required all over the town.

Proper upkeep of roads and buildings has not been the custom, and was not in 1916. Yet some new works were carried out. New drains 1,686 feet in length were put in at a cost of Rs. 3,390·27. Cement floors were constructed in the Nupe and Kotuwegoda fish markets at a cost of Rs. 1,287·51.

The surface drainage of Matara town has been approached in a scientific manner, a scheme for all, but minor thoroughfares, having been worked out by the Public Works Department. The cost is estimated at Rs. 106,000, of which Government has promised to pay Rs. 29,000. A start was made in 1916 in the Kotuwegoda bazaar, but if only surplus Local Board funds are available, it will take a long time to drain the town. There is a rival claimant for surplus or loan funds, viz., the water supply scheme, to ensure wholesome drinking water, which is not now obtainable.

The members of the Board were Mr. G. F R. Browning, Chairman, until the end of April, thereafter the writer, also Dr. H. Ludovici, and Messrs. J. A. Moraes, D. Samarawira, G. P. Keuneman, and J. W. R. Illangakoon.

A detailed return regarding the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is as follows :—

		Current Year.	Preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns..	2,761 ..	2,761
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ..	3,727 ..	3,837
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	134·98 ..	138·97
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ..	116 ..	104
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·21 ..	2·71
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	3,611 ..	3,733
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	135·82 ..	135·204
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	3,155 ..	3,201
	(ii.) Performed labour	9 ..	15
	(iii.) Fined	1 ..	—
	(iv.) Imprisoned	— ..	—
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability	3,165 ..	3,216
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	87·64 ..	86·15
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ..	114·48 ..	116·47
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, erroneous entries, and absentees	446 ..	517
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ..	— ..	—

Statement of assets and liabilities is as follows :—

Liabilities.	Amount. Rs. c.	Assets.	Amount. Rs. c.
Deposits due to contractor on account of security	100 0	Cash in Kachcheri	14,289 91
Balance surplus	14,189 91		
Total ..	14,289 91	Total ..	14,289 91

T. REID,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD, MATARA, FOR 1916.

THE members were Messrs. G. F. R. Browning till the end of April, thereafter the writer, Dr. H. Cooray, Messrs. J. A. Moraes, B. Samarawira, and D. Samarawira, and Mudaliyars S. W. Illangakoon and H. E. Wickramaratne.

Reference was made above to financial changes effected. The vegetable market rent charges at Weligama were doubled to bring them into line with Matara Local Board and the Village Committees' market rents. The assessment of property was revised, the result being an increase in the valuation of taxable property from Rs. 73,266 to Rs. 79,822 in Weligama and from Rs. 31,953 to Rs. 35,469 in Dondra.

The revenue of Weligama, viz., Rs. 8,876·76, was the largest on record, being Rs. 1,097·62 in excess of that for 1915. The revenue of Dondra was Rs. 2,459·52, as compared with Rs. 2,279·22 in 1915.

The surface drainage of Weligama was completed by the Public Works Department during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,808·50, of which half was paid by Government and half by the Sanitary Board.

Statements of receipts and expenditure for Weligama and Dondra are as follows :—

Weligama.

Particulars of Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	11,010 22	Salaries	1,713 0
Taxes	3,804 8	Scavenging	1,267 50
Licenses..	377 0	Upkeep of general cemetery ..	268 0
Fish rent	268 50	Upkeep of public market ..	292 50
Cattle pound collections.. ..	185 30	Upkeep of public latrine ..	989 50
Cemetery collections	273 50	Maintenance of public works ..	2,879 37
Market rents	719 75	Street lighting	580 27
Conservancy charges	75 34	House allowance	130 0
Miscellaneous receipts	16 0	Upkeep of cattle pound	126 0
		Commission to commutation tax collectors	125 67
		Commission to assessment tax collectors..	86 63
		Drainage works	4,162 0
		Interest and sinking fund on loan from Government	1,200 0
		Miscellaneous expenses	333 94
		Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	4,732 60
Total ..	19,886 98	Total ..	19,886 98

Dondra.

Particulars of Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	715 42	Establishment	696 0
Fines	128 75	Miscellaneous	5 0
Assessment tax collections ..	136 27	Commission to assessment tax collectors ..	131 82
Commutation tax collections ..	1,423 50	Scavenging	960 0
Loan	500 0	House rent, Inspector's	120 0
Refunds	271 0	Printing	37 0
		Commission to assessors	150 0
		Public works	765 82
		Stores	33 20
		Stationery	2 25
		Refund	15 0
		Uniform allowance	50 0
		Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	208 85
Total ..	3,174 94	Total ..	3,174 94

Loan statement is as follows:—

Weligama.

Date of Loan.	Amount. Rs. c.	Date of Payment.	Period.	Interest. Rs. c.	Sinking Fund. Rs. c.
August 5, 1914 ..	20,000 0 ..	Nov. 30, 1914 ..	July 24 to November 30, 1914	284 43 ..	—
		Aug. 17, 1915 ..	December 1, 1914, to May 31, 1915	400 0 ..	200 0
		Nov. 30, 1915 ..	May 31, 1915, to November 30, 1915	400 0 ..	200 0
		May 31, 1916 ..	November 30, 1915, to May 31, 1916	400 0 ..	200 0
		Feb. 26, 1917 ..	May 31, 1916, to May 31, 1917	800 0 ..	400 0
					1,000 0

T. REID,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

Area, 1,013 square miles; Population at Census of 1911, 108,237.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR toured the district on July 26 and 27, visiting Tangalla, Hambantota, and Tissamaharama.

Mr. W. H. Biddle, Irrigation Engineer, Hambantota Subdivision, was transferred to the Mannar District on February 15, 1916, and was succeeded by Mr. C. Zanetti.

Mr. C. C. S. Stephenson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Tangalla, was succeeded by Mr. L. M. Symes on March 2, 1916. Mr. Symes was transferred to the North-Western Province in October last, since when the Tangalla survey party has been in charge of Mr. E. B. Dissanayaka, Second Grade Surveyor.

Mr. G. H. Bromley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla, was succeeded by Mr. G. A. Gore-Davids on May 29, 1916, and the latter was succeeded by Mr. G. Manwaring on September 11, 1916.

Mr. F. D. Peries, District Judge and Police Magistrate, *Tangalla*, was succeeded by Mr. H. J. V. Ekanayaka on November 1, 1916.

Mr. R. F. Morris, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Tangalla, was succeeded by Mr. O. W. Henman on December 9, 1916.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the district for the financial year October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, amounted to Rs. 440,735·53, as compared with Rs. 401,703·63 for the previous financial period October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915. The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 39,031·90, as compared with the previous financial year. The main increase is under the head "Licenses, Excise, &c.," and is accounted for by unusually heavy sales of salt during the latter part of the period, owing to a temporary shortage of stocks in other parts of the Island. These figures do not, however, represent the total contribution by the district to the revenue of the Island. The arrack rent is credited at the Galle Kachcheri, and the receipts from land sales conducted by the Settlement Officer are brought to account by him.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The public health has been excellent. There has been no outbreak of epidemic disease, and, thanks to the now general recognition by the villager of the value of quinine, there has been comparatively little malaria. Quinine prophylactic treatment is carried out in the schools, and the drug is distributed free to the villagers through the headmen. There is a little parangi in the interior villages.

The birth-rate was 51·0, and the death-rate 40·0 per thousand.

The people are feeling the effects of the war in its relation to the higher prices of imported goods, and the fall in value of coconuts, copra, and citronella. Otherwise the district has been little affected by the war. Industries are being continued as usual, and there is no lack of employment for all who want work. Permits to cultivate Crown chenas are being issued to the poorer inhabitants of a limited number of villages where real hardship would otherwise be experienced owing to the present economic situation. The general social condition of the district is very satisfactory, and there has been no distress.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries of the people are fishing, and the cultivation of paddy, citronella, coconuts, fine grain, and vegetables. The Salt Department at Hambantota also provides employment for a considerable number of people. Minor industries are plumbago mining, mat-weaving by women, pottery, and lacquer and brass work.

The fishing industry in the bays of West Giruwa pattu is of very considerable importance, and the fishermen have had a very good year. In addition to supplying the local markets, large quantities of fish from West Giruwa pattu were despatched in ice to Colombo and other places. In Magam pattu and East Giruwa pattu this industry is on a much smaller scale, but the supplies have been sufficient for local consumption.

Paddy cultivation is the chief industry of the district. There are about 26,000 acres of irrigable land under the four major works, and about 5,000 acres under village tanks. The acreage cultivated during the year was 25,468 acres. Crops under the major works were uniformly good. Cultivation under village tanks is always precarious, as it is entirely dependent on the local rainfall. The north-east monsoon 1915–16 was a failure in this district. This did not seriously affect the West Giruwa pattu, which gets rain in both monsoons, but in the East Giruwa and Magam pattus, which are entirely dependent on the north-east monsoon, cultivation under village tanks was not successful.

The acreage under coconuts is 19,846 acres, this industry being confined to the West Giruwa pattu and the Tissa and Ranakeliya walakadas of the Magam pattu. The rest of the district is considered too dry for them. Crops were good during the year, but the industry has been depressed by the fall in price of nuts and copra.

Citronella is cultivated on a large and increasing scale in West Giruwa pattu, the area under cultivation being 11,948 acres. The nett profit per acre is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per annum, and its great attraction is that it gives an immediate return with a minimum expenditure on cultivation.

Chena crops were fairly good in the West and East Giruwa pattus, but poor in the Magam pattu, where the weather was unpropitious. Vegetable growing was, as usual, carried on on an extensive scale in the West Giruwa pattu, and with very successful results. Vegetables are not much grown in the East Giruwa and Magam pattus.

Of the minor industries, the brass and lacquer work of Angulmaduwa enjoy a considerable reputation. There are a few small plumbago mines in West Giruwa pattu. Cotton and tobacco growing in Magam pattu was not successful owing to unfavourable weather.

The Magam Pattu Co-operative Credit Society is doing good work, but the West Giruwa Pattu Society makes little progress. It was established with great difficulty, and so far it has been found impossible to stimulate any interest in it.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The district was entirely free from cattle diseases throughout the year.

PILGRIMAGES.

The annual pilgrimage to the Tissa festival is the only one of any importance in the district. The festival was celebrated from June 13 to 16. About 5,000 pilgrims attended. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, and the proceedings, as usual, most orderly.

EDUCATION.

The District School Committee was composed of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; the Rev. Father P. Cooreman, Hambantota; and Mudaliyar H. Jayawardena, Tangalla. There are 37 Government and 12 grant-in-aid schools in the district.

The extension of Tissamaharama school and the tiling of the roofs of Talwatta and Warapitiya schools were completed. The building of new schools at Kudawila and Mulana, the extension of Getamanna school, and the tiling of the roofs of Kiyula and Katuwana schools were in progress during the year.

The Government school buildings have been maintained in good order during the year. Each school is provided with a garden, every endeavour being made to interest the children in horticulture.

Education is compulsory, and the provisions of the Rural Schools Ordinance are strictly enforced against parents who neglect to send their children to school. The Town Schools Ordinance is not in force in this district.

The revenue of the Committee for the year 1916 was Rs. 5,227·06, and the expenditure Rs. 5,858·74. The excess expenditure over revenue was met from the balance carried over from the previous year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Of the three Chief Headmen's divisions in the district, the West and East Giruwa pattus are policed and in charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police stationed at Tangalla. Magam pattu is not policed, but a native sergeant is stationed at Hambantota. There are police stations at Tangalla, Hambantota, Beliatta, Walasmulla, and Ranna.

During the period under review 183 true cases of grave crime were disposed of, as against 226 in 1915, 182 in 1914, and 189 in terms of twelve months for the period 1912–13. The figures for 1916 are an improvement upon those of 1915, but show no improvement upon those of 1912, 1913, and 1914.

There has been a slight decrease in homicide, the number of true cases reported being 8, as against 11 in the previous year. Of these cases, 1 was due to a land dispute, 2 to enmity for other reasons, 1 to a desire for plunder, 2 to sudden quarrels, and 2 to other causes. The knife was responsible for 2 cases, club or blunt weapon for 2 cases, and the gun for 3 cases.

Cattle stealing shows some improvement, the number of true cases disposed of in 1916 being 34, as against 43 in 1914 and 43 in 1915. Burglary, grievous hurt, and hurt by knife have decreased as compared with 1915. There were 10 true cases of robbery, as against 9 in 1915.

The position as regards burglary is still very unsatisfactory. Out of 53 true cases reported, only 3 ended in conviction. For the detection of burglary cases, telegraphic communication between all police stations is most essential, in order to minimize the offender's chances of escaping with his booty. I recommended the establishment of a telegraph office at Beliatta to the Postmaster-General in January, 1915, and this was opened about September last; but Walasmulla and Ranna are still unprovided with telegraph offices. Night patrols visit the villages regularly, but the burglar still flourishes.

One can hardly congratulate the district on its improvement as regards crime in 1916 as compared with 1915, for the statistics for the last four years show only that 1915 was a peculiarly bad year in this district, in spite of freedom from riots, while the figures for the other three years are almost identical. In this connection I regret that I am unable to record any apparent beneficial effect of village vernacular education on the criminal propensities of the inhabitants. The difficulty is that the village school does not usually supply the moral training, which alone can really improve the moral standard of the village. It is useless for the teacher to preach the advantages of honesty, truthfulness, and self-restraint, if he does not himself practice his own precepts; and I do not hesitate to state that the mentality of the average village schoolmaster is not qualified to influence for the better the moral atmosphere of the school or village. There are, of course, exceptions, but the average village schoolmaster is, as regards his moral outlook, just on a par with the ordinary villager, and shares the villager's characteristics of untruthfulness and love of petty intrigue. This is fully realized in the villages, and, this being so, it is not to be expected that the teacher can by mere precept inculcate principles which the children and their parents realize are entirely foreign to his nature, and which he makes no pretence of practising. The lack of effective moral training is the great defect in our system of village education.

Co-operation between the police and headmen has been satisfactory.

Sanitary Board.

The Board was composed of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the District Engineer; the Medical Officer, Tangalla; the Medical Officer, Hambantota; Mr. H. Jayawardena, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu; Mr. A. D. S. Wickramasinghe, Tangalla; and Mr. B. T. A. Cassim, Hambantota.

The following towns are worked under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance:—Hambantota, Tangalla, and Beliatta.

New works completed and in progress during the year are:—

Hambantota.

(1) Construction of a new road in front of the Customs office.
(2) Construction of 1,510 feet of cement concrete drains in New street, Back street, and on the new road in front of the Customs office.
(3) Construction of 7 cement concrete culverts as follows:—1 on New road, 1 at junction of Walker and Bazaar streets, 1 on Line street, 1 on Jail street, 2 on road to the Residency, and 1 on new road in front of the Customs office.
(4) Construction of 21·10 cubes of rubble masonry edges along roads not provided with cement concrete drains.
(5) Planting of 26 shade trees obtained from Peradeniya in different parts of the town.
(6) Erection of a new street lamp on Tanamalwila road.

Tangalla.

(1) Renewal of the filter bed of the Pathaha well.
(2) Erection of two new street lamps, one on Tangalla-Matara road and the other on Gherbee lane.

Beliatta.

(1) Construction of 2,102 feet cement concrete drains along Beliatta-Walasmulla road.
(2) Construction of 736 feet cement concrete drains round the vegetable and fish markets.
(3) Construction of a new road from the Beliatta-Tangalla main road to the Beliatta markets.

Roads, markets, and buildings were satisfactorily maintained. Investigations in connection with the proposed water supply to Tangalla are still being conducted by the Public Works Department.

The revenue of the Board for the year 1916 amounted to Rs. 24,079·47, and the expenditure to Rs. 24,915·65, the excess being met from the surplus balances of previous years.

Village Communities Ordinance.

There are three Mudaliyars' divisions in the district, and each Mudaliyar is Chairman of the Village Committee. There is also a Village Tribunal in West Giruwa pattu.

Roads, bridges, and buildings were satisfactorily maintained. Commodious stabling accommodation was erected at the Kahawatta Gansabhawa. A new bridge with timber deck and masonry abutments and pier was completed across the Urubokka-oya at Indigetawela. The new Gansabhawa cart road from Wiraketiya to Katuwana has been almost completed as far as Julampitiya, a distance of 8 miles, and I hope to have the remaining section of about 6 miles completed by the end of this year. Of the three large bridges required on the Wiraketiya-Julampitiya section, those over the spill and 9-door anicut of the Udukiriwila tank have been erected and are open to traffic. The one over the spill has a reinforced cement concrete platform carried on masonry abutments and iron piles, while the one over the anicut is of concrete throughout. These bridges were designed and constructed for the Village Committee by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Tangalla, who is also now designing the third bridge required, viz., the one over the Urubokka-oya at Kiribatamuna. This road will be a most important factor in opening up for agriculture the Julampitiya division of the West Giruwa pattu, which has been seriously handicapped in the past in not having a single cart road to serve the villages therein.

The following sums were placed at the disposal of the District School Committee :—West Giruwa pattu, Rs. 1,550 ; East Giruwa pattu, Rs. 150 ; Magam pattu, Rs. 350.

The work of the Village Tribunal of West Giruwa Pattu is shown in the following statement :—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Irrigation.
Cases pending on January 1, 1916 ..	9	24	4
Instituted between January 1 and December 31, 1916	578	980	62
Decided between January 1 and December 31, 1916	568	955	59
Pending on December 31, 1916 ..	19	49	7

The revenue of the three Committees during the year amounted to Rs. 16,146·48, and the expenditure to Rs. 17,502·22. The excess expenditure over revenue was met from the balance brought forward from the previous year.

THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The following statement shows the operations under the Waste Lands Ordinance in this district :—

Notices	10
Acreage	959A. 0R. 5P.
Number of final orders published ..	87
Acreage declared Crown	2,162A. 2R. 38·3P.
Acreage sold	223A. 1R. 11P.
Amount realized	Rs. 3,111·25
Declared private	115A. 1R. 32P.
Abandoned	429A. 0R. 33P.

THE FIREARMS ORDINANCE.

The number of licensed firearms in the district is only 264. Licenses are only issued to persons of proved reliability.

EXCISE.

The Hambantota District forms a portion of the Southern Excise Circle, which is in charge of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise with headquarters at Galle. The district is divided into two ranges, with Inspectors at Tangalla and Hambantota, under the immediate control of an Assistant Superintendent of Excise stationed at Matara.

The sale of the Matara-Hambantota arrack rent for 1915–16 realized Rs. 123,960, as against Rs. 133,250 for the period 1914–15. Consumption in the Hambantota District for 1915–16 was 10,431 gallons, as against 9,179 gallons in 1914–15 and 9,713 gallons in terms of twelve months of the 1913–14 period. Consumption in 1914–15 was affected by the temporary closing of the taverns under martial law. Thus, the demand for arrack has shown little variation during the past three years. The number of authorized taverns was the same as for the previous financial year, viz., 16.

The toddy rent sales for 1915–16 realized Rs. 13,825, as against Rs. 13,491 in 1914–15. The number of authorized taverns was 23, the same as for the previous period. Four taverns remained unsold, no satisfactory bids being forthcoming. The consumption during the rent period 1915–16 was 40,174 gallons, as compared with 34,652 gallons in the previous rent period, 25,061 gallons in terms of twelve months of the 1913–14 period, and 42,559 gallons in 1912–13. The consumption of toddy has thus fluctuated considerably during the last four years. Too much reliance, however, cannot be placed on toddy consumption figures, which are based entirely on accounts kept by the tavern keepers, who are mostly illiterate men.

The revenue derived from foreign liquor licenses was Rs. 1,330, as against Rs. 1,418·50 in 1914–15. The only licenses issued were 3 tavern, 5 " retail off," and 7 resthouse licenses.

The relations between this Department and the Excise Department have been satisfactory. Sixty convictions were obtained for illicit practices, while a number of renters' offences were compounded. There has been no apparent increase or decrease in drunkenness.

The Advisory Committee for the district consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. H. Jayawardena, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa Pattu ; Mr. H. Dahanayaka ; and Mr. A. D. S. Wickramasinghe.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There are hospitals at Tangalla, Hambantota, and Tissa, and eighteen dispensaries in the district. 1,149 patients were treated in hospitals and 46,950 at the dispensaries.

IRRIGATION.

There are four major irrigation works in this district : Walawe right bank, Urubokka-oya, Kirinda-oya left bank, and Kirama-oya. The irrigable area under these works is approximately 26,322 acres. Water-rate due for 1916 amounted to Rs. 16,541·65. The whole of this sum has been recovered, with the exception of Rs. 133·67, necessary steps for the recovery of which have been taken. The major works have been satisfactorily maintained by the Irrigation Department during the period.

The new Kirinda-oya right bank scheme is still under construction. Surveys in connection with the proposed Walawe left bank scheme were carried on throughout the year, and good progress was made. Site surveys of the proposed permanent anicuts along the Urubokka-oya below Udukiriwila tank were completed during the year, and trial pits have been sunk on the sites selected for five new anicuts.

Village Tanks.—The village tanks are in charge of Irrigation Sub-Inspectors stationed at Tangalla and Hambantota. There were 317 tanks on the list of working tanks on January 1, 1916. Of these, 209 were already completed, 103 were in process of restoration, and 5 were completed during the year. Three tanks were sluiced. 121 prosecutions were entered for default of labour. The amount of earthwork done was 3,575 cubic yards. A sum of Rs. 1,647·21 was expended out of the Irrigation Fine Fund on salaries of staff, earthwork, repairs, &c.

SALT.

The following statement shows the quantity of salt harvested at each lewaya, with the total collections during the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 :—

Name of Lewaya.	Total for 1914. Cwt.	lb.	Total for 1915. Cwt.	lb.	Total for 1916. Cwt.	lb.
Maha	5,624	22	16,377	104	57,038	85
Bundala	25,618	42	38,200	55	51,571	20
Palatupana	85,545	69	40,618	26	15,931	55
Kirinda	150	72	—		—	
Karagan-ara	—		—		13,156	13
Koholankala	11,220	74	9,162	71	17,547	7
Godekalapuwa	16,269	76	—		—	
	144,429	19	104,359	32	155,244	68

The year's working was quite satisfactory, particularly so as 1916 was a bad year generally for salt manufacture in Ceylon, owing to constant interference with formation by rain during the south-west monsoon. Hambantota suffered disappointment equally with the rest of the Island during the south-west monsoon, but was fortunate in having a north-east monsoon collection in the early part of the year, an unusual occurrence. This collection was rendered possible by the failure of the north-east monsoon rains, and when the March rains destroyed the formation, we had already collected 105,047 cwt., an excellent result so early in the year.

Labour for collection during the year was, as usual, insufficient. Prison labour from the temporary jail at Hambantota was employed, but the number of free labourers, in spite of every effort to increase it, never rose above 350, whereas we could easily do with 1,000. The labour question in this district is always a difficult one, and I see no prospect of any improvement.

The total quantity sold during 1916 was 157,178 cwt., as compared with 95,811 cwt. in 1915 and 107,420 cwt. in 1914. The increase is explained by the fact that there was a run on Hambantota salt during the latter part of the year, owing to a temporary shortage of stocks in other parts of the Island.

The total quantity removed from lewayas to the Kirinda stores during 1916 was 55,213 cwt. 92 lb. Transport to the Hambantota stores was discontinued in 1914 after the outbreak of war in order to economize in expenditure, salt having been since sold direct to purchasers at the Maha, Koholankala, Karagan-ara, and Bundala lewayas. Resumption of transport to Hambantota stores has, however, now been sanctioned by Government.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The following particulars in regard to the operations by the Forest Department in this district have been supplied to me by the Assistant Conservator, Mr. F. J. S. Turner :—

Demarcation.—33 blocks of chena, in extent 457 acres, were demarcated in Magam pattu. No expenditure was incurred by this Department, as the work was done by the villagers under the supervision of the range officer.

Supply of Timber to Public Departments.—48 telegraph posts were delivered to the Telegraph Department during the year.

Financial Statement.

	Rs.	c.
Royalty on timber	618	38
Royalty on fuel	179	80
Royalty on clay, sand	89	40
Right to collect ranawara bark	2,214	0
Right to collect divul	35	0
Sale of confiscated produce	5	76
Fines and forfeitures	663	5
Other sources	25	30
	3,830	69

Paper Credit.

Royalty on timber supplied to Public Departments	175	0
Timber, &c., issued to Public Departments on permits	395	75
Value of free grants	1,135	55

LAND SALES.

170 lots were sold by the Settlement Officer and 7 by the Assistant Government Agent. The total acreage sold was 493 acres 2 roods and 26 perches, and the total amount realized Rs. 13,434·36. Land sales have been restricted owing to the effect of war conditions on prices.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal works completed during the period are :—

Improvements to Dikwella-Beliatta road.
New quarters and office for Forest Ranger, Hambantota.
Additions and improvements to Tangalla jail.
Additions to Tangalla hospital.
Surveys in connection with proposed water supply for Tangalla.
Widening of Wirawila-Kirinda road.

Principal works in hand :—

Improvements to Hambantota hospital.
Improvements to Hambantota-Tanamalwila road.
Improvements to Wirawila-Kirinda road.
Improvements to Liyangahatota road.

Works required :—

Water supply to Tangalla and Hambantota.
Quarters for Government clerks, Hambantota.
Permanent anicuts on the Kirama- and Urubokka-oyas.
Roads for Tissamaharama.
Railway to Beliatta and Walasmulla.

THE GAME SANCTUARY AND GAME PROTECTION ORDINANCE, NO. 1 OF 1909.

The protection of game in the sanctuary and resident sportsmen's reserve was carried out by the sanctuary ranger and watchers, who are under the control of the Assistant Government Agent. There are twelve watchers in all, ten paid by Government and two by the Game Protection Society. Eight Government watchers are stationed in the sanctuary, and the remaining four in the resident sportsmen's reserve.

There has been no rinderpest in the district since January, 1913, and game of all kinds is increasing rapidly.

There are too many elephants about in the Magam and East Giruwa pattus, and they are a considerable nuisance. With the object of thinning them out, Government has sanctioned the issue of 50 special licenses to kill or capture elephants outside reserves at a reduced fee of Rs. 50. There has, unfortunately, been scarcely any demand for these licenses, only two having been issued, in both instances for capture. Eighteen licenses to shoot rogue elephants were issued during the period.

A statement of prosecutions for the whole district under the Game Protection Ordinance, No. 1 of 1909, is annexed :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Number of prosecutions	12 ..	30
Number of convictions	10 ..	24

February 28, 1917.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, HAMBANTOTA, FOR 1916.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; the District Engineer (*ex officio*) ; Mr. R. F. Morris, European Member ; Mr. E. G. Auwardt, Burgher Member ; Mr. H. Jayawardena, Mudaliyar, Native Member

There has been no change in the staff during the period.

The District Road Committee has done its best, with the very limited funds at its disposal, to maintain the minor roads in a fair state of efficiency, but their condition, with the exception of the two metalled roads from Beliatta to Walasmulla and Wiraketiya respectively, which are in very fair order, leaves much to be desired. The Committee is seriously handicapped by inadequate funds, and by the miserably poor quality of the gravel generally found in this district.

The stray cattle nuisance on main roads is steadily abating. A large number of prosecutions has been entered for this offence. The system of fining the headmen Rs. 5 in every properly authenticated case of cattle seen straying on main roads in their divisions, and giving them a corresponding reward of Rs. 5 for every successful prosecution, has had an excellent effect, both in making the headmen realize their responsibilities and in suppressing the nuisance.

The resthouses in the district were maintained in good order.

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	110,547	—	—	110,547	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	23,323	—	—	24,135	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	21,564		92·45	22,364		92·66
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	316		1·35	247		1·02
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		21,880	93·80		22,611	93·68
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	592		2·54	596		2·47
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	557		2·38	515		2·13
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	27		·12	31		·13
(*h*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	8		·03
(*j*) Left local area	267		1·14	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,443	6·18		1,150	4·76
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	374	1·54

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for the year 1916 :—

			Amount. Rs. c.
REVENUE.			
Balance on January 1, 1916	..	..	2,614 40
Commutation realized in money	..	..	35,277 0
Toll grants on minor roads	..	..	223 10
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	..	..	4,398 0
Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	103 0
	Total	..	42,615 50
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		..	7,456 75
Amount expended on minor roads	..	..	21,184 24
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
	Rs. c.		
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	189 30		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	4,562 32		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	2,996 52		
			7,748 14
Miscellaneous charges	.. ..	..	1,378 91
Balance on December 31, 1916	.. ..	..	4,847 46
	Total	..	42,615 50

A statement showing the expenditure on roads and bridges, &c., during 1916 is annexed :—

Name of Road.			Length in Miles.		Amount. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.					
Beliatta-Walasmulla	..	..	9	..	4,729 10
Walasmulla-Katuwana	..	..	10	..	1,428 0
Beliatta-Getamanna	..	..	5½	..	416 35
Tangalla-Wiraketiya	..	..	8½	..	1,505 95
Ranna-Wiraketiya	..	..	10	..	574 75
Walasmulla-Wiraketiya	..	..	4½	..	1,062 85
Dammulla-Wiraketiya	..	..	6½	..	4,310 47
Talahaganwaduwa-Miella	..	..	2	..	348 50
Masonry culvert at Walasmulla	..	..	—	..	96 0
					14,471 97
East Giruwa Pattu.					
Hatagala-Katuwana	..	..	23	..	1,453 5
Ambalantota-Nonagama	..	..	3	..	264 50
					1,717 55
Magam Pattu.					
Ambalantota-Wanduruppa	..	..	1½	..	184 0
Ambalantota-Koggala	..	..	8	..	350 24
Sittrakala-Koggala ..	..	..	5	..	181 80
Mahalewaya-Gonnoruwa	..	..	8	..	*266 21*
Gonnoruwa-Migahajandura	..	..	*11*	..	*273 60*
Migahajandura-Koggala	..	..	*15*	..	*195 50*
Tissa bund road ..	..	..	1	..	114 0
Tissa-Andalla road ..	..	..	2	..	7 25
					1,572 60
Upkeep of bridges and culverts	..	..		..	2,964 67
Pay of Superintendent's store cooly		..		..	120 0
Purchase of tools ..	..	..		..	337 45
					457 45

Hambantota, February 28, 1917.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Chairman.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

Area of the Northern Province, 3,560 square miles.
Area of the Jaffna District, 1,147¾ square miles.
Population of the Northern Province, 369,951 (Census of 1911).
Population of the Jaffna District, 326,712 (Census of 1911).

I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE.

THE administrative staff of the Province continued to be the same as in the previous year, with the exception of the following changes :—

2. On September 29 Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett, Office Assistant, was appointed Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Avissawella. His place was taken by Mr. S. H. Wadia, who was succeeded by Mr. R. B. Naish as Extra Office Assistant and Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna. On December 2 Mr. Naish was transferred to Kurunegala to act as Office Assistant to the Government Agent, North-Western Province. At the same time Mr. W. A. Weerakoon was appointed Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Ratnapura. He was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Strong as Police Magistrate.

3. In September Mr. S. M. Muttutamby, Interpreter, Mannar Kachcheri, was appointed District Adigar, Mannar island, in place of Mr. M. C. Ariyanayagam, who resigned his appointment. Mr. S. M. Muttutamby was succeeded by Mr. V. Visuvalingam as Interpreter.

4. In October Mr. A. Canagasapai, Maniagar of Valikamam East, died after a faithful service of fifteen years as Udaiyar and Maniagar. He was succeeded by Mr. Advocate Ratna Mailvaganam.

5. In July Mr. C. Muttuvelu, Acting Chief Irrigation Inspector, Northern Province, was transferred to the Trincomalee District, and Mr. German B. de Zilva was appointed to succeed Mr. C. Muttuvelu.

II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

6. *No events of great importance occurred during the year.* The following are, however, worthy of mention :—

7. His Excellency the Governor visited Jaffna in June, making a stay of two days, in which he saw various parts of the peninsula.

8. The honorary rank of Mudaliyar was conferred on—

(1) Mr. M. Muttukumarasamy, Maniagar of Tenmaradchi ;
(2) Mr. C. Chelliah, retired President of Village Tribunals, Vavuniya and Mullaittivu ; and
(3) Mr. K. U. Thampiah, District Mudaliyar, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate, Mullaittivu,

in recognition of their long and honourable services under Government.

9. The Boy Scout movement was extended to this Province, and a local association was formed in Jaffna in the month of October. The Scout Commissioner for Ceylon, Mr. F. G. Stevens, visited Jaffna and lectured on the advantages of the movement, and a party of Boy Scouts from Galle visited the colleges and infused enthusiasm among the boys here.

10. A branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild was formed in Jaffna, with Miss Twynam as Honorary Secretary, and has done very good work.

11. Material evidences of a Buddhist Sinhalese occupation of the Jaffna peninsula antecedent to the Tamil period are beginning to accumulate. Mr. P. E. Pieris, District Judge, Jaffna, has taken a keen interest in this question, and with the aid of a grant from Government of Rs. 150 has already mdea some interesting discoveries.

12. The manufacture of sugar from the produce of the palmyra palm was started during the year by the Ceylon Sugar Refineries Company at their factory near Valluvedditturai. Rectified spirits were also distilled from the refuse molasses. This is a new industry, which gives employment to a considerable number of people in the neighbourhood of Point Pedro and Valluvedditturai.

13. An epidemic of smallpox, the source of which was traced to an arrival from South India, occurred in the Moorish quarter in the town, from which it spread to other parts of the peninsula. The following are the figures :—

Place of Occurrence.	Date of Occurrence.	Number attacked.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
Moor street and Vannarpannai ..	November, 1916 ..	74 ..	10 ..	64
Vasavilan ..	August 28, 1916 ..	6 ..	1 ..	5
Sutumalai ..	September 29, 1916 ..	2 ..	— ..	2
Karaitivu ..	November 14, 1916 ..	4 ..	— ..	4
Anaikkoddai ..	November 15, 1916 ..	1 ..	— ..	1
Saravanai ..	December 18, 1916 ..	2 ..	— ..	2
Suruvil ..	December, 1916 ..	1 ..	— ..	1
		90	11	79

14. On February 29 a meeting of the Ceylon Board of Agriculture was held at Jaffna for the first time.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

15. The total revenue credited at the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months October, 1915, to September, 1916, was Rs. 1,470,175·33, as compared with Rs. 1,220,404·41 during the previous twelve months. The corresponding figures for the whole Province were Rs. 1,676,172·92 and Rs. 1,399,111·21.

16. The only items calling for remark are :—

Increases.

(1) Customs Duties on Grains Rs. 56,173·90, due to increased quantity of paddy and rice imported from beyond sea and less imports from coastwise ports.
(2) Sugar Rs. 104,156·10, due to large imports of jaggery for the Sugar Refineries Company.
(3) Export Duties Rs. 9,309·46, partly due to enhanced duty on chanks and increase in number exported.
(4) Port Dues Rs. 11,178·33, due to the increased imports of grain and jaggery.
(5) Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Rs. 140,054·08, due to the increase realized by the sales of the arrack and toddy rents.

Decreases.

(1) Salt Rs. 37,872, due to loss of the harvest of natural-formed salt in the Karanavai and Vellaipparavai lewayas.
(2) Land Revenue, Forest Department, Rs. 8,439·38, due to diminished sales in the Jaffna Depôt owing to private sales of firewood in the town.

17. The expenditure brought to account in the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months October, 1915, to September, 1916, was Rs. 729,276·51, as compared with Rs. 644,316·09 during the previous twelve months.

18. As much of the district revenue and expenditure is brought to account elsewhere than in Jaffna, no profitable comparisons can be made between the revenue and expenditure of the district, or any statement given of the total contributions of the inhabitants to the revenue of the Colony. The cash transactions of the Kachcheri during the financial period amounted to Rs. 12,506,744·95

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY, HEALTH, AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

19. The chief agricultural industries of the district are the cultivation of paddy, dry grains, the palmyra and coconut palms, fruit and vegetables, manioca, and tobacco.

20. *Paddy.*—This is the chief food product. The harvest of 1916 was a poor one. About 470,000 bushels were reaped on an area of 45,000 acres, the average yield being only five-fold. This quantity was supplemented by 745,697 cwt. paddy, equal to 1,739,960 bushels, and 241,222 cwt. rice, equal to 422,138 bushels, imported into the district from other parts of the Island and from India.

21. Almost all land suitable for paddy in the peninsula is under cultivation. An extension of this cultivation is expected on the mainland in the Karaichchi division, when the irrigation scheme in course of construction at Iranaimadu is completed. A portion of the lands sold under this tank was cleared and sown with paddy, and the crop prospects are very promising. The prices of paddy and rice have been fairly normal during the year.

22. *Dry Grains.*—About ten varieties of grain are grown on paddy and tobacco lands after those crops have been reaped. They supply the wants of the poorer classes. Three kinds of gram are also grown, but their yield is insufficient for local wants, and large quantities are imported from South India.

23. *Palmyras.*—This palm grows thickly all over the peninsula, and is a most useful tree, every part of it being utilized in some way or other. Jaggery is largely manufactured from the sweet juice of the palm for local consumption and for export to South India and elsewhere. The quantity exported in 1916 was 1,336 cwt. The new Sugar Refineries Company have begun to buy jaggery for sugar refining and for distilling spirits from the refuse molasses. There is considerable export trade in palmyra timber with South India, where it is used for roofing purposes. The pieces of timber exported in 1916 numbered about 50,000.

24. *Coconuts.*—The estimated area under coconuts is about 20,000 acres. This palm grows well in most parts of the peninsula. The crop of 1916 was good. The prices varied between Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 per thousand. A large quantity of the nuts is converted into copra for export beyond the Island. The war has adversely affected this export trade by restricting the market for the produce. Before the beginning of the war copra was sold at from Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per candy. Soon after the beginning of the war the prices fell by almost 50 per cent., and have not risen very much since. During the greater part of the year 1916 the price of copra varied between Rs. 55 and Rs. 65 per candy. Oil is manufactured locally from copra in primitive wooden mills called "chekkus" enough for local wants.

25. *Fruits and Vegetables.*—Fruits are generally scarce. Plantains are extensively grown. Vegetables are raised on paddy and tobacco lands, as rotation crops under irrigation from wells, sufficient for the wants of the people.

26. *Manioca (Cassava).*—This is a food product grown only for local consumption, as a rotation crop in tobacco gardens and paddy fields under irrigation from wells. It is the chief mainstay of the poorer classes. The crop was good, and the supply quite equal to the demand. No tapioca is manufactured.

27. *Tobacco.*—This is the most remunerative crop of the cultivator. About 6,500 acres are under this crop. Two principal varieties are grown: one for smoking and the other for chewing. The smoking tobacco crop was good, and prices were normal. The chewing tobacco crop was equally good, and fetched good prices. Most of the chewing tobacco is sent to Cochin and Travancore in South India. A small portion finds its way into the south of the Island for the use of the Indian labourers on estates. The quantity exported over sea in 1916 was 5,478,256 lb., and coastwise 594,720 lb. All the smoking tobacco is turned into cigars, which find a ready sale in all parts of the Island.

28. The experimental cultivation of tobacco was continued in the garden at Tirunelveli under the direction of Mr. B. F. Scherffius, but has so far proved inconclusive in determining the question whether or not tobacco suited to the European or world's markets can be profitably grown in Jaffna. The experiment should be continued until this question is settled one way or the other. The local cultivators still adhere closely to their own methods.

29. The rainfall during the year was 35·64 inches in 64 days, as registered at the Jaffna observatory, compared with 33·92 inches in 75 days in 1915. The paddy crop, which is entirely dependent on the rainfall, was seriously affected by abnormal rains in the beginning, and continuous drought in the middle, of the cultivation period, with the result that the crop prospects at the end of the year were distinctly poor in many villages of the peninsula. The crops of the Karaichchi and Punakari divisions were, however, not so bad, as timely rain fell in December to save the crops. 57 inches were registered at Kilinochchi and 54·35 inches at Iranaimadu.

Health of the People.

30. The fever season, which usually followed the wet months and claimed many victims in past years, was a comparatively mild one in 1916, owing, it is believed, to deficient rainfall and consequent drier conditions of dwelling lands. The health of the people has been generally satisfactory throughout the year. There have, however, been stray cases of chickenpox, measles, dysentery, and diarrhœa. An outbreak of smallpox in the Moorish quarter of the town was soon got under control.

31. The district is supplied with 2 Government hospitals, 16 dispensaries, and 12 branch dispensaries or visiting stations, in all of which 43,342 sick persons were treated during the year. The Government medical aid is supplemented by private medical practitioners and four medical mission institutions, which do good work among the people. They are:—

	Cases treated.
McLeod Hospital at Inuvil	6,482
Green Hospital at Manippai	1,442
Dispensary at Karaitivu	308
Jevon's Dispensary at Puttur	346

Numerous indigent sick persons have also received treatment from the many native medical practitioners in the villages.

32. A new Government dispensary at Karaveddi has been sanctioned for next year.

33. The births registered during the year numbered 13,290 and the deaths 9,212, as compared with 10,599 and 10,740 respectively in 1915.

34. *Health of Cattle.*—Good. There was no epidemic of serious disease among cattle. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease were reported from Pachchilaippalli. All of them recovered in very short time. Fodder is scarce, and the ordinary village cattle of the peninsula are, as a rule, ill-fed and poor looking. Very fine specimens, however, are found in the Island of Iranaitivu, where the pasture is plentiful and good, and where some attention has been paid to improved breeding.

35. *Fisheries.*—Fishing is extensively carried on in the sea and lagoons along the coasts of the peninsula. Local wants are more than supplied, and a large surplus is salted and exported. The figures for the Province are as follows:—

	1915.		1916.	
		Value.		Value.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Over sea ..	Cwt. 1,079 ..	4,631 50 ..	Cwt. 257·52 ..	2,251 20
Coastwise ..	Cwt. 28,372 ..	341,409 0 ..	Cwt. 18,134½ ..	204,881 50

Fresh fish is also sent daily by rail to Colombo packed in ice.

36. The fishing of chanks and bêche-de-mer is also a fairly important industry. The catch is all exported. The export duty on chanks was raised in April, 1915, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per 1,000. This proved to be too great an increase, and had the effect of completely stopping export. After inquiry the rate was adjusted according to the following scale, which came into effect in June, 1916, after which shipments were resumed:—

Live chanks (*i.e.*, live chanks of various sizes and weights so mixed together and bagged that they can be entered for *ad valorem* import duty at the Calcutta Customs at an all over value of Rs. 80 per 1,000): Rs. 6 per 1,000 chanks.

Dead chanks (*i.e.*, dead chanks of various sizes and weights so mixed together and bagged that they can be entered for *ad valorem* import duty at the Calcutta Customs at an all over value of Rs. 40 per 1,000): Rs. 3 per 1,000 chanks.

Inferior chanks (*i.e.*, the "wormed" or otherwise damaged live and dead chanks of whatever size, and such small live and dead chanks as will pass through a circular gauge 6½ inches in circumference): Rs. 2 per 1,000 chanks.

37. The quantities exported are as under :—

		1915.				1916.		
			Value. Rs. c.				Value. Rs. c.	
Bêche-de-mer	Cwt.	362	11,625 0		Cwt.	861	22,170 0	
			Duty Paid. Rs. c.				Duty Paid. Rs. c.	
Live chanks	No.	762,700	1,525 40		No.	1,614,450	8,741 70	
Dead chanks	No.	750,250	1,500 50		No.	1,214,621	3,663 86	

38. There is no mining industry in the district. Rubble, gravel, and coral quarries are worked for local requirements.

39. The principal manufactures are cigars, cloth, mats and baskets, coir, pottery, jaggery, oils, aerated waters, wood, gold, silver, brass, and iron work. Their output is moderate, and they chiefly supply local wants. Cigars, coir, and cloth are sent to other parts of Ceylon.

40. *Land.*—The demand for land is not great, but shows signs of increasing. Such demand as exists is principally for coconut planting. The total area alienated by the Crown under the ordinary land sale regulations in 1916 was 791 acres 3 roods 9 perches, of which 714 acres 1 rood 12 perches were sold by public auction, and the remainder settled on claimants under General Order 812. The average price realized by sale was Rs. 32·44 per acre, the maximum price having been Rs. 200 per acre in respect of one lot situated in a populous locality. Of the 442 acres sold in 1915 for paddy cultivation under the Karaichchi irrigation scheme, about 100 acres have been resumed by the Crown for non-compliance with conditions, and the remainder was cleared by the purchasers and partly sown with paddy, which has since yielded a very good crop. The lands under the Karaichchi irrigation scheme and the lands suitable for coconut planting in the Pachchilaippali and Punakari divisions of the Jaffna District will afford openings for investment of capital.

41. Sales of Crown lands have now been stopped, in view of the proposal of Government to introduce a system of leasing.

V.—EDUCATION.

42. There are no Government schools in the Jaffna District. The Roman Catholic, American Wesleyan, and Church of England Missions and Hindu organizations undertake the whole work of education. The work in their schools is subject to Government inspection and supervision, and Government grants in aid are received. There are 417 aided and unaided schools, which are fairly distributed in the populous parts of the district, but the more thinly peopled parts, *e.g.*, the Karaichchi and Punakari divisions, are not well supplied with educational facilities, and schools will have to be provided for these parts. The leading schools of the several organizations approach a satisfactory standard of efficiency.

43. Towards the close of the year the Rural Schools Ordinance was brought into operation in the Jaffna District beyond Local Board limits and the Town Schools Ordinance in the town of Jaffna. This was the last district in the Island to adopt these Ordinances.

44. In December the united training school for vernacular teachers was started at Koppay, and work is carried on in it by a qualified staff supplied by the various religious bodies, who have joined in the undertaking.

VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

45. The increase in the number of cases reported referred to last year was maintained in 1916, the total being 574, as against 538 in 1915.

46. They were disposed of as follows :—False and doubtful, 213 ; true, 330 ; pending, 31. Of the true cases, only 96, or 29 per cent., ended in conviction.

47. There were 13 cases of homicide reported in 1916, as compared with 6 in 1915 and 15 in 1914. Of these, 4 were cases of murder, and 9 were finally found to be lesser offences. Of the 4 murder cases, the accused were convicted in the Supreme Court in 2 cases, acquitted in 1, and in the other—the Koddadi temple case—sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to commit the accused for trial.

48. The most common offences during the year were theft, 104 cases ; robbery, 114 cases ; and knifing, 104 cases.

49. There was a noticeable increase during the year in knife cases. This increase was remarked on in last year's report also. It would appear that this class of crime has now secured a hold in the Jaffna District, where formerly it was comparatively rare. Knife cases increased from 88 cases in 1915 to 104 in 1916.

50. There were no riots or similar breaches of the public peace, though claims to enforce caste privileges gave occasional trouble.

51. The conduct of the headmen with regard to crime and their co-operation with the regular police have, on the whole, been good.

VII.—QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

52. The town of Jaffna is worked under the Local Boards Ordinance ; and the towns of Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kayts, in the Jaffna District ; Mannar, Pesalai, Vidattaltivu, Silavatturai, Erukkilampiddi, and Talaimannar, in the Mannar District ; and the town of Mullaittivu in the Mullaittivu District are worked under the Small Towns Ordinances ; the rest of the Province is under the operation of the Village Communities Ordinance.

53. In the Jaffna District there is one Village Committee at Delft, and arrangements are being made to elect Village Committees in the rest of the district. Such Committees are in working order in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts.

54. The only Village Tribunal in the Jaffna District is that of Delft island, of which the Maniagar is the President. A statement of work done in 1916 is given below :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Cases pending on January 1	19 ..	2
Cases instituted	241 ..	190
Cases decided	259 ..	190
Cases amicably settled	22 ..	24
Cases pending on December 31	1 ..	2
Appeals to Government Agent, judgment affirmed ..	12 ..	11
Appeals to Government Agent, judgment set aside ..	1 ..	—
Appeals to Governor in Executive Council	— ..	—

55. Another Village Tribunal for the Mullaittivu District sits at Vavuniya, Nedunkeni, and Mullaittivu. There is no Village Tribunal in the Mannar District.

56. Detailed reports on the working of the Local and Sanitary Boards and of the Provincial and District Road Committees will be found annexed to this report and to the reports of the Assistant Agents.

VIII.—EXCISE.

57. *Arrack.*—The arrack rent of the Jaffna District for 1916–17 was sold in Colombo for Rs. 251,555. For 1911–12 it fetched Rs. 121,997, and for 1915–16 Rs. 237,555. Its value has thus more than doubled in five years.

58. The figures of consumption are 35,117 gallons for 1916, as compared with 46,206 gallons in 1915, being a decrease of 11,089 gallons.

59. The number of taverns for 1916–17 is 25, as against 24 in 1915–16. A new tavern was opened at Karaveddi to meet the local demand.

60. *Toddy.*—The number of toddy taverns was reduced from 113 to 112. The tavern at Chempiyanpattu was closed, as it was found it could be dispensed with. The number and distribution of the taverns are fairly satisfactory, and they meet the legitimate demands of the people.

61. The toddy rents were sold in Jaffna by taverns, and were bought by local men. The rents for the twelve months from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, fetched Rs. 312,855. The proportionate amount for the corresponding twelve months of 1915–16 being Rs. 270,733, there has been an increase of Rs. 42,122, or 15 per cent.

62. One tavern was re-sold upon surrender by the original purchaser, and 5 taverns were re-sold at the risk of the original purchasers, who failed to pay the monthly instalments of their rents.

63. The figures of consumption of toddy are 1,156,254 gallons in 1916 and 1,092,973 gallons in 1915, being an increase of 63,281 gallons for 1916.

64. *Sweet Toddy.*—2,394 licenses were issued, and 45 coconut and 56,269 palmyra palms were tapped for sweet toddy in 1916.

65. *Foreign Liquor.*—Twenty-one licenses were issued in 1916–17, as against 20 in 1915, there having been 2 " occasional licenses."

66. The total quantity consumed in 1916 was 6,680 gallons, as compared with 8,127 gallons in 1915, being a decrease of 1,447 gallons.

67. *Cocaine.*—Five licenses were issued for cocaine, 2 for retail and 3 to registered medical practitioners.

68. *Vinegar.*—One license was granted for 1916–17.

69. *Rectified Spirits.*—One license was issued to the Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Ltd., to manufacture rectified and denatured spirits from the refuse molasses of the sugar refineries.

70. *Excise Advisory Committee.*—No meeting of the Committee was held, as there were no proposals for the alteration of the tavern lists to lay before it, and no member had any suggestions to bring forward. All were consulted by letter.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

71. The only large irrigation work in the Jaffna District is the Karaichchi irrigation scheme, the construction of which was begun in 1902 and still continues. It is expected that the work will be finished in 1918.

72. The principal items of work done in 1916 are :—

Earthwork in main dam and breaching bund.
Puddle in trench and wall of main dam.
Excavation in puddle trench.
Excavation of spillway.
Concrete in valve tower of head sluice.
Concrete in culverts and portals of head sluice.
Concrete in tail bay of head sluice.
Earthwork in main bund over head sluice.
Excavation at spill fall No. 1.
Concrete in spill fall No. 1.

34,028·37 cubes of earthwork have been done on the above works. The steam navvy was used in excavation work along the right and the left bank of the spill. The labour force has also been satisfactory, there having been a daily average of 405 coolies.

73. The distribution channels Nos. 1, 2, and 3, together with their branches, feeding the 1,000-acre block, have been kept clear of jungle, and the demarcation blocks located kept clear and additional ones put in. A portion of the lands sold in the 1,000-acre block has been cleared and fenced, and a crop of paddy sown in September promises to yield a good harvest—a promise realized this year.

74. The other large irrigation work in the Province is the Giant's tank in the Mannar District. This has been completed and is in working order. 51 miles of distributing channels under it are maintained by Government. Many of the channels had not been cleared of silt since their construction, and

in 1916 about 4,869 cubes of silt were removed on a length of 38 miles at a cost of Rs. 4,830·83. Rs. 2,388·04 were spent on repairing, raising, and uprooting of jungle on these 51 miles. The channels are exposed to much damage by buffaloes and other cattle. Rs. 1,277·75 were spent on upkeep of the quarters of the irrigation staff.

75. The water-rate recoveries for lands under this tank amounted to Rs. 11,124·63.

76. A moderate kalapokam crop was reaped on an area of 6,161 acres of fields and on 531 acres of tank beds.

77. The tank does not retain sufficient water for idaippokam and sirupokam cultivation, and especially in a year of unusually small rainfall as in 1916 there was no possibility of raising a second or third crop. In order to remedy the deficiency in the supply and to enlarge the storage capacity with a view to extend the irrigable area, a scheme is under investigation by which the waters of the Nalanda-oya are to be diverted into the Malwatta-oya or the Aruvi-aru, from which the Giant's tank is supplied with water. Irrigation contour surveys have been made during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,494·50, two Irrigation Engineers and three Inspectors having been employed on these surveys.

78. There are ten other tanks in the Mullaittivu District restored and maintained at Government expense. Of these, the Kanukkeni tank breached in December, 1911, and has not been repaired yet.

79. There are about 500 small village tanks in process of restoration, most of them in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts. Eight of them are in the Tunukkay pattu of the Jaffna District, and are under the supervision of the Irrigation Inspector, Mannar. The shareholders of irrigable lands under each tank raise and maintain the bund and channels under it in good repair by their joint labour contributed in proportion to the extent owned by each shareholder. 43,726 days' labour were called out for the purpose, of which only 16,567 days' labour was performed during the year. Earthwork on most of the tank bunds was not carried out owing to the unexpected rains during June, July, and August, which filled the tanks and left no space below the bunds to dig earth. The shareholders had, therefore, to commute their labour by money payment, with which the work will be done by hired labour in favourable weather.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

80. The necessary improvements and repairs to existing roads and buildings were carried out during the year. The causeway at Punakari and a new lighthouse at Kovilam Point have been completed during the year. The Parantan-Karaichchi road and the Pandisuddan-Kandavalai road have also been completed. Several improvements have been carried out on road bridges and culverts.

81. Very good progress has been made with the reclamation works at Karaiyur, and a scheme has been submitted to Government for the proper laying out of the area when finally reclaimed. This scheme deals with the questions of the necessary roads and drains, lighting, and sanitation, the division of the land into blocks for sale, the provision of a fishery harbour, fish market, and ground for nets, and the utilization of a block at the western end for Government purposes.

82. The following works are in progress :—

(1) Taking borings for the proposed bridge over the Mannar channel.
(2) Improvements to Police barracks, Jaffna.
(3) Improvements to Jaffna jail.
(4) Karaiyur reclamation.

83. The following works are proposed for consideration :—

(1) Conversion of the Vadamaradchi lagoon into a fresh-water lake.
(2) Bridging the Mannar channel between the causeway and the jetty.
(3) Repairing the breach of Kanukkeni tank.
(4) Extension and development of the Giant's tank irrigation scheme, and restoration of Akattimurippu tank.
(5) Water supply for the town of Jaffna.
(6) Drainage scheme for the town of Jaffna.
(7) Town planning scheme on the reclaimed area at Karaiyur.
(8) Extension of the Vadamaradchi East road to Marutankeni and to Aliyavalai.
(9) Quarters for the Police Magistrate, Jaffna.
(10) New Kachcheri and quarters for Government officers at Mullaittivu.
(11) New smallpox hospital, Jaffna.

XI.—SALT.

84. The Chiviyateru salt pans yielded 35,216 cwt. of manufactured salt in 1916, as against 31,811 cwt. in 1915. There was no collection of naturally-formed salt at Karanavai and Vellaipparavai, owing to untimely rains having dissolved the salt formations in these places. There was salt formation at Mattalan in Mullaittivu District, which was collected, and part of it brought to Tondaimanar, and the remainder sold at the place of collection.

85. There are two salt stores in the Jaffna District, one in the town and the other at Tondaimanar. The salt accounts of these stores are as follows :—

Karaiyur Store.		Cwt.
Balance on January 1, 1916		69,192
Received from Chiviyateru salt pans		35,216
		104,408
	Cwt.	
Sold to retailers and fish curers in the Jaffna District	33,036	
Issued to the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar ..	7,618	
Issued to the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu	2,910	
Wastage in stores	1,311	
		44,875
Balance on December 31, 1916		59,533

Tondaimanar Store.

			Cwt.
Balance on January 1, 1916	..	..	3,282
Received from Mattalan	..	..	7,740
			11,022
		Cwt.	
Sold for export beyond Province	..	10,123	
Wastage in stores	..	169	
			10,292
Balance on December 31, 1916	..	..	730

86. The total amount realized by sale of salt was Rs. 168,564 in 1915–16, as against Rs. 206,436 in 1914–15.

87. The Salt Superintendent, Chiviyateru, visited Madras in March, and was engaged for two months in studying the process of salt manufacture carried on in five factories in the Ennore Circle. The introduction of a better system of manufacture than that now followed here appears to be desirable.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

88. The important administrative work of surveying forests intended for reservation, to which the demarcation work of the past few years has been leading up, was undertaken in May, 1915, by the Survey Department, and continued throughout the year 1916, at the end of which all the forests proposed to be reserved have been surveyed, except one forest in Vavuniya range and two forests in the Mullaittivu range. When the surveys are all completed and plans issued by the Surveyor-General, the lands will be dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

89. There was no change in the area of the reserved forests, which were well maintained.

90. The work of the Forest Department consists mainly in the supply of sleepers and firewood to the Railway Department, of logs, posts, and common round timber to the Public Works and other Government Departments, and firewood to the Jaffna Depôt. The supplies to the Public Departments were as follows :—

Description.		1916.	1915.
Sleepers	Broad gauge	9,232 ..	7,380
	Narrow gauge	9,822 ..	1,880
Timber in the log, cubic feet		6,389 ..	190
Telegraph posts		162 ..	—
Scantlings		286 ..	—
Reepers, lineal feet		2,000 ..	—
Pieces		2,116 ..	52,099
Fuel	Cubic yards	23,508 ..	7,985
	Tons	218 ..	124

Large demands for sleepers and fuel for the Railway and telegraph posts for the Postal Department account for the increase.

91. The most important work done by the Forest Department during the year was the successful extension of the teak and mahogany plantations in suitable areas in a well-organized manner. The ground is prepared by first cutting off from it the timber and firewood required by the Railway Department, whose demands have reached large dimensions. In place of the old irregular method of uncontrolled cutting over large areas, the operations have now been restricted to certain well-defined areas demarcated for the purpose, with the protective belts all round them, which are necessary for the healthy growth of the young plants. The débris from firewood cuttings is then burnt *in situ*, and when the areas are clean, the blocks are lined out and the soil worked for each planting position. The seedlings from beds previously sown and watered are removed when a few weeks old and planted out in wet weather. In this way many thousands of seedlings have been planted, with excellent results. The areas thus planted are 21 acres at Kilinochchi reserve, 40 acres at Iranaimadu reserve, 52 acres at Tonigala reserve, 46 acres near Madu road, 10 acres at Kulamurippu, and a small extent at Vavuniya.

92. The Kilinochchi plantation consists of broad- and narrow-leaved mahogany and teak seedlings mixed. In this area the planting of mahogany was at first tried, but it having proved a comparative failure all the blanks were sown with teak seeds. Most of them have germinated and are doing well. Watering the young plants is an expensive item. Rs. 1,169·92 have been spent in planting and watering.

93. The Iranaimadu area also consists of a mixed plantation of teak and mahogany seedlings. The soil here is regarded as more suitable than the Kilinochchi area, but the usual watering is necessary for the first year. Rs. 1,785·75 were spent on planting and watering. In this area 9 acres consist exclusively of mahogany and 20 acres exclusively of teak plants.

94. The Tonigala plantation consists of teak plants only, 15½ acres old plantations, and two new plantations of 10½ acres and 26 acres. Rs. 309·72 have been spent on watering the old plants, and Rs. 688·82 and Rs. 982·52 have been spent on planting and watering the 10½ acres and 26 acres respectively. The Assistant Conservator of Forests reports that the teak plantations here have been a conspicuous success, and that the plants have a vigorous and healthy growth.

95. The Madu road plantation of 46 acres is in a new locality. The soil is sandy, and the climate very dry. It is not yet known if the experiment will be a success. The results have so far not been satisfactory owing to unfavourable climatic conditions of the year. Margosa seeds were scattered over this area, and have freely germinated.

96. Kulamurippu plantation is an experimental plot of 10 acres for testing the growth of mahogany. The narrow-leaved mahogany seeds failed to germinate. Only 500 broad-leaved mahogany seeds were obtained, and 200 seedlings have come up and are healthy. It was necessary to water them for a few days after germination, but it is not intended to water them further. A few teak seeds were also sown here.

97. As regards the Vavuniya plot, the Assistant Conservator of Forests reports that the results obtained in a season not quite favourable are most encouraging for the future, and that it is unfortunate that the demand for firewood is not larger to admit larger areas being sown every year.

98. The total cost of plantation work is Rs. 6,244·71, which works out an average expenditure of Rs. 37 per acre, including protective belts. The cost may at first sight appear high, but it has been due to the necessity of watering the mahogany plants at Kilinochchi and Iranaimadu and the teak plants at Tonigala, and for fencing the teak plantations, an operation that is absolutely essential. This large expenditure will rapidly decrease year after year until the fifth year, after which no cost will be incurred on watering. This initial expenditure is by no means an excessive outlay on an estate, which should begin to pay after twenty-five years, and be worth not less than Rs. 500 per acre at the end of thirty years.

99. The Department was in charge of Mr. J. D. Sargent, Assistant Conservator of Forests, throughout the year.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

100. *Opium Smuggling.*—The Maniagar reports as follows :—" The smuggling of opium by the people of Valluvedditturai has considerably decreased. The few cases detected and punished here and in other parts of Ceylon, as well as the detections made in India, have had a deterrent effect. I cannot say that it has entirely ceased, but there is an appreciable decrease."

101. The most effective method of preventing the smuggling of opium and ganja would be to establish a steamboat patrol along the northern coasts of the Province, but such a method cannot be adopted at the present juncture.

102. Twelve Valluvedditturai opium smugglers were seized at Negapatam, and were sentenced there to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine each, and in default of payment of fine to a further eighteen months' imprisonment.

103. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—Six new societies were registered during the year : two in Vadamaradchi West division and four in the Valikamam West division. A new society in Mannar known as the Fish Supply Society, was also registered under the Ordinance.

104. *Cart Licenses.*—2,297 carts were licensed in 1916, as compared with 2,134 in 1915.

105. *Boat Licenses.*—87 boats were licensed in 1916, as compared with 85 in 1915.

106. *Gun Licenses.*—967 guns were licensed in 1916, as against 1,041 in 1915.

107. *Dog Registration.*—4,197 dogs were registered in 1916, as against 4,463 in 1915.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
March 30, 1917.

B. HORSBURGH,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD FOR 1916.

THE revenue for 1916 was Rs. 43,261·73, as compared with Rs. 42,672·84 in 1915. The expenditure for 1916 was Rs. 44,569·61, as against Rs. 36,167·65 in 1915. There was a marked increase in the revenue during 1915 and 1916 as compared with the previous years.

Details of revenue and expenditure for 1915 and 1916 are given in the following statement :—

REVENUE.	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total. Rs. c.	1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	13,775 30		12,282 14	
Thoroughfares collections ..	13,828 50		13,852 35	
Other	867 75		2,170 0	
		28,471 55		28,304 49
Licenses :—				
Liquor	2,978 25		2,742 50	
Opium	150 76		150 76	
Carts	2,517 0		2,338 0	
Other	2,859 75		3,206 75	
		8,505 76		8,438 1
Rents :—				
Markets	1,992 0		1,963 50	
Other	524 25		823 65	
		2,516 25		2,787 15
Fines	—	1,927 85	—	1,571 75
Miscellaneous :—				
Conservancy	815 0		1,224 25	
Other	257 34		228 30	
		1,072 34		1,452 55
Refunds	—	179 9	—	707 78
		42,672 84		43,261 73
Balance on December 31 ..	—	10,605 46	—	17,110 65
Total ..	—	53,278 30		60,372 38

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total. Rs. c.	1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Administration :—				
Establishment	3,995 20	..	4,620 46	
Office contingencies	579 94	..	591 18	
Cost of audit	229 21	..	226 9	
Revenue services	2,140 95	..	2,439 81	
		6,945 30		7,877 54
Sanitation :—				
Conservancy	5,312 33	..	5,717 68	
Receptacles	661 86	..	611 28	
Scavenging	4,645 45	..	5,026 22	
Public wells	305 40	..	532 60	
Infectious diseases	106 4	..	1,546 85	
Contingencies	958 56	..	113 60	
		11,989 64		13,548 23
Lighting	—	2,786 36 ..	—	2,817 71
Police	—	697 79 ..	—	358 0
Public works :—				
Maintenance :—				
Upkeep	5,434 64	..	15,486 95	
Repairs	32 50	..	820 80	
Improvements	776 32	..	787 0	
Tools	444 75	..	365 8	
		6,688 21		17,459 83
New works	—	1,861 27 ..	—	137 65
Miscellaneous	—	653 20 ..	—	557 24
Advance	—	900 0 ..	—	1,210 0
Survey	—	— ..	—	80 17
Shade trees	—	— ..	—	260 94
Flood outlet survey	—	3,645 88 ..	—	262 30
		36,167 65		44,569 61
Balance on December 31 ..	—	17,110 65 ..	—	15,802 77
Total ..	—	53,278 30		60,372 38

2. *Revenue.*—Under "Taxes, Other," the increase is due to a larger number of motor cars and vehicles registered during the year, and also to the prompt recovery at the office of all taxes due on horses and bulls of those vehicles applying for license. Under "Licenses, Other," the increase is due to the rate of dog tax being increased from 25 cents to Re. 1 per head. Under "Conservancy" the increase is due to the introduction of the dry-earth system to more houses, and also to the higher rates fixed by the Board for conservancy and transport.

3. *Expenditure.*—Under "Establishment" the increase is due to the additional appointment of a market inspector. Under "Conservancy" the increase is due to some more coolies being added to the usual number, and also to the high price of night soil drums. Under "Scavenging" the increase is due to the appointment of an additional overseer. Under "Public Wells" the increase is due to the fixing of a new pump to the esplanade well. Under "Infectious Diseases" the increase is due to a somewhat serious outbreak of smallpox in Moor street and Vannarpannai. Under "Public Works, Upkeep," the increase is due to the thorough repair of all roads, which was not done in 1915 owing to the absence of the Superintendent of Works.

4. The administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is shown in the following statement :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	40,424	—	—	40,424	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	10,231	—	—	10,540	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	8,898		86·97	8,998		85·37
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	152		1·48	131		1·24
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	1		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		9,060	88·55		9,130	86·61
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	164		1·60	216		1·10
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	619		6·05	790		7·49
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	96		·93	93		·88
(*h*) Fined	3		·02	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	4		·03	5		·04
(*j*) Left local area ..	285		1·80	306		2·90
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,171	11·44		1,410	13·47
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. *Public Health.*—The standard of public health was not as satisfactory as it might have been. There were many cases of smallpox in Moor street and Vannarpannai. The infection is believed to have been carried from the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Koddadi, which is a suburb of Vannarpannai, the most thickly populated division of the town. Steps are now being taken to have the Infectious Diseases Hospital removed to a site which is free from objection. Smallpox broke out early in November, 1916, and there were 74 cases reported to this office, of which 10 cases proved fatal. All necessary measures were taken both by the Medical Department and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. C. Rajaratnam, to stamp out this epidemic.

Births and Deaths.

	1915.	1916.
Births	1,107 ..	1,486
Deaths	1,731 ..	1,409
Birth-rate, per 1,000	27·3 ..	36·6
Death-rate, per 1,000	42·8 ..	34·8

6. In 1916 the Board consisted of the following members :—Mr. B. Horsburgh, Government Agent, Chairman ; Dr. W. W. Margenout, Provincial Surgeon ; Mr. A. E. Caldicott, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. A. Cathiravelu ; Mr. R. R. Nalliah ; and Mr. K. Somasundaram. Of the Official Members, Mr. A. E. Caldicott, having gone on leave early in the year, was succeeded by Mr. R. G. Carte, who in turn, on his transfer from the district, was succeeded by Mr. W. C. Price. Dr. W. W. Margenout, who was an Official Member of the Board for a long time, having gone on leave in November last, was succeeded by Dr. F. V. Foenander.

7. There were eight meetings of the Board during the year.

Local Board Office,
Jaffna, February 28, 1917.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA SANITARY BOARD DURING 1916.

THE Board consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, Northern Province ; the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province ; the Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province ; Mr. M. S. Ramalingam ; and Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, Supreme Court, who was appointed in succession to the late Mr. T. C. Changarappillai, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate.

2. The following small towns are under the operation of " The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892 " :—Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kayts.

3. Two trained Sanitary Inspectors are employed, Mr. A. E. Philips being in charge of Kayts and Mr. S. S. Somasundaram in charge of Point Pedro and Valluvedditturai. The local Udaiyars are also employed as sanitary supervisors to assist the Inspectors with their local knowledge and influence.

4. The revenue and expenditure of each town for the year 1916 are attached below :—

Point Pedro.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ..	—	3,402 46	Cost of administration ..	788 22	
Taxes	2,772 43		Sanitation	1,397 88	
Licenses	908 0		Lighting	248 64	
Fines	35 37		Public works ..	1,616 69	
Rent	1,182 97		Miscellaneous ..	363 72	
Miscellaneous ..	33 26				4,415 15
		4,932 3	Balance on December 31 ..	—	3,919 34
	Total ..	8,334 49		Total ..	8,334 49

Valluveddítturai.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ..	—	1,439 23	Cost of administration ..	580 40	
Taxes	2,002 96		Sanitation	1,067 65	
Licenses	434 0		Lighting	78 7	
Rent	287 66		Public works ..	539 66	
Miscellaneous ..	40 81		Miscellaneous ..	250 88	
		2,765 43			2,516 66
			Balance on December 31 ..	—	1,688 0
	Total ..	4,204 66		Total ..	4,204 66

Kayts.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ..	—	467 99	Cost of administration ..	455 29	
Taxes	1,259 76		Sanitation	632 31	
Licenses	8 10		Lighting	100 65	
Rent	264 48		Public works ..	794 19	
Miscellaneous ..	80 46		Miscellaneous ..	96 85	
		1,612 80			2,079 29
			Balance on December 31 ..	—	1 50
	Total ..	2,080 79		Total ..	2,080 79

5. Seven encroachments on the Jaffna-Point Pedro road were removed. The roads at Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kayts are much encroached on by the adjacent landowners. Steps are being taken to remove these encroachments.

6. A new burial ground called Urundi Ayanapiddi was opened at Kayts for the use of the Hindus. The other two cemeteries at Kayts are used by the Roman Catholics.

7. The following new works were undertaken and completed :—

(*a*) Latrine at Point Pedro.
(*b*) Latrine at Valluvedditturai.
(*c*) Culvert at Point Pedro.
(*d*) Improvements to the public well at Kayts.
(*e*) Improvements to the Parattiyadaippu lane at Kayts.
(*f*) Additional lamp at Kayts.
(*g*) Urinal, Point Pedro.

8. The provision of proper drainage is much required in each of the three towns, but lack of funds does not permit the necessary works being carried out.

9. The growth of prickly pear on private lands and road reservations is a serious nuisance. It has, however, been considerably abated.

10. On the whole, the three small towns were kept in fair sanitary condition.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

March 19, 1917.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1916.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE Provincial Road Committee at the beginning of 1916 consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. A. E. Caldicott, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. J. J. Patterson ; Mr. J. M. Hensman ; Mr. M. S. Ramalingam, Mudaliyar ; and Mr. J. Cherubim. In March Mr. R. G. Carte, Provincial Engineer, was appointed Official Member, in place of Mr. A. E. Caldicott, who left the Province on leave, and in October Mr. W. C. Price succeeded Mr. Carte. There was no other change in the composition of the Committee during the year.

2. *Resthouses.*—The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order.

3. The following statement shows receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Committee :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
REVENUE.		
Balance on January 1, 1916	—	7,655 77
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	44,945 0	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	2,720 0	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	2,726 25	
		50,391 25
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	2,243 32	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	322 61	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	616 94	
		3,182 87
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	—	1,542 70
Miscellaneous receipts	—	939 50
Total ..		63,712 9
EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	38,473 75	
(*b*) Resthouses	11,599 60	
		50,073 35
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	1,542 58
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to Jaffna District Road Committee	—	298 30
Miscellaneous charges	—	339 86
Balance on December 31, 1916	—	11,458 0
Total ..		63,712 9

4. *Encroachments.*—The following is a list of encroachments removed during the year on principal and minor roads and lanes :—

(1) Encroachments on Jaffna-Punnalai road and 7th mile, Jaffna-Karaitivu road in Valikamam West.
(2) Obstruction to road at Palai in Pachchilaippali.
(3) Encroachment on old road at Iruppalai and Koppay South in Valikamam East.
(4) Encroachment on new road from Tellippalai-Pandatteruppu road to Maviddapuram-Kirimalai road in Valikamam North.
(5) Encroachment on channel along 11th and 12th miles, Chankanai-Vallai road, in Achchuveli in Valikamam East.
(6) Encroachment on channel north of Adiyapatarmadam road at Kokkuvil in Jaffna.
(7) Encroachment on 4th mile, Jaffna-Punnalai road, at Kulavadi in Valikamam West.
(8) Encroachment on a lane between Kokkuvil and Kondavil in Jaffna.
(9) Encroachment at 18th milestone on Jaffna-Point Pedro road in Vadamaradchi West.
(10) Encroachment on a lane at Koppay South in Valikamam East.
(11) Encroachment on Jaffna-Point Pedro road at 6¾ mile at Nirveli in Valikamam East.
(12) Encroachment on the first mile of the Manippay-Kaitadi road at Manippay in Valikamam West.
(13) Obstruction of flood channel along Point Pedro-Punnalai road at Kirimalai in Valikamam North.
(14) Encroachment on old Dutch road from Elutumadduval to Kilali in Tenmaradchi and Pachchilaippali divisions.

5. Four meetings were held during the year.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

February 27, 1917.

IV.—REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE JAFFNA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE District Road Committee of Jaffna consisted of the Government Agent and the following members :—Messrs. D. K. McMinn, District Engineer ; C. M. Sinnayah, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate ; Mr. A. Sabapathy ; Mr. A. Cathiravelu, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate ; and Mr. R. Rajakariar. There was no change in the composition of the Committee during the year.

2. Three meetings were held during the year.

3. The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census.	—	277,855	—	—	277,855	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	65,732	—	—	66,752	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	58,867		89·55	59,740		89·49
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	492		·75	389		·58
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	682		1·04	749		1·21
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	14		·02	68		·10
4. Total discharged obligation ..		60,055	91·36		60,946	91·30
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,303		1·98	1,863		2.79
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,351		3·58	2,493		3·73
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	566		·86	162		·24
(*h*) Fined	3		·01	5		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	2		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	1,454		2·21	1,281		1·91
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,677	8·64		5,806	8·69
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. The funds administered by the Committee are accounted for in the following statements :—

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			45,094 39
Commutation realized in money			90,777 0
Commutation realized in labour			1,327 50
Government contribution in aid of minor works			9,027 0
Miscellaneous receipts			414 14
Total ..			146,640 3
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			44,945 0
Amount expended on minor works			69,935 28
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	Rs. c. 1,542 70		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	7,408 38		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	6,558 16		
			15,509 24
Miscellaneous charges			3,720 69
Balance on December 31, 1915			12,529 82
Total ..			146,640 3

5. *Minor Works.*—The roads in charge of the Committee were maintained in very good ondition during the year. The expenditure on minor works exceeded all previous years, and amounted o Rs. 69,935·28

6. The following special works were undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 25,873·66 :—

		Rs. c.
1.	Kiravattai lane	66 0
2.	Constructing Kalutapitti road	962 50
3.	Constructing Navali road	1,632 14
4.	Constructing Tondaimanar-Udupiddi road	2,261 70
5.	Constructing Karaveddi road	2,899 50
6.	Constructing Madattadi road in Analaitivu	1,217 70
7.	Improvements to existing minor roads	6,742 27
8.	Anaikkoddai lagoon road	798 26
9.	Improvement to Sankarattai-Arali road	705 36
10.	Making signboards	130 58
11.	Repairing culvert on Tondaimanar-Tunnalai road ..	127 78
12.	Repairing culvert on Alvay-Tunnalai road	162 52
13.	Blasting rock in Delft harbour	183 25
14.	Constructing Chemmanikkulam road	2,418 75
15.	Constructing culvert on Point Pedro east coast road ..	150 66
16.	Rebuilding culvert on Alvay-Tunnalai road	201 34
17.	Clearing prickly pear, &c., on Sandiruppay-Santankulam road ..	119 75
18.	Constructing Chavakachcheri-Tanankilappu road ..	4,212 54
19.	Wells on roadsides	482 1
20.	Upkeep of lanes	399 5
	Total ..	25,873 66

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

February 27, 1917.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1916.

Area, 945¾ square miles ; Population (1911), 25,903.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

FOR the month of January Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett acted at the Kachcheri while I was on sick leave. For the rest of the year I was in charge of the district.

2. Mr. J. D. Hawkes, District Engineer, left for England in October for war service. He was succeeded by Mr. J. T. Morrison.

3. Mr. M. C. Ariyanayagam resigned his post as District Adigar, Mannar island, on May 11. Until September 18 Mr. M. M. Nilamadin acted as Adigar, in addition to his duties as Udaiyar, Mannar East. On the latter date he was relieved by Mr. S. M. Muttutamby.

4. Mr. V. Viswalingam replaced Mr. S. M. Muttutamby as Kachcheri Interpreter on September 18.

5. Mr. S. Velupillai succeeded Mr. N. Vaitiyalingam as Shroff on October 30.

6. Dr. C. D. Wickramasinghe was appointed Port Surgeon, Talaimannar, in June, replacing Dr. K. Jacob.

7. Dr. V. Sirinivasagam was appointed Medical Officer, Adampan, early in the year.

8. Several new police vidanes were appointed. A new division was created for Kallikkaddaikadu in Mantai South.

II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

9. His Excellency the Governor arrived at Mannar on the evening of June 1. His Excellency left by special train before noon on June 2 after inspecting the town.

10. *The Madu Festival* was held between the usual dates, June 23 and July 2. As was anticipated, the crowd was a record one, and was estimated to reach the figure of 50,000. Last year many pilgrims had been kept away on account of the riots. It was only natural, therefore, that the attendance this year should be a record one. On the whole, the camp was kept in a satisfactorily sanitary condition, although on the last two days the crowd was so great that things got out of hand. No cases of serious crime came before me as Magistrate. The health of the camp was excellent, and Dr. K. Rajah and his assistant worked extremely well throughout the festival.

11. The Government Agent visited the district from March 10 to 25 and from December 5 to 14.

III.—REVENUE.

12. The total revenue, exclusive of land sales, was Rs. 127,879·38, an increase compared with 1915 of Rs. 7,549·32.

13. The following figures show the items in which the greatest percentage of change was seen :—

	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.	
Grain	119 52	278 80	(*a*)
Customs, other goods	28 80	135 27	(*b*)
Export duty on elephants	1,600 0	600 0	(*c*)
Salt	24,720 0	22,401 0	(*d*)
Arrack, &c.	59,673 46	70,858 49	(*e*)
Stamp duties	8,417 20	7,694 60	
Fines	3,502 92	2,696 18	
Dispensary receipts	416 10	225 54	(*f*)
Fees of court, sundries	1,524 11	2,197 26	(*g*)
Sale of old stores, &c.	481 97	169 89	(*h*)
Miscellaneous receipts, sundries	185 66	540 7	(*i*)
Forest revenue	1,069 51	1,389 26	

(*a*) The increase in rice imports was partially due to the fact that there was no sirupokam this year.
(*b*) More food stuffs were imported.
(*c*) Only three elephants were sent to India, compared with eight last year.
(*d*) A further decline is recorded, but the amount, Rs. 2,319, is not so marked as in 1915, when it was Rs. 5,982.
(*e*) Both the arrack and toddy rents showed increases.
(*f*) The figures are disappointing, as the fall is not entirely due to the fact that less visits were paid.
(*g*) Arrears of Mannar water-rate were collected, and current sums due were got in more satisfactorily.
(*h*) Decrease due to the fact that in 1915 a good deal of old railway stores were sold.
(*i*) Increase chiefly due to the fact that more unclaimed property of deceased persons fell to revenue.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

14. *Prosperity.*—The district enjoyed another prosperous year, except in the case of Musali, about which special mention will be found below. The high prices of food which continue to rule are to a large extent counterbalanced by the high wages that can be commanded.

15. *Health.*—The year has been an exceedingly healthy one for this part of the world. The north-east monsoon rains for the end of 1915 and the beginning of 1916 were much below the average, and at the end of 1916 the rains again failed. As has been illustrated many times in the past, the health of the people is always better in dry years, and 1916 has proved to be no exception to this rule. The following figures are given as usual :—

	1915. Births.	1915. Deaths.	1916. Births.	1916. Deaths.
First quarter	221	411	265	334
Second quarter	190	270	272	245
Third quarter	176	201	273	253
Fourth quarter	205	220	291	310
	792	1,102	1,101	1,142

The increase in the number of deaths appears at first sight to contradict the assertion that the year was a healthy one. The explanation is to be found in the fact that infantile mortality is unfortunately very high, and so an increase in births (and this is very marked this year) leads to a rise in the number of deaths. The following figures illustrate this point :—

	1915.	1916.
Number of persons under one year who died	292	376
Number of persons over one year who died	810	766

No cases of cholera occurred. At Talaimannar in July there were 3 cases of plague and 2 deaths, and in September there was one death from plague. All these cases were amongst mail train passengers, who were attempting to escape to India. The Port Surgeon dealt efficiently with these occurrences in the way of segregation, &c.

16. *Wells.*—No money was spent on wells. Some of the existing wells should have some repairs done to them.

17. *Midwife.*—The trained midwife at Mannar continues to give satisfaction, and is doing something to break down the prejudices of the ignorant classes.

18. *Food Supply* has been satisfactory on the whole. As regards vegetables, I can only repeat my remarks of last year :—" Vegetables were scarce, and I trust that in future more encouragement will be given to their cultivation. Certainly no hindrance should be put in the way of owners of land near the bunds of tanks as regards the supply of water for this purpose, provided the lands pay water-rate. Less water is required, and the yield is far more lucrative than in the case of paddy. There can also be no doubt that the increased use of vegetables as a form of diet would beneficially affect the health of the people." Fish was still scarce and expensive, but the people appear to be getting more used to present conditions than they have been in the immediate past.

19. *Cattle, &c.*—The health of cattle and goats was good, and no outbreak of any disease at all occurred. Goats realized high prices, and were extensively reared throughout the district. A well-distributed rainfall resulted in there being a good supply of food throughout the year.

20. *Rainfall.*—As in 1915, the rainfall for the middle period of the year was much above the average, while the monsoon rains from October onwards were below the average. I am informed that good rains in the south-west monsoon are usually followed by a disappointing north-east monsoon. Comparative figures are as follows :—

	January–March. Inches.	April–September. Inches.	October–December. Inches.	Total. Inches.
1914	2·91	4·84	32·53	40·28
1915	2·61	10·74	13·86	27·21
1916	1·48	10·59	14·98	27·05

V.—INDUSTRIES.

21. *Paddy Cultivation* is the staple industry of the district. Owing to the comparative failure of the north-east monsoon for 1915–16 and 1916–17 there is a growing tendency towards settlement in the area irrigated by Giant's tank.

22. *Tobacco.*—There was no increase in the cultivation of tobacco, and old methods are vigorously adhered to. No improvement in this respect can be anticipated until it is more firmly established that the Government Experimental Station near Jaffna can produce tobacco suitable for the European market. This is necessarily a matter of time. The demand was not good, and towards the end of the season prices declined.

23. *Coconuts.*—The amount of new land planted fell off considerably. At and near Silavatturai practically all suitable land has already been developed. In Mannar island the nuisance of stray cattle is a serious obstacle to overcome. Thorns for fencing are becoming scarce, and the price of barbed wire is excessively high. The price of copra ruled low, partly as the result of shortage of freight; and the consequence was that owners of trees now bearing had no large sums to devote to further extensions of their gardens.

24. *Palmyras.*—No systematic cultivation is going on, but that, of course, does not mean that plantations are not springing up; the palm is well able to look after itself in this respect. The following remarks made in the 1915 report are again applicable:—"The sugar industry at Jaffna is tending to absorb the whole of the jaggery in the peninsula, and consequently no surplus is being sent to Mannar. The resulting rise in the price of this commodity has caused a decided increase in the number of licenses issued for tapping sweet toddy." There are signs that the future may see a shortage of palmyra timber. This raises the question whether it would not be advisable to have suitable waste Crown lands planted up. The initial expense is inconsiderable, and no fencing or watering is required.

25. *Fishing* is the most lucrative of the industries carried on here. The trade in iced fish is increasing, and would receive further impetus if a road were made from Pesalai to the south shore near Nadukkuda. At present the fish caught at Nadukkuda is almostly entirely salted. If it were despatched as iced fish, the question of local supply would not be affected. This would result in the despatch of iced fish from Pesalai throughout the year, instead of only during the south-west monsoon, when fishing is possible on the north coast.

The development of the iced fish trade is quite unobjectionable in places where the population consists entirely of fishers, *e.g.*, Pesalai; or where fish is at present salted. But in Mannar and Talaimannar port (the population of this last place is largely composed of Government employés) great hardship is caused to the non-fishing classes. The supply of fish for consumption by these classes is scarce and the price is high.

The exports of dried fish from ports again fell, as shown below:—

	1915.	1916.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Over sea	1,079	357
Coastwise	10,074	7,414½

The total exports from ports in 1914 were 23,551 cwt.

The following figures are of interest. They show approximately the total amount of fish (dried and iced) despatched by rail in 1916:—

Station.	Tons.	Station.	Tons.
Mannar	1,066	Talaimannar ..	99
Pesalai	362	Murunkan ..	15

VI.—IRRIGATION.

(*a*) *Major Works.*

26. Giant's tank and the tanks which it supplies form the area under the control of the Irrigation Engineer at Murunkan.

27. The kalapokam yield was not so good as in 1915. Weeds were very plentiful, and the scarcity of labour and the indolence of the cultivators result in practically no weeding ever being done.

28. There was no sirupokam this year.

29. The export of paddy from Mannar port to Jaffna was 18,846 cwt., compared with 20,928 cwt. the previous year. As a matter of fact, the figure is surprisingly high, considering that the kalapokam crop was not good, and that there was no sirupokam. The reason is that the price of paddy in Jaffna was above the average. What happened was that too much paddy was sent away at first, with the result that later on more rice than usual had to be imported.

30. Good progress was made at the work of contour surveying the Giant's tank area.

31. An area of 19 acres under Vaddaiyamurippu was exempted from the payment of water-rate.

32. The tank bed of Tirumudikaddaikkadu was sold in terms of General Order 1168.

33. The financial position of the Fines Fund is as follows:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	354 62	Expenditure in 1916 ..	403 91
Receipts in 1916	646 87	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	597 58
	1,001 49		1,001 49

(b) Minor Works.

34. The proprietors of Musali were exempted from the performance of earthwork on tanks on account of the fact that their kalapokam almost entirely failed. Moreover, the tanks of that district are in very good order. Elsewhere work proceeded as usual, and in the Vanni a good deal was done. A start was made in having levels taken of Vanni tanks. The lie of the land there is such that they are much more liable to breach than in the flatter maritime districts. More care is therefore necessary in dealing with these tanks.

35. Nowhere was the kalapokam a success, owing to the scarcity of water. As mentioned above, the crop in Musali was almost a total failure.

36. In the Vanni the acreage cultivated for sirupokam was exceptionally large, and the crop was an average success. It was particularly gratifying while on circuit in July and August to see so much paddy grown after the comparative failure of the kalapokam.

37. Two tanks in the new district taken over from Anuradhapura and one tank near Vidattaltivu were taken off the working list as they are useless. The Pallamadu channel was put on the same basis as a tank, and in future the proprietors of the lands benefiting by the channel will have to look after its upkeep. A feeder channel to Puliyakulam, near Vidattaltivu, was improved during the year. A sum of Rs. 100 was spent from Government votes on improving the channel to Kandalveli in the Vanni.

38. The Fines Fund showed an opening balance of Rs. 475·22, and a closing balance of Rs. 503·73.

VII.—EDUCATION.

39. The new permanent school building at Periyapulaichchipotkeni was opened on December 1. It will be a great improvement on the tumbledown cadjan building of the past. All the five Government schools are now permanent buildings. The only important work remaining to be done is the enlargement of the Erukkilampiddi school.

40. The school attendance has been satisfactory.

41. The numbers of the various classes of schools remained the same. English schools are maintained in Mannar town by the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missions.

VIII.—SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

42. *Game Ordinance.*—Five licenses were issued from the Kachcheri, but it must be remembered that most of the outside sportsmen who come to Mannar obtain their licenses from the Government Agent, such licenses being available for all the Province.

Licenses for the capture of buffaloes rose from 7 to 24.

Licenses for the seizure of elephants are now being issued with the authority of Government at a reduced fee of Rs. 50. Five were issued during the year, compared with ten in 1915. Elephants are still numerous in the Vanni, to the east and north of Iluppaikkadavai, and near Marichchukkaddi, as mentioned in my last report. The following is quoted from the 1915 report :—"I regret to say that poaching is very general and game is scarce, except in parts of the Vanni. The fact that not a single prosecution was entered reflects badly on the energy of the headmen. I find Mr. S. Haughton, over thirty years ago, describing Mavillu as a 'Sambhur Golgotha,' and though the results of the murder of game are more carefully concealed now, I fear that poaching has not decreased. I have personally seen numerous shooting places erected near water-holes, and though the people say they only shoot pig and porcupine, there can be no doubt that deer figure largely amongst their victims. The worst poachers are the people of Musali, Periyakunchukkulam, Pokkarvanni, Kakkaiyankulam, Vidattaltivu, and Iluppaikkadavai; while Mannar island is not innocent of the presence of some few professionals." I am afraid these remarks still hold good, except that I am pleased to say that six cases were instituted for offences against the Ordinance. One was compounded, and convictions resulted in the other five. The headmen concerned were all rewarded.

Plentiful rain in the middle of the year made water-hole shooting almost impossible, and thus prevented village "sportsmen" from carrying out too much shooting of deer at night.

43. *Excise.*—The following licenses were in force :—

Arrack storehouse	..	1	Foreign liquor retail off	..	1
Arrack taverns	..	11	Foreign liquor retail on	..	1
Toddy taverns	..	15	Resthouses	..	3

The arrack taverns at Mullikkulam and Alkaddiveli will be closed from October 1, 1917.

Consumption again increased. Fortunately, although the new rule about the sale of arrack at the end of the renting period was not in force, there was no repetition of clearing out old stocks at reduced prices. The old and new renters came to some agreement with regard to this point.

44. *Opium.*—Two new licenses were issued to vedaralas. I propose to write to the Government Agent to see if sale to consumers cannot be instituted in Mannar. The journey to Jaffna proves so troublesome and expensive that consumers have allowed their licenses to lapse and prefer getting opium illicitly. I am informed that most of the illicit opium comes *viâ* Valluvedditturai. There appears to be no scarcity in the supply.

45. *Cattle Branding.*—This is not taken up at all enthusiastically, and it is almost impossible to overcome the apathy and indifference of the headmen and people. The number of cattle branded fell from 1,032 to 935. Cattle are getting much too numerous.

46. *Village Committees.*—The Committees steadily continued their work of dealing with cases arising from breaches of the rules. The balance at the end of the year rose from Rs. 256·55 to Rs. 341·43 (in 1914 it was only Rs. 16·30). Some money was spent on the destruction of dogs in the villages.

47. *Rabies.*—No occasion arose for sending patients to Coonoor. Dogs were shot in Sanitary Board towns, as well as in the villages.

48. *Butchers.*—Sixteen licenses were issued.

IX.—SALT.

49. No salt was collected in the district. All the salt which is required comes from Jaffna. 7,618 cwt. came this year, compared with 9,793 cwt. last year. 7,467 cwt. were sold, realizing Rs. 22,401.

50. The expenditure was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Establishment (1 storekeeper and 2 watchers)	960	0
Cost of weighing salt, &c.	71	94
Total ..	1,031	94

X.—TALAIMANNAR.

51. *Public Works.*—Comparatively little was done this year, as the majority of the buildings had been previously finished, and only required various small items of work being done to them.

A new segregation camp was built to the west of the hospital compound; a beginning was made in putting up quarters for the Public Works Department overseer and coolies; a footpath was made to the station from the Government quarters; and, most important of all, a large area of the immediate surroundings of the buildings was levelled and topped with clay.

An oil engine sent up for the waterworks was not a success, and manual labour was chiefly employed. It is proposed to have a windmill provided in the near future, and there can be little doubt but that this will serve its purpose excellently.

52. *Sanitation.*—The conservancy of the port was carried out most efficiently. The evolution of a completely successful type of sump for getting rid of waste water from the bungalows has yet to be effected.

53. *Health.*—The following remarks from my last report apply with even greater force this year; the health of the people living in the port has improved almost beyond belief :—"Talaimannar is by no means a healthy place yet, though there are signs that it is improving in this respect. The comparative dryness of the last three months of the year helped things considerably. But at the same time the levelling of the compounds and the institution of a water supply are bound to have a good effect."

54. *Miscellaneous.*—The lighthouse worked throughout the year.

The boutiques near the station were completely gutted by fire in February. The new ones put up are a great improvement on the old ones.

The principle of planting out shade trees was extended, and there are signs that much can be done in this matter. The main difficulty is the provision of suitable wind-breaking belts.

A bungalow keeper now lives permanently in the circuit bungalow. This system is a great improvement on the haphazard arrangements of the past.

Arrangements were made which allow the through booking of parcels from Indian towns to any place in Ceylon. Customs examination of such parcels is now done in Talaimannar itself.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

55. Apart from the work done at Talaimannar, to which reference will be found elsewhere, the following new works were completed :—

(1) Re-roofing the Residency godowns, &c.
(2) Several culverts on the Mannar causeway were removed and the gaps filled up.
(3) A new well was built near the well which supplies Mannar with water.

56. The portion of the coast road between Arippu and Silavatturai received considerable attention during the year. Mannar fort also had money spent on it.

57. The following works are required :—

(1) *Bridging the opening of the causeway.*
(2) The supply of water from the Aruvi-aru to Musali.
(3) Extension of the metalled road beyond Vankalai to Arippu.
(4) Reclamation of the seashore at Mannar between the ferry and markets.
(5) Erection of a fence round the Residency compound.
(6) A permanent dispensary building at Iranai Iluppaikkulam.
(7) A new dispensary at Erukkilampiddi.
(8) The completion of the Coast road between Talladi and Pappamoddai.
(9) The provision of a ramp to the causeway at "Jack's Island."
(10) The provision of a proper fence round the Arippu bungalow compound.

58. I am of opinion that the following approach roads should be handed over to the Public Works Department :—

(1) To Erukkilampiddi from the Pesalai road.
(2) To Vidattaltivu from the Coast road.
(3) To Murunkan resthouse from the Madawachchi road.
(4) To Talaimannar village from the port (new road to be constructed).

XII.—LAND SALES.

59. A sum of Rs. 4,937·73 was realized by the sale of land compared with Rs. 14,585·31 in 1915. Two causes contributed to this very considerable fall. In the Giant's tank area no land was sold unless special reasons existed for its alienation, because it is impossible to decide what land can be given up with advantage until the contour survey is completed. Moreover, in the latter part of the year all land sales were stopped until a final decision is made in connection with the proposal to lease lands in future.

60. At the end of the year a beginning was made at the settlement of Mannar town.

XIII.—CRIME AND POLICE.

61. The following figures give a comparative statement of cases disposed of in court in 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915.			1916.		
	Cases reported.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Cases reported.	True Cases.	Convictions.
House-breaking	1	1	1	—	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	1	—	—
Robbery	1	—	—	2	1	1
Arson	1	—	—	2	1	—
Grievous hurt	2	2	1	—	—	—
Hurt with knife	1	—	—	2	2	2*
Cattle stealing	2	—	—	2	—	—
Theft of over Rs. 20	22	17	2	16	12	4
Theft of prædial products	2	1	—	3	—	—
Retaining stolen property	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mischief to animals	1	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal breach of trust	—	—	—	2	1	1
	34	23	5	30	17	8

* In one case the accused was found to be insane and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

62. The number of true cases for offences against property fell from 21 to 15, and the number of convictions in this class of crime rose from 4 to 6. This is very gratifying. The headmen did better work, on the whole, and I am glad to say the Adigars are doing something to educate them up to a higher standard of efficiency in crime work.

63. There is a pending case of house-breaking and theft at Pesalai, which has been committed to the District Court. The property involved was worth over Rs. 2,000, and about 90 per cent. of it was recovered. I have pleasure in recording the fact that Mr. S. M. Muttutamby, the new Adigar of Mannar island, did splendid work in this case. He was ably backed up by Father Stanislaus, the Parish Priest of Pesalai, and Police Sergeant Panikker of Jaffna. I wish to record my appreciation of the prompt assistance given by Mr. H. N. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, in lending me the services of some of his men. Their work was invaluable.

64. The police force at Talaimannar chiefly concern themselves with train work.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

65. The Mannar waterworks continue to do well, and are a great boon to the town. There was again a shortage during the dry months. Unfortunately the work of providing Moor street and Periyakadai with increased facilities has been indefinitely postponed. The water-rate collections were successfully recovered.

66. As a result of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Mannar, borings are being taken in the channel crossed by the ferry. It is hoped that these preliminary investigations will lead eventually to the construction of a bridge.

67. The Friend-in-Need Society did excellent work, but the financial position of the future gives cause for anxiety. The receipts during the year were Rs. 263·10, and the payments Rs. 490·50. Twenty-two names were on the list, involving a fixed monthly payment of Rs. 40·50. Towards the end of the year an appeal for increased subscriptions raised the monthly total from Rs. 5·60 to Rs. 16·70. From January 1, 1917, the monthly payments have been reduced to Rs. 31·50. The present balance is Rs. 252·10.

68. The experimental stopping place on the railway at Manatkulam has been made a permanent one.

69. New railway crossings were provided to serve Malavarayankaddaiyadampan, and Isamalaittalvu.

70. The roads and village paths in the Vanni were kept in very good order.

71. I am of opinion that a good deal of work is necessary in providing bridges over irrigation channels, where these have cut off easy access over old paths to villages.

72. The madam at Vellankulam was completely repaired, and is now in excellent order for the first time for many years.

73. The question of the restoration of Kurai tank is worthy of consideration. A large area of fertile land, where tobacco is extensively grown, would benefit.

74. The crying need of the district is undoubtedly the supply of water from the Aruvi-aru to the Akattimurippu district. The people here are a most industrious and thrifty class of Moormen, but they are always threatened with years of famine. The kalapokam of 1916 failed, and that of 1917 cannot be more than a very moderate success. The rainfall is not only always uncertain, but almost invariably insufficient. There is a most striking difference between the prosperity of the people in the Giant's tank area and in Musali ; but if the latter could get good water facilities, the position would undoubtedly be reversed. It is gratifying to know that this question is receiving careful consideration, and it is to be hoped that some concrete results will soon be seen.

75. The Nanaddan East Co-operative Society is slowly extending its activities. Much remains to be done to overcome the ignorant prejudices of the people, who appear to prefer paying high interest on money, provided they are not forced to pay on a fixed date.

76. Two tusks were recovered by the District Adigar, Musali, from a tusker shot in the new district taken over from Anuradhapura. Information leaked out through a villager's boasting while under the influence of liquor.

77. I think a good case is made out for the extension of the district boundary near Marichchukkaddi eastwards to a line running north from the Pavichcholai-aru to the point where the boundary now crosses the old Anuradhapura road.

78. At the end of the year several trees were planted in the Residency compound to fill up open spaces, and to take the place of decrepit trees, which will have to be cut down in the near future.

79. Leopards appear to be increasing, and are proving a nuisance at Kuruntankulam, to the east of Iluppaikkadavai. They are not unknown even in the comparatively thickly populated district round Mantai.

80. This report would not be complete if I did not express my indebtedness to Mr. S. M. Anantham, Additional Police Magistrate, for the invaluable assistance he has given in dealing with court work. He has always shown the utmost willingness to help, and has done a great deal of work most acceptably.

81. The Kachcheri staff worked well, and Mr. C. Muttukumaru and Mr. A. Chelliah are efficient as Head Clerk and Second Clerk, respectively. Mr. F. W. Darius, Salt Storekeeper, was always ready to help at the Kachcheri, and proved to be quite the "handy man" whenever his services were required.

Mannar Kachcheri,
February 3, 1917.

J. D. BROWN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MANNAR DISTRICT DURING 1916.

THE District Road Committee consisted of five members:—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), the District Engineer, Mr. F. T. Littlejohn representing the European community, and Messrs. William Keil and S. Muttutamby representing the Burgher and native communities, respectively. The only change was caused by Mr. Morrison succeeding Mr. Hawkes as District Engineer in October.

2. One meeting was held in February, and the rest of the work was done by the circulation of papers.

3. A comparative statement showing the percentage of payment of the commutation tax is given:—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	21,565	—	—		—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	5,254	—	5,289		—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation tax	4,906		93·37	5,021		94·93
(b) Paying double commutation tax	13		·24	17		·32
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		4,919	93·61		5,038	95·25
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	64		1·25	63		1·19
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	153		2·91	127		2·40
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	3		·05	5		·10
(h) Fined	—		—	1		·02
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	115		2·18	55		1·04
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		335	6·39		251	4·75
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Details of revenue and expenditure are appended:—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1915 ..	—	3,274 40	Payment made on account of principal roads ..	2,720 0	
Commutation in money ..	7,582 50		Amount expended on minor works	6,590 59	
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..	2,720 0		Establishment ..	822 0	
Miscellaneous ..	188 33		Commission to division officers	737 85	
		10,490 83	Office contingencies ..	76 62	
			Cost of audit (two years) ..	74 23	
			Miscellaneous ..	20 74	
					11,042 3
			Balance on December 31, 1916	—	2,723 20
Total ..		13,765 23	Total ..		13,765 23

5. The following are the most important items of work done on roads :—

(1) The Talvuppadu road was much improved by the expenditure of about Rs. 200. I think this amount should be spent yearly for a few more years. The road carries considerable traffic.

(2) A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent on the Alkaddiveli road. It is now passable for most of the year.

(3) The portions of the roads passing through Nedunkandal and Alavakkai tanks were immensely improved by being well sanded on the top.

(4) A new road was made from Murunkan station to Pichchaikkulam at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

(5) Rs. 300 was spent on the approach road to Murunkan resthouse. Nothing, however, will serve for this portion except metalling. As mentioned elsewhere, I am of opinion that the Public Works Department should be given charge of this road. It is doubtful whether it is a fair charge on District Road Committee funds.

(6) The road running along the south of the Aruvi-aru to the Periyakunchukkulam district was cleared of jungle at a cost of over Rs. 200.

(7) About Rs. 500 was spent on the construction of culverts.

6. The following are works which are urgently needed :—

(1) Improvement of the track from the 19th milepost on the Madawachchi road to the south of the river, especially near the river itself.

(2) The construction of a short road from the Alkaddiveli road to the north of Parappankandal.

(3) The construction of a road from Vankalai to Nanaddan.

(4) Jungle clearing to the boundary on the old Anuradhapura road.

7. The provision of improved means of communication in the Giant's tank area is an important necessity. I hope the day will soon come when the Irrigation Department will take over some of the Committee roads and open up others and deal with them as agricultural roads.

8. The new Nanaddan-Uyilankulam road constructed in 1915 proved to be most successful.

9. I again received invaluable help from officers of the Irrigation Department, and my special thanks are due to Mr. H. P. Emerson, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura, and Mr. A. R. James, Irrigation Superintendent of Murunkan.

J. D. BROWN,
Chairman.

February 3, 1917.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MANNAR DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1916.

THE only change which took place in the constitution of the Board was the result of Mr. J. T. Morrison succeeding Mr. J. D. Hawkes as District Engineer in October.

2. Three meetings of the Board were held. A great deal of work was also done by the circulation of papers.

3. There were five towns in the district under the operation of the Ordinance :—

Town.	Population in 1911.	Town.	Population in 1911.
Mannar ..	3,777	Vidattaltivu ..	1,038
Erukkilampiddi ..	2,194	Talaimannar ..	682
Pesalai ..	931		

4. The following figures show the financial situation :—

	Balance on January 1, 1916.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1916.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mannar ..	624 23	4,487 9	4,468 4	643 28
Erukkilampiddi ..	1,253 65	1,923 43	2,002 63	1,174 45
Pesalai ..	1,220 29	649 38	911 19	958 48
Vidattaltivu ..	724 72	925 61	621 54	1,028 79
Talaimannar ..	53 59	82 50	2 25	133 84
Total ..	3,876 48	8,068 1	8,005 65	3,938 84

5. *Mannar.*—The scavengers continue to work well, and, on the whole, the cleanliness of the town was satisfactory. Considerable work was done on the Sanitary Board buildings, culverts, roads, and side drains. Owing to the flatness of the country proper drainage presents great difficulties, and cannot be effected with the funds available.

An attempt was made to decrease the number of crows, which are a great nuisance. A sum of Rs. 54 was spent, and I hear that a small improvement was effected. The experiment will be continued next year.

It is proposed to take steps to provide additional latrines and dustbins. I hope that the near future will see an extension of the dry-earth system as regards private houses.

Erukkilampiddi.—The improvement as regards cleanliness mentioned last year was maintained. The system of spending Sanitary Board money in looking after public ground was again adhered to. This is very necessary work, and is essential to the encouragement of private enterprise in keeping private lands clean.

The Horbury latrines have proved so successful that another one will be provided next year. The increased use of these latrines is as surprising as it is encouraging.

A sum of Rs. 400 was incurred as cost of repairing the masonry work of the causeway which had got into bad order. Half of this sum only was paid during the year.

Out of the Government loan of Rs. 1,000, a further sum of Rs. 200 was repaid. The outstanding amount is now Rs. 300.

Pesalai.—This town was kept in somewhat better order and the path to the station received attention. The cost of the road work done in 1915 was paid, and further work was done at the end of the year.

Vidattaltivu.—The impecuniosity of the people makes it difficult for them to provide themselves with good houses. The dwelling places of Vidattaltivu are extremely poor in consequence, and sanitary improvements cannot therefore be easily carried out.

The Udaiyar proposes to do some work at filling up hollows in the town, and if this is done satisfactorily, I propose to refund some of the cost from public funds.

A sum of Rs. 100 was spent on clearing jungle on the road to Mayiladivillu. A well has been provided near Pallamadu.

Talaimannar.—Remarks on the port will be found in the report of the Assistant Government Agent. The village coolies maintained the improvement in the cleanliness of the village mentioned last year. The revenue collected came entirely from fines on the Police Court for offences under the Ordinance. There is no assessment tax.

6. The great obstacle to effecting any considerable improvement in the sanitary conditions of the four towns named first is undoubtedly the gross overcrowding that is so prevalent everywhere. The haphazard manner in which houses have been put up, and the entire absence of any town planning, are also great drawbacks.

J. D. BROWN,
Chairman.

February 3, 1917.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1916.

Area of the Mullaittivu District .. 1,446½ square miles
Population at last Census (1911) .. 17,336

I.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT AND DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

THE writer was Assistant Government Agent throughout the year under review.

2. Mr. C. Muttuvelu, Irrigation Inspector, was transferred to the Eastern Province in July, and was succeeded by Mr. German B. de Zilva, Chief Irrigation Inspector, from the North-Western Province.

3. In December Mr. Moses de Silva, District Engineer, was transferred to Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Crow from Anuradhapura.

II.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

4. Messrs. K. U. Tampaiya, District Mudaliyar of the Maritime pattus, and C. Chellaiya, retired President of the Village Tribunal, Vavuniya, were invested by His Excellency the Governor with the rank of Mudaliyar. This is the first occasion on which titular rank has been conferred upon people of the Mullaittivu District.

5. The annual pilgrimage to the ancient Amman Kovil at Vattappalai took place in May. About 7,000 pilgrims attended. Minor festivals were celebrated at Oddusuddan in July and at Mullaittivu in September.

III.—REVENUE.

6. Exclusive of land sales, the revenue collected during the financial year ended September 30, 1916, was Rs. 41,390·35. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 41,640·14.

7. The principal items were as follows :—

	1915–16. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.		1915–16. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.
Excise	23,853	24,255	Irrigation rates ..	2,229	2,435
Salt	5,803	6,474	Forest revenue ..	1,970	1,511
Stamps	3,468	3,260	Rent of lands and buildings ..	1,093	793

IV.—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, HEALTH, SANITATION, AND POPULATION.

8. The prosperity of the district depends on the paddy crops, rice being the staple food of the inhabitants. The year under review, owing to the failure of the north-east rains, was one of the worst experienced by the people of the district. The Maritime pattus suffered most severely; with the exception of Tanniyuttu, where the fields are irrigated from perennial springs, the crops were practically everywhere a total failure. It was at one time feared that it would be necessary to organize relief works for the very poor people of Putukkuddiyiruppu and Karikkaddumulai South, but this was eventually found to be unnecessary. Many people from the Putukkudiyiruppu division found work at Karaichchi and elsewhere, and employment for a large number was provided in collecting salt in the lewayas at Mattalan. A certain number of people in Karikkaddumulai South were employed in opening land recently purchased by a Jaffna planter for coconut cultivation, but a larger number went inland to the Vanni and obtained employment as hired labourers in the harvest fields under the better irrigation works.

9. It was, however, necessary to issue chena permits in unprecedented numbers. These permits were issued free of charge in the extreme cases of Putukkuddiyiruppu and Karikkaddumulai South, and on payment of the usual fees in deserving cases in other parts of the district.

10. Next to Putukkuddiyiruppu and Karikkaddumulai South, distress was greatest in the smaller villages of Vavuniya North, but throughout the district crops were poor.

11. The kurakkan crop, on which the people relied when the paddy failed, was an exceptionally poor one, and much of the land allowed for chenas remained unsown. This was owing to unseasonable rain. The rain which should have fallen between October and January was distributed over the year. The total rainfall for the year was fairly normal.

12. Money has been advanced to the poorer cultivators to purchase seed paddy for the present harvest, and the prospects at the time of writing are so good that there should not be great difficulty in collecting the amount advanced.

13. *Health.*—The health of the people was more satisfactory than it usually is. This improvement was no doubt due to the mildness of the north-east monsoon of 1915–16. Fever and pneumonia are the most prevalent complaints, and these are most marked during the winter months. Quinine was issued free as usual.

14. The following figures show the number of patients treated in each of the two hospitals and in the ten dispensaries in the year under review and the preceding year :—

	1916.	1915.
Mullaittivu	488	373
Vavuniya	442	441
Dispensaries	18,641	20,676

15. *Sanitation.*—Any idea of sanitation on the part of the average villager being either very rudimentary or entirely absent, constant supervision is required to ensure the strict observance of the rules as to the cleanliness of compounds and the maintenance of the yarkadu or cleared space round the huts of the village. The Sinhalese of the Vanni display more energy in this respect than their neighbours, and their villages are among the most flourishing in the district. Modern methods are, however, unknown, save to some extent in Mullaittivu, where there is a Sanitary Board. A separate report on the work of the Sanitary Board is annexed.

16. *Wells.*—Closely allied to the subject of sanitation is that of wells. Where there are no proper wells, people are forced to drink in many cases impure tank water taken from the small tank in which the entire village bathes. Thus, disease is bred. Wells have been provided by Government, built on sanitary principles, properly protected and lined with bricks and cement.

17. *Population.*—The district is the most sparsely populated in the Island. Nevertheless, of late years a steady increase in numbers has been noticeable. This is particularly the case in Vavuniya South, where there has been a considerable increase, due in part to natural expansion, and in part to the settlement in the district of Sinhalese from the North-Central Province, and also to the advent of traders from other districts who have come here since the opening of the railway. There were 611 births in the district in 1915 as against 555 deaths, and 762 births in 1916 as against 584 deaths.

V.—Agriculture and Minor Industries.

18. *Paddy.*—The chief agricultural product of the district is paddy. As already stated, the paddy crop in the year under review was a complete failure in many parts of the district, and in no part can it be said to have been up to the average year's crop. In the Maritime pattus paddy is cultivated, with few exceptions, in fields that depend entirely on rain water to irrigate the plants. In the Vavuniya divisions irrigation is carried out entirely from tanks, and there are in these divisions nine major irrigation works. For this reason the failure of the rains had much more serious consequences in the Maritime pattus than in the Vavuniya divisions, where storage is provided for such rain as falls.

19. The following figures show the area cultivated with paddy, and the crop produced in 1915 and 1916. The figures are approximate :—

	1915.	1916.
Area cultivated, acres	15,629	14,541
Gross produce, bushels	208,989	123,556

20. *Coconuts.*—Next to paddy cultivation, the most important agricultural industry of the district is coconut plantation. Coconuts are grown in small gardens below the bunds of the village tanks throughout the Vanni, but an opportunity for coconut plantation on a large and highly remunerative scale is afforded by the extreme fertility of the land close to the sea north and south of Mullaittivu, and also at the southern end of the Nantikkadal lagoon, near the 3rd milepost on the Mullaittivu-Mankulam road. A total area of 3,285 acres has been sold in these localities for coconut plantation. Of this, an area of 2,700 acres has been cleared and planted, and an extent of 1,400 acres has already come into bearing. From the investor's point of view, the results have so far been very encouraging. The chief disadvantages are the remoteness of the coconut land from the railway, and the absence of a properly constructed road to serve that part of the district immediately south of Mullaittivu. It is hoped that the construction of this road will soon be undertaken. The pioneers of this industry have been the Roman Catholic Mission, which owns a flourishing estate at Chilavattai, about 2 miles from Mullaittivu, of which 300 acres are now in bearing. Coconuts come into bearing locally in seven years.

21. *Tobacco.*—Tobacco of a coarse quality is grown in the Vavuniya North division to a considerable extent, and also to some extent in the Maritime pattus, and the industry is being introduced in Vavuniya South. It is entirely in the hands of Tamils, and these are for the most part Tamils of Jaffna, and not natives of the district, who, however, are gradually taking up the industry in view of the quick profits realized. It is a matter for satisfaction that this industry is extending in the Vanni. Unlike other forms of agriculture, which demand comparatively little attention from the time of sowing or planting to the time of harvest, tobacco cultivation requires constant care to bring the plants to maturity. It thus serves a double purpose, not only by increasing the material prosperity of the villagers, but by giving them a regular occupation, and redeeming them from the life of idleness, which is one of the chief curses of the Vanni.

22. The estimated area of land cultivated with tobacco during the year under review was 365 acres, about 30 acres in excess of the corresponding estimate for the preceding year. The crop for the year was considerably in excess of that for the preceding year. This was due no doubt to the unusual amount of rain that fell during the " dry " months.

23. The tobacco is entirely of the smoking variety ; no chewing tobacco is grown.

24. Apart from agriculture, the only industry of importance in the district is the fishing industry on the coast of the Maritime pattus. The industry is to a large extent in the hands of Negombo fishermen, who come to the district in large numbers during the south-west monsoon. The coast from Mullaittivu South to Kokkilai is the chief scene of their activities. The fish caught are dried or salted and exported. The last season was normal.

25. Blacksmiths and manufacturers of jewellery of a very primitive kind ply their trade in the villages. There are no clever craftsmen in the district.

VI.—IRRIGATION.

26. All the irrigation works in the district are in the Assistant Agent's charge. The irrigation staff consists of a Chief Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors, under whose directions the actual work is supervised by the Udaiyars. Default work is carried out by three overseers. The system introduced in my predecessor's time of paying the overseers a percentage on the value of work done instead of a fixed salary continues to produce good results, but considerable difficulty is experienced in securing labour.

27. There are 10 major works and about 300 village and tavadi tanks on the working list. The major works are merely superior village tanks which have been restored by Government, and are not of the same class as the major works of Anuradhapura and elsewhere. Of these, the only one situated in the Maritime pattus is Kanukkeni, which breached in the rains of 1911 and is still unrepaired. The failure of the north-east monsoon at the end of 1915 and the consequent threatened famine in the Maritime pattus have emphasized the urgent necessity for putting this fine tank in repair. Government has already been approached in the matter.

28. The total area capable of being irrigated by the nine major works in working order is 4,273 acres; the total extent actually cultivated is 2,447 acres.

29. The amount recovered as water-rate during the year under review was Rs. 2,117·75, of which only Rs. 2·12 represents land put up for sale in default and bought in by the Crown. The amount expended on the works for the year, exclusive of Kanukkeni, was Rs. 2,705·23.

30. The statement of the Major Works Fines Fund is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	1,719	7
Receipts during 1916	357	81
Total ..	2,076	88
Expenditure in 1916	173	33
Balance ..	1,903	55

31. It is proposed to expend the greater part of the above balance in constructing distributors on the principal channels. This proposal has been in abeyance for some time. It was found last year that the channels were in such a bad state of repair that it would have been waste of money to equip them with expensive distributors. Special labour having been called out, the channels are now in a more satisfactory condition. Plans have been obtained, sites chosen, and the materials have been ordered for the work.

32. *Village Tanks.*—The restoration of the numerous village and tavadi tanks by annual labour is gradually proceeding. Up to the present only 21 tanks have been completed. Special attention is being paid to spill accommodation. This was one of the points specially emphasized by Mr. Baker in his report on tanks in the Vanni, a work of the greatest assistance to the amateur. That at the time of writing no breaches are reported as having occurred, although most of the tanks in the Vanni are full, is no doubt due in part to the general improvement in spill accommodation.

33. The following statement shows the present condition of the Village Works Fines Fund :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	3,771	63
Receipts in 1916	4,735	13
Total ..	8,506	76
Expenditure in 1916	3,010	88
Balance on December 31, 1916 :—		
General fines	1,240	74
To the credit of particular tanks	4,255	14
	5,495	88

34. *Permit Tanks.*—The system of granting land for work done in restoring abandoned Crown tanks was introduced in this district about twenty years ago. The results have been disappointing. Altogether 36 permits have been issued, of which 13 have been cancelled owing to failure on the part of the permit holders to carry out the conditions of the permit. Only one tank, Erupotana, has been completely restored. The total area so far brought into cultivation under the system is 525 acres. A further area of 800 acres is due to the permit holders for work done; that the greater part of this has not been cultivated is due to lack of energy on the part of the permit holders.

VII.—EDUCATION.

35. The Rural Schools Ordinance has now been in force in the district for three years. There are 6 Government schools and 23 grant-in-aid schools, but the number is small in view of the size of the district. The scattered situation of the villages has rendered it impossible so far to devise a scheme by which every village might be provided with an opportunity of sending its children to school. There are 11 Roman Catholic and 11 Church Missionary vernacular schools. There is only one English school in the district, the Roman Catholic school at Mullaittivu, where excellent work is done. Four new Government schools are to be opened; of these, two have been completed, and the remaining two will shortly be ready.

36. The people of the Vanni are indifferent to the advantages of education, and the introduction of compulsory school attendance seems to be regarded, not merely by the young, but by their parents in many cases as a form of oppression. Prosecutions for non-attendance are in consequence numerous.

37. The balance to the credit of the District School Committee at the commencement of the year under review was Rs. 1,700·83. At the end of the year the balance had increased to Rs. 2,674·09 It is hoped, when the balance becomes large enough, to utilize it in the erection of permanent schools. The present school buildings are all of a temporary nature.

VIII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

38. There are no police in the district, the headmen act as rural police. The district is singularly free from crime. No cases of crime calling for special comment occurred during the year.

IX.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

39. Reports on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of the Sanitary Board are annexed.

40. *Village Tribunal.*—The President of the Gansabhawa holds court at Vavuniya, Nedunkeni, and Mullaittivu. The following return shows the work of the court during the year :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Cases pending on January 1, 1916	13 ..	12
Instituted during the year	756 ..	586
Total ..	769	598
Disposed of during the year	753 ..	583
Pending on December 31, 1916	16	15
Appeals to the Assistant Government Agent ..	7 ..	24
Decisions affirmed in appeal	5 ..	22
Decisions set aside in appeal	2 ..	2
Appeals to His Excellency the Governor ..	— ..	2
Decision affirmed in appeal	— ..	1
Case sent back for re-trial	— ..	1

41. *Village Committees.*—Village Committees presided over by the Chief Headmen are established in each Udaiyar's and Korala's division.

X.—EXCISE.

42. *Arrack.*—There are 8 arrack taverns in the district. No change was made in their number. The consumption for the year under review was 3,902 gallons, as compared with 5,567 gallons for 1915. This large decrease—30 per cent.—was chiefly due to the poverty of the people consequent upon the failure of the paddy harvest. It is also to be attributed in part to the opening of a toddy tavern at Mullaittivu in September, 1915. The consumption of arrack at the Mullaittivu tavern during the year under review was 723 gallons, as compared with 1,916 gallons in the preceding year.

43. *Toddy.*—There are 13 toddy taverns in the district. No changes in their distribution were made during the year.

44. There were 8 prosecutions under the Ordinance in 1916, as compared with 9 in 1915.

45. The people are not given to excessive drinking even where opportunities exist. There were only 3 prosecutions for drunkenness in 1916 and 7 in 1915.

46. *Excise Advisory Committee.*—There having been no changes to consider, no meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

XI.—SALT.

47. Salt formed in the Mattalan lake, and a successful collection was made, the amount collected being approximately 10,850 cwt. A larger collection would have been made but for rain in June and July.

48. The total amount of salt sold at the Mullaittivu store during the year was 1,973 cwt., as against 2,125 cwt. in the preceding year. The chief buyers were the fish merchants.

49. The amount of salt transported from Jaffna to the Mullaittivu store was 2,910 cwt. No salt collected in the district is sold for local consumption.

50. The revenue derived from salt collected in the district is brought to account in the Jaffna Kachcheri.

XII.—FORESTS.

51. Mr. J. D. Sargent, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the division throughout the year.

52. The Forest Department supplies timber for constructional and other purposes to the Railway, Public Works, and Postal Departments. During the year under review 3,267 broad and 6,793 narrow gauge sleepers, 83 scantlings, 2,000 lineal feet of reepers, 142 telegraph posts, 136 logs, and 7,997 cubic yards of firewood were delivered to these Departments.

53. Three proposed forest reserves were demarcated, viz., Nayinamadu, Parantan, and Vannivilankulam, and two proposed reserves were re-cleared and improved for survey purposes. In the Vavuniya range boundary posts were erected in five surveyed proposed reserves, and the work will be continued on completion of the surveys.

XIII.—LAND SALES.

54. Although more than 700 acres of land were advertised for sale during the year, less than 450 acres were sold. This was to a great extent due to scarcity of money in the district owing to the bad harvest.

55. The amount realized by land sales during the calendar year was Rs. 11,894·90. The average price per acre was Rs. 27·20. All the lots sold were small, none was over 50 acres in extent.

56. The total receipts under the head of Land Sales during the financial year ended on September 30, 1916, were Rs. 26,983, as against Rs. 8,139 in the preceding year. This substantial increase was due to the disposal of a large accumulation of applications during 1915.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

57. No important works were undertaken apart from the maintenance of existing roads and buildings.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

58. The question of building a new district headquarters and the more important and allied question of transferring the headquarters to Vavuniya or retaining them in Mullaittivu are still undecided, but it is hoped that a decision will shortly be reached.

59. A proposal was brought forward during the year to improve the remaining section of the old trace road from Tanniyuttu to Kallolunkan-Puliyankulam by gravelling and building bridges and culverts. I understand it is now proposed, if found feasible, to increase the maintenance vote and proceed with the work by sections.

60. Experiments were carried out locally with a prickly pear fungus found at Vavuniya and at Vedivaittakallu. Satisfactory results were obtained. The fungus was communicated to clumps of prickly pear at Mullaittivu and at Kallolunkan-Puliyankulam, and in both cases the prickly pear was completely destroyed.

61. Ownerless dogs are one of the greatest nuisances in the district and a public danger. Over 70 dogs were destroyed in the town of Vavuniya, where an outbreak of rabies occurred. A few were destroyed in Mullaittivu. Lack of funds confines all efforts at reducing their numbers to these two places.

62. A considerable amount of poaching appears to flourish unchecked in certain parts of the district, notably in Karikkaddumulai South. A new watcher was appointed by the Game Protection Society on my recommendation for the Navvi country. There were no prosecutions under the Dried Meat Ordinance. There were four persons prosecuted under the Game Ordinance, of whom two were convicted. These figures are, I fear, very far from representing the actual extent to which the provisions of these Ordinances are infringed.

63. At the time of writing there is every prospect of a prosperous year for the district. Throughout the Maritime pattus the crops are good, and in the Vavuniya divisions most of the tanks are full, and the harvest will be well up to the average in normal years.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
February 18, 1917.

W. L. MURPHY,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT DURING 1916.

AT the beginning of the year the Committee consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); Mr. Moses de Silva, District Engineer; Mr. C. Muttuvelu, Irrigation Inspector; Mr. K. A. Kapuruhamy, Kachcheri Mudaliyar; and Mr. K. Kapurala, Ratemahatmaya.

2. In July, 1916, Mr. Muttuvelu, Irrigation Inspector, was transferred from the district, and his successor, Mr. German B. de Zilva, Chief Irrigation Inspector, was appointed in his place.

In December, 1916, Mr. Moses de Silva was transferred to Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Crow.

3. One meeting was held in 1916. Most of the business was done by circulating papers.

4. The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1915 and 1916:—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	15,160	—	—	15,160	—
2. Number of residents by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	4,480	—	—	4,939	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	3,969		88·59	4,265		86·35
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	37		·83	78		1·58
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	28		·62	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		4,034	90·04		4,343	87·93
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	208		4·64	252		5·1
(*f*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ..	205		4·58	313		6·34
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	1		·02	2		·04
(*h*) Fined	1		·02	2		·04
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	25		·56	26		·53
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		440	9·82		595	12·05
7. Unaccounted for	—	6	·14	1	—	·02

5. Details of revenue and expenditure are as follows :—

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	..	..	5,375 12
Commutation realized in money	..	..	6,617 40
Government contribution in aid of minor works	..	..	2,044 0
Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	1 25
			14,037 77

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		..	2,726 25
Amount expended on minor works	..	..	7,000 36
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	.. ..	Rs. c. —	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment		1,007 93	
(*c*) Commission to division officers	..	477 41	
			1,485 34
Miscellaneous charges	.. ..	..	171 5
Balance on December 31, 1916	.. ..	..	2,654 77
			14,037 77

6. The work on the two roads mentioned in paragraph 7 of my last report, viz., Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni in Vavuniya North and Velikkulam to Mamadu in Vavuniya South Sinhalese division, was continued during the year. Earthwork on the whole length (7 miles) of the Oddusuddan-Nedunkeni road has been completed, and 2½ miles of it will be gravelled this year. The Mamadu road has been improved with earth and gravel, except the last half mile approaching Mamadu, which will be taken up this year.

7. Work on the other roads was confined to jungle clearing, sloping approaches to rivers, widening and cutting side drains. An important deviation was made on the Olukkulam-Nelukkulam road, by which the road was taken outside the contour of Puttur tank.

8. The state of the Tanniyuttu market, which is the only market in charge of this Committee, during 1916 was as follows :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Market Fund, Mullaittivu District, in 1916.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	405 17	Cost of repairs to market building ..	11 25
Rent of Tanniyuttu market ..	164 37	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	558 29
Total ..	569 54	Total ..	569 54

W. L. MURPHY,
Chairman.

February 18, 1917.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE SANITARY BOARD, MULLAITTIVU, DURING 1916.

AT the beginning of the year the Board was composed of the Assistant Government Agent, (Chairman) ; Mr. Moses de Silva, District Engineer ; K. U. Tampaiya Mudaliyar, District Mudaliyar, Maritime pattus ; and Mr. T. M. Lebbe Marakkayar.

2. In December, 1916, Mr. Moses de Silva left the district on transfer, and was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Crow.

3. In June, 1916, the Sanitary Inspector was removed from Mullaittivu, and his post has not been filled.

4. The only town under the operation of the Ordinance is Mullaittivu.

5. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1916 is given below :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31,1915	—	704 93	Administration ..	337 91	
Assessment tax of 1915 (outstanding)	140 20		Sanitation	622 80	
Assessment tax of 1916 ..	434 57		Street lighting ..	294 50	
Road Ordinance collection ..	651 0		Public works	492 8	
Refund of stamp duty ..	272 0		Miscellaneous ..	6 6	
Rent of Mullaittivu market ..	129 73				1,753 35
Dog registration ..	7 25		Balance	—	607 9
Miscellaneous ..	20 76				
		1,655 51			
Total ..		2,360 44	Total ..		2,360 44

6. Three scavengers were, as usual, employed to sweep the town roads on a monthly salary of Rs. 12 each. A cooly is employed on Rs. 14·50 a month for the conservancy of the latrines in the town.

7. As mentioned in my last report, the portion of the Circular road going through Kudiyiruppu has been track metalled. This work will be continued.

W. L. MURPHY,
Chairman.

February 18, 1917.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1916.

		Area. Square Miles.	Population in 1911.
Batticaloa District	.. ..	2,800¼	153,943
Trincomalee District	.. ..	1,048	29,777
	Eastern Province ..	3,848¼	183,720

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report covers the period of twelve months from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

Changes.—In January, 1916, Mr. A. E. Direckze was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Vakaneri Surveys. In February Mr. E. B. Denham, Government Agent, returned from Colombo after his illness and resumed duties. In the same month Mr. N. Izat was appointed Additional District Judge temporarily to wipe off the arrears in the Civil Courts. He remained in Batticaloa until the end of April. In March Mr. J. G. Drieberg, Provincial Engineer, was transferred to Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Rothwell in April. In the same month Mr. M. U. Seenitamby, Udaiyar, Karaiyaku pattu, was appointed Acting Vanniah of Eruvil-Porativu pattus, in which post he was confirmed in September. Mr. Denham left for Colombo on transfer in May, and was temporarily succeeded by Mr. T. B. Russell, who acted as Government Agent until June 8, when he was succeeded by the writer. At the end of June Mr. M. V. Chintaturai, Vanniah of Akkarai pattu, was retired from service, and from July 1 Mudaliyar G. H. Canagasabey, Vanniah of Panawa pattu, was appointed to look after the former division, in addition to his own duties. In August Mr. J. T. Morrison, District Engineer, was transferred to Mannar, and his place was filled by Mr. H. P. G. Young. In October Mr. D. Bloxham, Superintendent of Surveys, who was transferred to Kandy, was succeeded by Mr. L. E. S. Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys. In the same month Mr. R. A. M. Turaiappa, District Engineer, was transferred to Colombo. In November Dr. A. Rajasingham was appointed Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province, in place of Dr. F. V. Foenander, who was transferred to Jaffna. In December Mr. C. Harward, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, succeeded Mr. O. W. Henman, who was transferred to Tangalla, and Mr. A. C. Evarts, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, took the place of Mr. T. V. Saravanamuttu, who was transferred to Jaffna.

Obituary.—I regret to record the death of Mr. R. Candappa, retired Shroff Mudaliyar of the Batticaloa Kachcheri, which occurred in Jaffna on April 17, 1916; of Mr. G. C. Gurunadan, Sanitary Inspector, Batticaloa, which occurred on June 29, 1916; and of Mr. A. M. Sheriff, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate, at one time the Muhammadan Representative in the Legislative Council, on November 6, 1916.

There were no notable events beyond the execution of relief works in part of the district, which suffered considerably from the failure of the paddy crops.

The Industries Commission (Fisheries) sat in October at Batticaloa.

The Chief Justice presided at the Sessions of the Supreme Court held in Batticaloa in February.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Comparative statement of the revenue of the Eastern Province for the calendar years 1915 and 1916 is appended :—

Head.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
(1) Customs ..	34,545 25	57,662 30	23,117 5	—
(2) Port and Harbour ..	7,149 20	10,176 82	3,027 62	—
(3) Licenses, &c. ..	363,983 9	486,566 98	122,583 89	—
(4) Fees of Court ..	48,929 35	56,134 17	7,204 82	—
(5) Post and Telegraph ..	0 80	0 65	—	0 15
(6) Government Railway ..	19 61	57 58	37 97	—
(7) Interest ..	240 90	337 7	96 17	—
(8) Miscellaneous Receipts.	18,472 48	11,020 38	—	7,452 10
(9) Land Revenue ..	67,193 81	43,005 34	—	24,188 47
(10) Land Sales ..	68,913 33	58,104 13	—	10,809 20
Total ..	609,447 82	723,065 42	156,067 52	42,449 92

Increase = Rs. 113,617·60.

(1) *Customs.*—The increase of Rs. 23,117 under this head is due to larger imports of grain owing to local scarcity, due to deficient rainfall. A large quantity of rice was also imported for consumption in up-country estates. Cotton manufactures and sugar have also been largely imported. The increase under these items may be attributed to larger imports than in the previous year.

(2) *Port and Harbour.*—The increase of Rs. 3,027 is due to greater recoveries under port dues and warehouse rent.

(3) *Licenses.*—The increase of Rs. 122,583 is due to the abnormally large quantity of salt sold in the Trincomalee District for transport to the Western Province, owing to failure of the salt harvest in the Puttalam and Hambantota Districts. Increase is also due to better sales and prompt payments on account of arrack and toddy rents.

(4) *Fees of Court.*—Increase of Rs. 7,204 is due to larger recoveries of irrigation rates.

(8) *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The increase under this head in 1915 was due to the rent of the Tamblegam pearl fishery for 1915 and 1916 having been credited to revenue that year in the Trincomalee Kachcheri.

(9) *Land Revenue.*—The decrease of Rs. 24,188 is chiefly due to smaller sales of timber consequent on the war.

(10) *Land Sales.*—The decrease of Rs. 10,809 is due (1) to fewer land sales on account of the war, (2) to the impending change of Government policy regarding land sales, and (3) to the inferior quality of the lands sold.

III.—Condition of the People.

Agriculture and Food Supply.—Paddy crops in 1916 were, on the whole, not satisfactory, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon and the consequent want of sufficient rain during the year. In the north of the district it is reported that many landowners did not recover even three-fourths of their outlay, while in the south over one-fourth of the total area capable of being cultivated failed owing to the want of water. A large portion of paddy fields, from which good harvest was expected, was submerged in Karaivaku pattu by flood waters from the Uva hills, the result being great scarcity of seed paddy. Considerable distress was felt in the last part of the year in Batticaloa South. Food was very scarce, and the prices of paddy and rice that was locally available rose very high. The demand for rice was to a great extent met from the large imports of rice from India.

The price of paddy went as high as Rs. 2·48 per bushel, the price of rice to Rs. 6·72. These prices are said to be unprecedented in the history of this district. Very little paddy or rice was exported from the district in 1916. The principal crops from chenas were kurakkan and Indian corn, which, with cassava yams, alleviated the distress of the villagers.

The total rainfall in 1916 was 46·23 inches, compared with 66·97 in 1915. The largest rainfall was 12·15 inches in November.

The low price of copra greatly affected the coconut industry. The price of a candy of copra never rose above Rs. 89, and sank as low as Rs. 55, which is only half the price that a candy fetched before the outbreak of the war.

The site selected for an experimental garden at Vinnangukadu, about 3 miles from the town, had to be abandoned, as it was too far from the public thoroughfare. Another site adjoining the road has since been selected. Two acres of land for experimental paddy cultivation in Bintenna pattu have been set apart, and work will be started by the Ceylon Agricultural Society in 1917. Two demonstration farms have been opened by two private landowners, one at Koduvamadu and the other at Vinnangukadu.

Fisheries.—Sea fishing was, as usual, carried on by the Sinhalese from the Southern Province, who resided temporarily in Karaivaku pattu, and by a few Moors of Eravur.

Health of the People.—The health of the people was satisfactory, owing to the absence of floods and the even distribution of rains during the twelve months of the year. It compares favourably with the two preceding years.

The estimated population of the district was 160,533, and the total number of births for the year was 7,309, at the rate of 45·52 per mille, as against 37·99 in 1915.

The total number of deaths in the district was 4,594, at the rate of 28·61 per mille, compared with 30·04 in 1915.

The total number of marriages registered in 1916 was 272, viz., 190 general, 66 Kandyan, and 16 Muhammadan marriages.

2,909 patients were treated in the Government hospitals in the Province in 1916, compared with 2,462 in 1915. 114,882 persons received medical aid in all the dispensaries in the Province compared with 120,504 in 1915. In Kattankudi alone 15,538 patients were treated during the year under review.

The following are extracts from a report furnished by Dr. A. Rajasingham, Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province:—

The following are the important diseases treated during the year:—(1) Malaria, (2) parangi, (3) anchylostomiasis, (4) ulcers, (5) skin diseases, (6) bowel complaints, (7) rheumatic diseases, and (8) leprosy.

Malaria.—This disease is endemic in the Province, and is the most important factor which acts prejudicially to the health of the people, causing enlargement of the spleen and liver, and making them easy victims to other intercurrent diseases. The worst epidemics of malaria were in the months of November and December.

As the prevalence of malaria was not widespread this year, it was not necessary to appoint special itinerating officers to distribute quinine.

Parangi.—This disease comes after malaria in importance. It is endemic in some parts, especially towards Trincomalee District. Intravenous injection of arsenious iodide proved a successful treatment. It was proposed to open a new dispensary at Ichchilampattai (Trincomalee District) for the treatment of parangi patients, but as no suitable building could be secured this project had to be abandoned. Fresh inquiries are being made to secure a building at Mavadichenai for the same purpose.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease, confined to the Malabar coolies at one time, having been introduced from India, I regret to state, is gaining a footing in various parts of the Island. It is being introduced into different places by stray coolies from some planting districts, and also by residents in this Province, who proceed to the neighbouring tea estates to better their prospects. There is no conservancy system, and the compounds of houses and jungles are polluted by such patients, hence the spread of the disease.

Ulcers.—These form a large number of the diseases treated in the various institutions of the Province.

Skin Diseases.—Scabies (itch) and eczema are the two important skin affections which prevail to a considerable extent, and thus augment the incidence of diseases. It is quite probable that some of the cutaneous diseases are communicated to the healthy patients by dhobies from infection of clothing, as it is a custom with dhobies to supply changes of clothes to the sick and the healthy.

Leprosy.—This disease appears to be endemic in certain places like Kalmunai and Batticaloa, which border on the lake. 168 cases of this disease are on the register. The number treated at Kalmunai hospital

last year was 41. Four were granted home isolation, 27 lepers are still on the waiting list, and the rest are at large. It is no doubt a sad sight to see lepers, especially of the pauper classes, knocking about in the towns with no fixed place of abode, while the healthy citizens run considerable risks of infection. The necessity for segregation of such people is very urgent, and it is to be hoped that the works in connection with the leper settlement at Mantivu will make some material progress during 1917.

I am glad to be able to report that there were no cases of plague, cholera, or smallpox in the Province during the year under review. There were 39 cases of chickenpox reported over the whole Province.

There were altogether 6 cases of typhoid or enteric fever treated in the hospitals, with 3 deaths, the source of infection in each case being either adulterated milk or bad water. There were also 4 cases which were treated in the homes of the patients, making a total of 10 patients, compared with 6 in 1915.

Malignant Diseases.—Eight cases were treated in the hospitals, 7 were cancer (with 1 death) and 1 sarcoma.

Consumption.—There were 37 cases, as against 39 in 1915. The mortality is generally higher during the first and last quarters of the year, when malaria is on the increase, and sometimes assumes the epidemic form.

With regard to leprosy, I fully endorse Dr. Rajasingham's remarks. It is a serious menace here. Temporary accommodation for 10 additional patients was provided at the Kalmunai hospital.

Health of Cattle.—There were a few cases of rinderpest in Karaivaku, Panawa, Eruvil-Porativu, Manmunai North, and Manmunai South divisions. 124 cattle were affected, of which 45 recovered, and the rest succumbed to the disease.

Industries.—The usual industries were weaving, pottery, mat and basket making, the manufacture of brass utensils, &c.

Festivals.—The annual festivals at Amirtakali, Mandur, Kokkadichcholai, and Tirukkovil took place in 1916. There were also fire walking ceremonies in Batticaloa town, Pandiruppu, and Palukamam.

IV.—Administration.

Land Sales in the Batticaloa District.—Twenty-two land sales were held during the year, and 907 acres were sold for Rs. 8,021·70 at an average price of Rs. 26·13 per acre, compared with 34 land sales, 2,066 acres sold, Rs. 77,840 amount realized, and Rs. 37·67 average price per acre in 1915. Of the extent sold in 1916, 108 acres odd were under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. The maximum price per acre in 1916 was Rs. 53·20. The fall in the average price in 1916 is mainly due to the inferior quality of lands offered for sale and to the numerous settlements. The reduction in the number of sales is due to the stopping of land sales in anticipation of the introduction of the proposed system of leases by Government. 51 acres odd were declared private, and certificates of quiet possession issued.

Leases.—761 acres odd of irrigable land under major irrigation works and 721 acres odd of non-irrigable land were leased for paddy cultivation. 29 acres were leased for tobacco cultivation, and 47 acres for other purposes. The total amount realized on leases was Rs. 3,249.

Chena.—4,415 acres of new chena and 323 acres of old chena were allowed for chena cultivation in the district during the year under review, compared with 3,352 acres of new chena and 79 acres of old chena allowed in 1915. The rate per acre for chena is Re. 1.

Cattle Branding.—16,100 head of cattle were branded in 1916, as against 8,526 in 1915. The total number of cattle that have been branded with chemicals since 1911, when the system was first introduced, is 67,298.

Dog Registration.—During the year under review 2,100 dogs were registered and 211 were shot.

V.—Education.

There are only 8 Government vernacular schools in the district, 6 of which are boys' schools, and the remainder mixed schools; but boys' elementary education is fairly well provided for, thanks to the various missionary bodies at work in the district. In the wilder parts, of course, schools are few and far between. Attempts have occasionally been made to establish schools in jungle villages, but owing to the nomadic condition of the people such schools have generally to be abandoned sooner or later. The District Schools Committee has reopened this year the school at Konakolle, but I am doubtful if it will be a success. The Vanniah of Panawa pattu laments the ignorance of most of his people. Even his headmen can hardly read or write. But before much can be done towards furthering education in these backward parts, means must first be taken to provide the people with an adequate food supply.

The following table shows the number of schools in charge of the missions and other bodies, and the average daily attendance thereat :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Average Attendance. Boys.	Average Attendance. Girls.
Wesleyan Mission ..	3	9	70	82	2,732	567
Roman Catholic Mission ..	3	2	33	38	961	291
Church of England ..	1	—	7	8	325	39
Hindu	—	—	10	10	516	161
Muhammadan (Koran) ..	—	—	45	45	1,114	97
Government ..	6	—	2	8	686	8
Total ..	13	11	167	191	6,334	1,163

With the exception of the eight Government vernacular schools and the Koran schools, all the est are grant-in-aid institutions.

There are four industrial and two training schools in the district. Lace-making and embroidery re taught at the girls' industrial school in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission; printing, bookbinding, nd carpentry at the boys' industrial schools.

The District Schools Committee has sanctioned estimates for a new school at Oddaimavadi to ccommodate 200 children. The work should be completed during the first half of 1917. Extensions o the schools at Addalaichchenai, Sayntamarutu, and Marutamunai will also be undertaken.

Special mention must be made of the Roman Catholic College—St. Michael's. The buildings are he finest in Batticaloa, and the college must rank high amongst schools in Ceylon. It is a fine monument o the devotion and zeal of the Roman Catholic Mission. In spite of the war, which has very seriously rippled the resources of the Fathers, electric light has been installed this year in the buildings.

VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

I regret to record that there has been a considerable increase in crime during the year. A total number of 193 true cases of serious crime was reported to court, as against 138 cases in 1915. The increase is most marked in the divisions of Manmunai North and Eravur, where the two villages of Kattankudi and Eravur display notorious records. Eravur has already in the past had punitive police quartered on it; and it may be necessary to repeat the measure. The people of Kattankudi have been warned that if they do not mend their ways punitive police will be sent to look after them. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions in true cases has increased a little.

Mr. T. B. Russell, District Judge, has been kind enough to furnish the following report:—

As regards serious offences, the number of institutions has arisen very considerably. They were 316, an increase of 78 over those of the previous year, which were in their turn higher than the year before. The number of true cases has also risen from 138 in 1915 to 193 in 1916, the highest for several years. The nearest approach to it in recent years was in 1911, when the number of true cases was 189. From 1912 to 1914 there was a progressive decrease till the lowest figure 122 was touched. Since then there has been a progressive increase. I am unable to account for this fall and rise. The phenomenon is confined to offences against property; offences against persons, including cases of arson, tending, as might be expected, to remain more or less stationary. There were 28 cases of the use of the knife as against 32 of the previous year, whilst cases of grievous hurt only increased from 9 to 10, and the murder cases have gone down from 6 to 1.

Under all the heads of offences against property, *i.e.*, robbery, cattle stealing, burglary, and other thefts, there were substantial increases. If the increase in this sort of crime is not due to economic causes, it must be ascribed, I think, to a deterioration in the efficiency of the rural police. The latter can hardly be described as efficient, and I have not noticed any improvement during the year under review.

I am unable to account for this sudden increase of crime. I am not satisfied that economic conditions are at the bottom of it. Possibly fewer cases have been suppressed than usual. The headmen certainly require a lot of training in dealing with crime. It is not only that they are in some cases apathetic, but in most cases they have not the faintest notion how to set about tackling a case. Frequent examination and instruction on circuit, together with a liberal payment of rewards for good work, will, I hope, improve matters.

The police force at Batticaloa consists of one Inspector, four sergeants, and thirty-one constables. Their duties are mainly, except in exceptional cases, confined to the town limits. The general state of the force, its drill, and discipline reflect much credit on the Inspector, Mr. J. E. Philippiah.

VII.—IRRIGATION.

The major irrigation works, which are all in charge of the Irrigation Department, were maintained in fair order. The tank at Unnichchai has been practically completed, and has filled for the first time. The bund has been closed, and the spills completed up to 2 feet below final crest level.

The work done under Paddipolai-aru Scheme during the year has all been on the Madugaha-ela anicut and the supply channel to Kondaivedduvan, both of which works are approaching completion. Extensive repairs to Kaliyodai anicut were also effected. It is proposed to erect a bridge over the Odanga river in Sammanturai for the convenience of the paddy cultivators.

Among the minor constructions, an apron was constructed in Vakaneri spillway, the main sluice at Irakkamam was repaired, and the sluice on Irakkamam supply channel rebuilt.

The survey of the channel system under Unnichchai tank, and the laying out of the various tracts of land to be irrigated, has been in progress throughout the year, and is not yet completed. A cadastral survey of the land near Vakaneri tank by the Survey Department and a preliminary survey of the tracts under this tank by the Irrigation Department were made in 1916. Steps are being taken to construct an agricultural road to Divulanai, and a survey has been made for the purpose.

The crop returns for the year under review show a considerable falling off, due to the failure of the rains. The total area reaped in 1916 under the major irrigation works was 38,535 acres, as against 51,397 in 1915. Over 8,000 acres under the Paddipolai-aru Scheme and 1,800 acres under Sakamam-Vammiyadi Scheme were either not cultivated or produced no crops owing to the insufficient rainfall, which in these important cultivation districts was from 25 to 30 inches below that of 1915.

The maintenance rates of several tanks were fixed for the quinquennium from 1915. In some cases the rates were slightly increased, and in some considerably reduced. The construction rate under Rukam tank was reduced from Re. 1·50 to 91 cents for ten years from 1915. The total amount of water rates collected during the year was Rs. 34,123, as against Rs. 22,459 for 1915.

The Irrigation Sub-Inspector appointed to be in charge of the minor (village) works put in a considerable amount of useful work during the year. Seventy-two village tanks are on the register, but there are many others which should be taken up. The chief drawback to progress in village tanks is due to the want of proper rules in some of the pattus for calling out labour and dealing with defaulters. The question of framing and passing new rules has been delayed till the new Irrigation Ordinance is in force.

Next year it is proposed to have a separate Irrigation Vanniah to deal with the cultivation under minor works. If the right man can be found, he should be able to do a good deal towards furthering the interests of the cultivators.

Two tanks in the Bintenna pattu, viz., Kallodai and Kolikewela, which had remained breached and neglected for a considerable time, were repaired by the shareholders during the year.

I inspected several breached tanks, and had levels and cross sections taken with a view to discovering whether their restoration is feasible. Devalakandiya near Miriswatta, among others, appears to promise well.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The works in connection with water supply to Batticaloa town have been completed, and the scheme is working satisfactorily. The water is obtained from a system of wells situated near the Batticaloa Bar, and from there the water is pumped to a distance of approximately 4 miles to a service reservoir situated near the Batticaloa Jail, and having a capacity of 90,000 gallons. A distribution system of pipes and standposts has been laid to serve all the principal roads and streets, and the most populous areas have now an ample supply of good water.

The apothecary's quarters and the officers' quarters of the Batticaloa Prison have been completed. The new quarters for the married constables, police barracks, Batticaloa, have also been completed.

A new iron bridge, replacing a defective timber bridge, has been erected at Nadukalturai on the 24th mile, North Coast road. Its total length is 240 feet.

A temporary ward has been erected at the Leper Asylum at Kalmunai.

In order to provide relief works for the villagers in some parts of Batticaloa South, a number of widenings of the South Coast road have been carried out. By this means over 1,900 villagers were relieved of distress by the Public Works Department during the months of October and November. The villagers were paid their wages in rice.

A short causeway of 50 feet, near the Valaichchenai ferry, has been lengthened by 250 feet, making the causeway a total length of 300 feet. This will provide a larger outlet for flood waters.

The road approaches to the eight ferries on the Batticaloa-Trincomalee road have been improved by the construction of concrete ramps and curb walls.

Two miles of the Nilaveli-Kuchchaveli road have been properly formed and surfaced with gravel, enabling carts to proceed to Kuchchaveli, 21 miles north of Trincomalee.

Work was in progress on the Muppana-Pottuvil road in 1916. The first 10 miles was improved by laying foundation and spreading metal.

IX.—Forests.

The estimated area of the different classes of forests in 1916 was 1,758,242 acres, or nearly 2,747 square miles. The estimated extent of the reserved forests in the Eastern Province is 154 square miles, proposed reserves 911 square miles, and other Crown forests 1,681 square miles. The total area of plantations in charge of the Forest Department aggregates 2,020 acres. 511 acres were allowed for chena cultivation under the re-afforestation system.

There were 103 prosecutions under the Forest Ordinance during the year, and 1 pending case was brought forward from 1915. Of these, 69 cases resulted in conviction, 8 ended in acquittal, 12 were withdrawn, and 15 were pending at the close of the year. 102 cases were compounded, and a sum of Rs. 1,465 was recovered as compensation.

The following free grants of timber were made during the year under review :—

	Rs.	c.
To the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, timber valued ..	42	56
To the District Road Committee, Batticaloa	287	55
To villagers	14,802	61
Total ..	15,132	72

The trade in timber continued to be in the same unsatisfactory state in 1916 as in the previous year owing to the war.

The expenditure of the Forest Department was Rs. 31,320, and the revenue was Rs. 57,289, arrived at as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Cash credited	29,558	38
Paper credit for value of timber issued from depôts	9,746	97
Paper credit for royalty on supplies to public departments ..	17,026	38
Estimated value of timber on lands sold	957	30
Total ...	57,289	3

This total is exclusive of the value of free grants of timber amounting to Rs. 15,132.

The work of demarcating boundaries was confined to the Pankulam proposed reserve only, and 262 chains were cut at the cost of Rs. 131.

X.—Salt.

The *quantity* of salt issued from the Government salt stores in 1916 was as follows :—

	Cwt.
Batticaloa	10,224
Kalmunai	3,746
Karunkoddittivu	1,066
Pottuvil	243
Total ..	15,279

Of this, 2,101 cwt. were issued for removal to Badulla, 1,426 cwt. for fish curing, and the rest for local consumption.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

Excise.—There were 43 arrack and 39 toddy taverns for the period from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, as against 36 arrack and 39 toddy taverns for the period from October 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917. The consumption of arrack for 1916 was 13,386 gallons, compared with 18,427 gallons in 1915. The decrease is due to scarcity of money and preference in consequence for toddy. 115,253 gallons of toddy were consumed in 1916 in this district, as compared with 109,182 gallons in 1915. There are three foreign liquor shops in Batticaloa, and one tavern and retail shop at Kalmunai.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue for the years 1915–16 and 1914–15 :—

	1914–15. Rs.	1915–16. Rs.
Arrack	70,555 ..	85,780
Toddy	24,031 ..	19,473
Foreign liquor	2,086 ..	2,536

The Excise staff is composed of one Assistant Superintendent of Excise, 4 Inspectors, and 9 peons. In September two Excise Probationers were posted to the Batticaloa Circle.

Batticaloa Motor Mail Service has been fairly satisfactory. The passenger traffic has increased owing to the irregular service of the Ceylon Motor Transit Company.

Batticaloa Motor Boat Service.—This service, which was in charge of Mr. T. S. Green, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate, has been carried on uninterruptedly during the year under review, and is now under the management of Mrs. O'Grady. Owing to the high cost of working the boats the rates had to be slightly increased. Notwithstanding this, the service is said not to be paying at present, and may be discontinued, unless more people avail themselves of it.

Round the Island Steamer Service.—As one of the two steamers belonging to the Ceylon Steamship Company was requisitioned by the Government of India in the latter part of 1915 for war service, there has been only one steamer available during the period. This steamer called at Batticaloa and Kalkuda at irregular intervals, and considerable inconvenience was experienced at times by persons who were expecting goods from Colombo.

Effects of the War.—Notwithstanding the fact that this gigantic struggle has continued for over two years, its effect was not very noticeable here, except as regards the employment of labour. Coconut estate proprietors have been obliged to reduce their labour forces owing to the fall in the price of copra. Imported articles have risen considerably in price, but this has not affected the humbler villager much. The high price of paddy and rice had nothing to do with the war. It was due solely to the bad harvest.

Relief Works.—Owing to the scarcity of food in almost all the villages in Eruvil-Porativu, Karaivaku, Sammanturai, and Akkarai pattus, relief works were organized. It is noteworthy that hardly any Moors turned out to work, though the distress in some of the Moorish villages appeared to be very acute. Relief work was started by me, under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, on October 16, and by the Public Works Department on October 1. On October 16 475 men, 1,179 women, and 963 children turned out, and some of them were in a very pitiable condition. After a fortnight their condition was much improved. They were paid in rice, and payment was made three times a week. The numbers of the labourers rose to over three thousand during the progress of the work, which was continued in some parts until the first week of December.

The greatest credit is due to Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, Superintendent of Minor Roads, for organizing and carrying out these relief works. It is by no means an easy matter to provide useful work which the people can do. It must be near their villages, and must entail no expenses, except for supervision. I visited the working parties on several occasions, and was much struck by the amount of good work they had done. Considering that at least 10 per cent. of the people employed were from one cause or another unfit to do a day's work, and were only taken on to avoid giving at the start free doles of rice, very fair value has been obtained for the money expended.

Besides the work directly under the Superintendent of Minor Roads, 29 men and 10 children were employed under the Vanniah of Akkarai pattu in improving the Oppulugolla road, and the Public Works Department found employment for 302 men, 982 women, and 664 children under the District Engineer, Kalmunai, in widening the South Coast road in various places.

The total amount expended was Rs. 26,419, which includes also free doles of rice which were given to certain women and children who were incapable of working in Kokkadichcholai, Eruvil, Periya Nilavanai, and other places.

Meteorology.—I am indebted to the Surveyor-General for the following observations on the meteorology of the Province for 1916 :—

Rainfall.—Undoubtedly the outstanding meteorological feature of the year was the paucity of the rainfall, the total for the year being, on the whole, about 20 inches in deficit. A peculiarity of the precipitation being that the months in which heavy rainfall is expected were the months in which the deficit was most marked, the first three or four months and the last three all showing a deficiency. January and December were in marked deficit, May being the only month in which the whole of the Province experienced an excess over the normal.

Mean Temperature.—The mean shade temperature for the year was 83·3° F. at Trincomalee and 81·5° at Batticaloa, being 0·5° above and 0·3° less than the average, respectively.

Trincomalee.—At Trincomalee the two months June and July only were below normal. April was the hottest month, and was over 2 degrees in excess. March and November were each 1 to 2 degrees above normal. On three days the maximum shade temperature was over 100° F.

Batticaloa.—At Batticaloa the temperature is more equable than at Trincomalee. The mean shade temperature of the former place being also a degree lower. The hottest month, June, was 0·6° F. above the average.

Kalladi Ferry.—The rent of this ferry for the financial year from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, was put up for sale in September last, but found no satisfactory bids. Arrangements were therefore made, with the concurrence of Government, to collect the toll in aumany. The receipts for the last three months of 1916 were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
October	499	90
November	460	34
December	441	98
	1,402	22

The total expenditure for these three months was Rs. 243·20. The balance amount was paid to the Local Board, Batticaloa.

Village Committees.—The total collection in the Batticaloa District under Village Committee rules during the year 1916 amounted to Rs. 9,383·05 raised under the following heads :—(1) Village Tribunal Fines, (2) Rents, (3) Cattle Fees, (4) Grazing Fees, (5) Communal Collections, and (6) Miscellaneous Receipts.

The balance at the end of December, 1915, was Rs. 5,751·20. A sum of Rs. 12,475·49 was expended on paying salaries of Village Tribunal staff, repairs to Gansabhawas, ambalams, markets, and construction of Village Committee roads, &c.

Gansabhawa Cases.—11,665 cases were instituted during the year, of which 7,213 were civil and 4,452 criminal. 5,384 cases were amicably settled. There were 51 appeals to the Government Agent. The judgments in 43 cases were affirmed.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees of the Batticaloa District for 1916 is appended :—

Division.	Revenue. Balance on December 31, 1915. Rs. c.	Revenue. Receipts. Rs. c.	Revenue. Total. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Payment. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Balance on December 31, 1916. Rs. c.
Manmunai North ..	657 3	1,525 17	2,182 20	2,031 1	151 19
Manmunai South ..	23 96	351 10	375 6	346 92	28 14
Eravur-Koralai ..	1,169 42	1,886 10	3,055 52	2,922 32	133 20
Eruvil-Porativu ..	556 90	886 36	1,443 26	896 57	546 69
Karaivaku ..	1,839 16	2,258 65	4,097 81	3,018 87	1,078 94
Sammanturai ..	139 0	359 50	498 50	496 49	2 1
Akkarai Pattu ..	1,007 35	1,537 20	2,544 55	2,052 96	491 59
Panawa ..	171 30	253 95	425 25	365 0	60 25
Bintenna ..	187 8	325 2	512 10	345 35	166 75
Total ..	5,751 20	9,383 5	15,134 25	12,475 49	2,658 76

A considerable number of useful works and improvements has been carried out in nearly all the pattus of the district. Some of the more important works executed during the year under review are :—

(*a*) Reconstruction of Kannankuda bridge, 52 feet span, in Manmunai North. The old bridge, which was in a dilapidated condition, was pulled down, and replaced by a permanent bridge.

(*b*) Completing the gravelling on clay bottom of the sandy village lane from Valaichchenai main road to Oddaimavadi ferry in Koralai pattu.

(*c*) Forming with clay a quarter mile of the sandy lane from Oddaimavadi to Miravodai in Koralai pattu.

(*d*) Extending the gravelling of Sittandi village road to Koralai pattu.

(*e*) Forming with clay and raising a section of the village road to Munaikkadu ferry in Manmunai South.

(*f*) Gravelling on clay bottom a quarter mile of the sandy village through Karunkoddittivu in Akkarai pattu.

(*g*) Gravelling a length of 1,000 feet on clay bottom from Pottuvil dispensary towards Pottuvil village in Panawa pattu.

Batticaloa Kachcheri,
January 27, 1917.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1916.

Area of Local Board, 4¼ square miles ; Population, 10,666 (Census, 1911).

THE annexed is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1915 and 1916 :—

REVENUE.

Particulars.	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total. Rs. c.	1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	5,302 16		5,339 26	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	3,949 50		4,105 50	
Water-rates ..	1,273 83		5,528 95	
Other	775 15		759 89	
		11,300 64		15,733 60
Licenses :—				
Liquor	2,105 0		1,905 0	
Opium	277 50		277 50	
Carts	700 0		1,003 0	
Other	671 0		437 25	
		3,753 50		3,622 75
Rents :—				
Markets	3,148 50		3,196 62	
Other	2,905 38		2,801 14	
		6,053 88		5,997 76
Fines	—	1,267 75	—	685 50
Miscellaneous ..	—	2,473 2	—	2,338 95
		24,848 79		28,378 56
Balance on January 1 ..	—	6,927 63	—	3,916 73
Total ..	—	31,776 42		32,295 29

EXPENDITURE.

Particulars.	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total. Rs. c.		1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	3,205 9	..	—	4,510 0
Cost of administration :—					
Establishment ..	3,236 6		..	3,685 99	
Office contingencies ..	381 22		..	405 60	
Cost of audit ..	123 52		..	155 49	
Revenue services ..	1,221 82		..	1,353 92	
		4,962 62			5,601 0
Sanitation	—	7,003 85	..	—	7,687 82
Lighting	—	902 17	..	—	1,180 15
Police	—	126 13	..	—	166 76
Public works :—					
Maintenance ..	5,449 56		..	7,321 86	
New construction ..	6,210 27		..	3,933 45	
		11,659 83			11,255 31
		27,859 69			30,401 4
Balance on December 31 ..	—	3,916 73	..	—	1,894 25
Total ..	—	31,776 42			32,295 29

The revenue of 1916 shows an increase of Rs. 3,530, which is chiefly due to the levy of water-rate at 6 per cent., which during the previous year was only 1½ per cent. The decrease under "Liquor" is due to the fact that a restaurant license, which fetched a sum of Rs. 200 during the previous year, was not issued, as it was not considered necessary. The expenditure of 1916 also shows an increase of Rs. 2,540. Under "Establishment" is included a sum of Rs. 360, being salary and allowance of a trained Sanitary Inspector employed by the Board during the year. More money was spent during the year on maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, and culverts, and hence the increase under "Public Works" (Maintenance). The following are the principal new works undertaken during the year :—

(1) Improvements to the ferry boat at Kiddanki, transferred to Batticaloa ferry.
(2) Purchase of street name plates.
(3) Constructing drains for Fisher's street latrine.
(4) Rebuilding a culvert in Bazaar street.
(5) Building a culvert in Advocate's road.
(6) Wire netting the meat market.
(7) Wire netting the fish market.
(8) Building drains near market boutiques.
(9) Improvements to the vegetable market.
(10) Building a retaining wall in Chapel street.
(11) Improvements to the Angle road.
(12) Improvements to the grain shed.

2. A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances is appended. The falling off on the percentage of those who discharged obligation is due to an increase in the number of persons on the division officers' rolls, and to a larger number of them having left the district in search of employment and paid elsewhere :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	10,666	—	—	10,666	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	3,131	—	—	3,353	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,553		81·54	2,569		76·62
(b) Paying double commutation ..	40		1·28	84		2·50
(c) Labouring six days ..	1		·03	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,594	82·85		2,653	79·12
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	64		2·05	83		2·48
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	246		7·86	294		8·77
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	6		·19	10		·29
(h) Fined	30		·95	16		·48
(i) Imprisoned	1		·03	1		·03
(j) Left local area	190		6·07	296		8·83
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		537	17·15		700	20·88
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. Subjoined is a statement showing the position of the Board in respect of loans on December 31, 1916 :—

Year in which the loan was raised	1891	1915
Original amount of loan	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 62,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 5,597·18	Rs. 60,140
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.
Amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 638	Rs. 1,240
Amount payable for interest	Rs. 462	Rs. 2,170
Date when loan will be extinguished	November 30, 1919	November 30, 1944

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown herein for the year 1916 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

4. *Public Health.*—The general health of the town, on the whole, was very satisfactory, and it was free from any epidemic disease. There was one case of enteric fever reported in the outlying village Amirtakali, which proved fatal. The following is a comparative statement of the number of births and deaths in the town :—

	1915.	1916.
Births	339	457
Deaths	385	425
Birth-rate per mille	30·6	41·3
Death-rate per mille	35·0	38·4

5. *Bakeries.*—The condition of the bakeries is fairly satisfactory.

6. *Aerated Water Manufactories.*—These factories have been much improved during the year, and the aerated waters which are now made out of the town water supply were bacteriologically examined and passed as of excellent quality.

7. *Latrines.*—Latrine arrangements are fairly satisfactory, and the public latrines in charge of the Board were kept in fair order. The dry-earth system is now being gradually enforced in the better residential quarters. The Board now undertakes the conservancy of 95 houses.

8. *Markets and other Buildings.*—All the buildings in charge of the Board were maintained in good order. Improvements to the floor of the vegetable market were effected, and the fish and meat stalls were wire netted.

9. *Lighting.*—The street lamps were maintained in good order. An arc petrol lamp was purchased during the year and put up in the most central position of the town.

10. *Dogs.*—The following is a statement of the number of dogs registered and destroyed :—

Year.	Registered.	Destroyed.
1915	336	143
1916	313	184

Persons who failed to get their dogs registered were prosecuted and fined.

11. *Water Supply.*—All works in connection with the water supply of the town are complete, and they are to be handed over to the Board about April next.

12. *Constitution of the Board.*—The Board was constituted as follows at the end of the year :—Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Government Agent, Eastern Province, Chairman ; Mr. A. Rothwell, Provincial Engineer ; Dr. A. Rajasingham, Provincial Surgeon ; Mr. S. F. Nagapper ; Mr. J. T. Tambyrajah ; Mr. A. Sithamparapillai.

January 27, 1917.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

THE Provincial Road Committee consisted at the beginning of 1916 of the following members :—The Government Agent, Mr. E. B. Denham, from January 1 to end of May, when he was succeeded by Mr. R. A. G. Festing ; Mr. A. Rothwell, Provincial Engineer ; and the following members appointed by the Governor under the 13th clause of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 :—Messrs. T. Stanley Green, J. Kadramatamby, C. Muttiah, and J. T. Tambyrajah.

2. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year ; at other times the sanction and approval of members were taken by circulation of papers.

3. All encroachments reported on the South Coast road were removed, with the exception of one or two, which are receiving attention. A few unobjectionable encroachments are leased to parties, and the rents recovered and credited to Government.

4. Licenses were issued to all those persons who were recommended by the Provincial Engineer and Vanniahs for the seizure of stray cattle on public thoroughfares under section 94 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, but the stray cattle on the roads continue to be a considerable nuisance.

5. Receipts and expenditure on account of resthouses for 1916 are set out in the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Contribution from commutation money ..	5,165 75	Salaries of resthouse-keepers and coolies..	3,958 77
Resthouse collections	2,713 27	Repairs and improvements to resthouses	3,740 94
Miscellaneous receipts	3,160 4	Equipment	1,413 75
		Miscellaneous	439 15
	11,039 6		9,552 61
Balance on January 1, 1916 ..	4,464 68	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	5,951 13
Total ..	15,503 74	Total ..	15,503 74

6. The several resthouses in the district were kept in good repair, and some minor improvements were effected. The resthouse at Kallodai accidentally caught fire, and was repaired at a cost of Rs. 331·62.

The new resthouse built at Cheddipalayam, near the 11¾ milestone, South Coast road, was opened to the public from January 1, 1916.

The Provincial Road Committee has sanctioned the erection of a new resthouse at Mutur. The work will be commenced in 1917.

An election was held in January, 1916, at the Kachcheri, to appoint members to represent the European, Burgher, and Native communities for the District Road Committee, Batticaloa, when Mr. A. Sithamparapillai and Mr. S. O. Canagaratnam were elected to represent the European and Natives, respectively. Mr. J. Kadramatamby was appointed under section 33 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 to represent the Burgher community.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, for 1916 is annexed, together with the report of the Chairman, District Road Committee, Batticaloa :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916		7,464 68
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Batticaloa District Road Committee..	17,205 0	
(b) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	3,458 50	
		20,663 50
Government grant in aid of minor works		3,896 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Batticaloa District Road Committee..	2,026 61	
(b) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	686 66	
		2,713 27
Miscellaneous receipts		3,160 4
		37,897 49

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.	
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	15,497 75	
(b) Resthouses	2,930 69	
		18,428 44
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation		810 25
Pay of resthouse-keepers		3,958 77
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	3,000 0	
(b) Trincomalee District Road Committee ..	3,896 0	
		6,896 0
Miscellaneous charges		1,852 90
Balance on December 31, 1916		5,951 13
		37,897 49

Batticaloa, February 5, 1917.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, BATTICALOA, FOR 1916.

THE District Road Committee in 1916 consisted of the following members:—Mr. E. B. Denham, Chairman, from January 1 to end of May, 1916, who was succeeded by Mr. R. A. G. Festing; the District Engineer (*ex officio*); Mr. A. Sithamparapillai, European Member; Mr. J. Kadramatamby, Burgher Member; and Mr. S. O. Canagaratnam, Native Member.

2. Comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances of the District of Batticaloa for the year 1916 and statement of revenue and expenditure are annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the Years 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	153,933	—	—	153,933	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	26,655	—	—	26,775	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	22,791		85·50	22,074		82·44
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	351		1·31	733		2·73
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		23,142	86·82		22,807	85·18
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	894		3·35	1,136		4·24
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,342		5·03	1,360		5·07
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	20		·07	25		·09
(*h*) Fined	34		·12	27		·10
(*i*) Imprisoned	8		·03	17		·06
(*j*) Left local area	325		1·21	343		1·28
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		2,623	9·84		2,908	10·86
7. Unaccounted for	—	890	3·33	—	1,060	3·95

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.			Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			2,682 41
Commutation realized in money			35,388 80
Government contribution in aid of minor works			3,000 0
Miscellaneous receipts			269 94
			41,341 15
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			17,205 0
Amount expended on minor works			9,148 20
Establishment and commission to division officers:—	Rs.	c.	
(*a*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,387	96	
(*b*) Commission to division officers ..	2,938	40	
			9,326 36
Miscellaneous charges			1,055 29
Balance on December 31, 1916			4,606 30
			41,341 15

3. During 1916 one meeting of this Committee was held on March 26, 1916, and at other times the opinion of members was taken by circulation of papers.

4. The total number of persons who discharged their obligation under the Ordinance is 22,807, as against 23,142 in 1915, showing a decrease of 335.

5. About 192 miles of minor roads (including repairs to culverts and bridges) were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 6,915·20.

6. The road leading from the 5th milestone, old South Coast road to Manmunai Point ferry, was track metalled to a distance of a quarter mile, and the following roads were extended by gravelling:—

(*a*) Manmunai Point ferry to Pulukunavi tank; distance half a mile. Cost Rs. 465.
(*b*) Vavanativu to Attiyamalai; distance half a mile. Cost Rs. 328.
(*c*) Karunkoddittivu-Mosque road; distance quarter of a mile. Cost Rs. 494.

The ferries on minor roads were maintained satisfactorily at a cost of Rs. 946. Two new vallams were supplied early in 1916.

The annual Government grant of Rs. 3,000 was spent on the maintenance of minor roads.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, February 5, 1917.

IV.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, SANITARY BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1916.

THE Sanitary Board consisted of the Government Agent, Eastern Province (Chairman); the District Engineer, Kalmunai; the Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province; the Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province; the Vanniah of Manmunai North; the Vanniah of Eravur korale; and Mr. M. Yusoof.

2. There are four towns under the Board, viz., Kattankudi, Kalmunai, Eravur, and Sammanturai, and two meetings were held during the year.

Sanitary Board, Kattankudi.

3. Exclusive of the balance Rs. 1,307·04 of the previous year, the revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 7,176·52.

4. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,831·18. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,652·38.

5. Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy was carried out fairly satisfactorily.

6. There are four public latrines provided with compartments for males and maintained by the Board.

7. The health of the town, on the whole, was satisfactory.

8. The staff of the Board was increased by three additional coolies to scavenge the town, and in August last a trained Inspector was sent by the Sanitation Department to work in the town.

9. The cross roads were maintained in good order. In addition to these, 5½ miles of the South Coast road was also maintained out of Sanitary Board funds.

10. The only new work done was the gravelling of a cross road to the lake at a cost of Rs. 210·87.

Sanitary Board, Kalmunai.

11. The revenue of the Board, exclusive of previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 7,950·81, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,195·01. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,844·96.

12. The lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were done satisfactorily as in previous years.

13. There are two public latrines provided for males and females and maintained by the Board.

14. A set of new boutiques were built in the market premises and are occupied by traders. These fetched a higher rent than the others.

15. The health of the town was satisfactory.

16. The minor roads were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 801·25. A new road was constructed in the village Kalmunaikkudi with gravelled surface on clay foundation, including a new culvert with concrete slabs, at a cost of Rs. 1,110·36.

Sanitary Board, Eravur.

17. The revenue of the Board, exclusive of the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 4,437·75, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,869·85. The balance at the end of the year, including previous year's balance, was Rs. 3,715·71, which is earmarked for drains and other works of improvement.

18. Scavenging was done very satisfactorily under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who showed most commendable zeal in the execution of his duties generally.

19. The roads were kept in good order, including minor repairs to culverts and bridges, at a cost of Rs. 1,085·30.

20. A new channel was opened to drain off the flood water. This work has proved a success. The rain water, which used to accumulate and stagnate, now runs freely to the lake. It is likely that two more channels will be opened for the money voted during 1916.

21. Two bridges of 6 feet and 4 feet spans were constructed on the new road at a cost of Rs. 487·75.

22. The extension of the cross road No. 1, and the opening of the northern boundary of the Sanitary Board line, were completed. The gravelling of the Kaddu Mosque road was extended by 75 feet.

Sanitary Board, Sammanturai.

23. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,409·11, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,536·75. The balance at the end of the year, including previous year's balance, was Rs. 926·03.

24. The scavenging was done fairly satisfactorily under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, but there is room for considerable improvement.

25. The roads were maintained in fair order at a cost of Rs. 517·70. The following new works and improvements were carried out :—

(*a*) Track metalling a quarter mile of the Sammanturai-Viramunai road, Rs. 339·50.
(*b*) Building a retaining wall and providing curb wall on the Sammanturai-Viramunai road.
(*c*) Extending the gravelling of a new village road.
(*d*) Erecting a new bridge of 8 feet span at a cost of Rs. 319.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, February 5, 1917.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1916.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

MR. T. REID, Assistant Government Agent, was transferred to Matara, and was succeeded by the writer on April 10.

2. The Police Magistracy remained vacant till November 13, when Mr. F. Marshall relieved the writer of the burden of dual duties.

3. There are no events of note to be chronicled this year. The war is responsible for an increase in prices. I leave to scientists the theory that the unprecedented drought from which this district has suffered—in common with Jaffna, Anuradhapura, and Batticaloa—is probably the result of abnormal atmospheric disturbances, due to the discharge of millions of tons of high explosives. It would appear to be disproved by the fact that other places—*e.g.*, Colombo, Galle, and Ratnapura—have experienced excessive rainfall.

II.—REVENUE.

1. The total revenue collected at the Trincomalee Kachcheri in 1916 was Rs. 360,010·43, and constitutes a record for the district. The following table shows the five previous years in which revenues of two lakhs and over have been collected in this district and the amounts collected :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1902	221,081	1911	317,860
1904	216,242	1915	250,142
1910	208,293		

2. The large increase in 1916 is due to the extraordinarily large quantities of salt sold to Western Province dealers this year, owing to the failure of the salt supply at Puttalam. The salt harvest in this district also failed, but fortunately there was a large stock of 113,170 cwt. in store at the commencement of the year. The total salt revenue of the district was Rs. 201,507. The 1911 record revenue was also due to similar salt sales to the Western Province.

3. *Apart* from the increase under salt revenue, the revenue of 1916 shows a large increase over all previous years, except 1915, as the following table shows :—

	Total Revenue. Rs.	Salt Revenue. Rs.	Other Revenue. Rs.
1910	208,293	113,690	94,603
1911	317,860	203,943	113,917
1912	176,705	65,028	111,677
1913	189,437	72,102	117,335
1914	175,521	60,699	114,822
1915	250,142	85,626	164,516
1916	360,010	201,507	158,503

4. The decrease of Rs. 6,000 in revenue, exclusive of salt, in 1916 is only apparent, as items of revenue of this district amounting to about Rs. 5,000 were credited in other Kachcheries, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 credited in 1915 represents the rent of the Tamblegam Pearl Fishery for 1916.

5. The following table shows the details of revenue for 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
1. Customs ..	13,360 7	20,307 2	6,946 95	—
2. Port Dues, &c.	2,316 66	2,903 79	587 13	—
3. Licenses, &c.	160,914 41	278,193 9	117,278 68	—
4. *Fees of Court, &c.*	15,407 81	9,471 70	—	5,936 11
5. Post and Telegraphs	0 80	—	—	0 80
6. Government Railway	15 92	13 20	—	2 72
7. Interest ..	240 90	337 7	96 17	—
8. Miscellaneous Receipts	14,184 21	7,677 5	—	6,507 16
9. Land Revenue	23,514 27	22,675 70	—	838 57
10. Land Sales	20,187 74	18,431 81	—	1,755 93
Total	250,142 79	360,010 43	124,908 93	15,041 29
		Deduct Decrease	15,041 29	
		Nett Increase	109,867 64	

6. The increase under Customs is due to the failure of local paddy crops, necessitating large imports of rice from India to supply the needs of Trincomalee town.

7. The increase under Licenses, &c., includes the large increase in salt revenue already explained, and smaller increases under stamps and fines, due respectively to increase of work in the Registration Department, combined with a speeding up of old administration cases and the imposition of heavier fines in the Police Court, particularly in revenue cases.

8. The decrease under Fees of Court, &c., is apparent only, as an extraordinary item of Rs. 6,492·08, representing recoveries on account of rice sold on credit to distressed villagers during the floods in 1913, was brought to account in 1915.

9. Under Miscellaneous Receipts the apparent decrease is due to the fact that the pearl fishery rent for both 1915 and 1916 was credited in 1915.

10. The decrease in Land Revenue is due to the fact that less timber was sold by the Forest Department for transport to Jaffna and India than in 1915.

11. Land Sales show very little decrease, only Rs. 277·27, taking into account amounts credited elsewhere. For the last few months of the year no lands have been advertised for sale pending the decision of Government in the matter of alienation of Crown lands.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1. *Public Health.*—After my predecessor's report under this head in his Administration Report for 1915, it is satisfactory to record that public health this year has shown a marked improvement.

2. Births and deaths for 1915 and 1916 are :—

	Births.	Rate per Mille.	Deaths.	Rate per Mille.
1915	1,119	37·74	1,069	36·05
1916	1,376	45·55	821	27·18

The birth-rate for 1916 is the highest on record, and the death-rate is the lowest for 21 years.

3. The most prevalent disease in this district is malaria. The number of cases treated this year shows a diminution, which Dr. Bartholomeusz, the District Medical Officer, attributes to the decrease in the rainfall; the disease was, as usual, most prevalent in the first three months of the year, *i.e.*, the period immediately succeeding the wettest months.

4. Under the head Anchylostomiasis, I am indebted to Dr. Bartholomeusz for the following report :—

I find I have not been wrong in stating in my report last year that I believed this disease was gaining ground in Trincomalee. In 1915, 52 cases were treated in hospital and dispensary (this refers to Trincomalee town alone), and during 1916 the number treated was 67. The increase, though it may be considered small, is still, in my opinion, grave, for I am convinced that there are more people suffering with anchylostomiasis in town, and why they do not come for treatment is merely because they are in the incipient stages of the disease. *En passant*, I may remark that in 1908 the then Medical Officer reported only 2 cases of anchylostomiasis as having been treated; that this disease therefore has made rapid strides within the last eight years is apparent.

5. Another prevalent disease of this district, particularly of Koddiyar pattu, is parangi. The District Medical Officer reports : " Of 126 cases treated, 118 received injections of arsenious iodide solution intravenously. The majority of the cases that received treatment in the hospital were sent on the orders of the Assistant Government Agent from the villages of Ichchilampattai in Koddiyar pattu, Gomarankadawela and Madawachchi in Kaddukkulam West, and Tiriyai in Kaddukkulam East. ..... My opinion, based on the results of the parangi cases in hospital, is that arsenious iodide is a valuable substitute for salvarsan, and that it is less painful." Dr. Bartholomeusz deserves commendation for the lively and intelligent interest displayed by him, not only in his parangi cases, but in the sanitation of the town and district generally.

6. " Amongst women "—I again quote the District Medical Officer—" the toll from puerperal fever has been excessive, and in children death has often been attributed to debility, convulsions, and immaturity—all preventible causes."

7. I note specially the following suggestions of the doctor :—

(i.) That children in vernacular and primary schools be given practical lessons in sanitation.
(ii.) That headmen be given preliminary instruction by a course of lectures in the vernacular on sanitation and hygiene.

The Sanitary Department is yet in its infancy, but the reforms indicated will doubtless be a *fait accompli* within a few years.

8. *Weather.*—The month of May is usually considered the worst in Trincomalee. In 1916 it was much cooler than usual. The average temperature for the year was 83·1 degrees, the highest recorded shade temperature was 101 degrees on April 20, and the lowest 68·5 degrees on February 28.

9. Rainfall was deficient (*vide* subjoined table), and the prospects for 1917 are gloomier even than the prospects for this year after the drought of 1915 :—

	Inches.
1913	95·11
1914	72·83
1915	44·69
1916	42·42
Average for forty-six years	62·94

10. *Agriculture and Food Supply.*—The following table shows the decrease in the area of tank irrigated land cultivated and produce collected in 1916 owing to the drought at the end of 1915 :—

	Sown. Acres.	Reaped. Acres.
1913	6,900	6,102
1914	7,772	7,108
1915	7,742	6,888
1916	3,554	2,531

11. In view of the distress which was bound to ensue, a few permits to cultivate tank beds were issued, and the area allowed for chena cultivation was considerably increased. 1,096 acres of chena were apportioned to deserving cases, as against 581 acres in 1915.

12. The only localities in which relief works were found necessary were the villages of Kuchchaveli and Tiriyai in Kaddukkulam East, where work was found for distressed villagers on the new Coast road at 45 cents a day, payable half in money and half in rice.

13. The increased area allowed for chena cultivation led certain villagers of Koddiyar pattu, who were not considered sufficiently deserving, to cultivate 156 acres illicitly. They were dealt with under the Forest Ordinance, and those who neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity allowed of compounding their offence before the Assistant Government Agent had to be prosecuted in court.

Compensation recovered amounted to Rs. 858·50, while Police Court fines on those who failed to compound were Rs. 438·16. It is to be regretted that these fines had to be imposed, but the deliberate audacity of the Moormen responsible for these wholesale illicit clearings of Crown land necessitated prompt and rigorous intervention to prevent similar trouble in future.

14. In good years a considerable amount of grain is exported from the district to Jaffna and elsewhere. Export was prohibited this year, and imports of 32,221 cwt. were needed to supplement the food supply of the district, as against 16,808 cwt. in 1915.

15. Coconut cultivation is increasing in the district. It is chiefly in the hands of foreign capitalists. There is suitable land for it along the North Coast, beyond Kuchchaveli, and in the course of this year the Coast road will be carried on through this land, for which there should be keen competition. 400 acres of the land have already been surveyed.

16. *Industries.*—In reporting to the Industries Commission, I urged in particular the claims of the pottery and coir industries in this district. Both are in the hands of Moors and Malays, the former at Mutur, where excellent clay is to be found in large quantities, and the latter in Kinniyai and the harbour villages. The development of these industries cannot be secured without capital and improved methods.

17. *Fisheries.*—The fisheries of the district are an important asset, and have been carefully studied by the Industries Commission. They are for the most part carried on by Sinhalese, but an increasing number of local capitalists are taking to the trade.

18. The remaining portion of Lake Tamblegam, which was not leased last year, has been leased out this year for pearl fishery. The lessee of the portion previously rented was successful in securing it for the sum of Rs. 7,000 per annum. This industry is the mainstay of the Kinniyai villagers in the present period of distress. On an average 200 to 250 persons a day are employed in the pearl fishery, and the renter has made his fortune.

19. *Price of Food.*—Comparing present prices with those obtaining in 1914, before the war broke out, a marked increase is noticeable under every head, except fish and salt, with which the district is provided by nature.

20. The most noticeable increases are :—

	July, 1914. Cents.	December, 1916. Cents.
Bread, per lb.	10	16
Sago, per lb.	12	18
Arrowroot, per lb.	40	55
Corn flour, per lb.	45	60
Sugar, per lb.	14	24
Jam or marmalade, per tin	35	60
Tea, per lb.	60	80
Coffee, per lb.	62	72
Curry stuffs, per oz.	1	7

21. *Education.*—This district is fairly well provided with schools : 6 Government schools and 39 mission and private schools. Further provision for education is needed at Alankeni, Tamblegam, and Kantalai, all in Tamblegam pattu.

22. I have endeavoured to enforce more regular attendance ; the Muhammadan villages, which are provided with Government schools, have the worst attendance record in this respect.

23. The provision of separate girls' schools and suitable teachers is essential before the question of the education of Muhammadan girls can be touched.

24. *Health of Cattle.*—Ophthalmia made its appearance at Andankulam in May, and spread from there to the surrounding villages of Palaiyuttu, Sempiyanaru, and Sampaltivu, in spite of precautionary measures. The Stock Inspector, Mr. D. A. Seneviratne, Mr. A. Muttukrishna, the Town Vanniah, and his headmen rendered prompt assistance, and by systematic treatment the disease was overcome. The fact that the disease seldom proves fatal renders the villagers apathetic, and disinclined to believe in the efficacy of scientific treatment. The outbreak is ascribed to the drought and prevalent high temperature, and the disease is spread by flies. Sixty-four animals in all were affected, of which 5 were rendered partially blind. The remainder recovered under treatment.

25. A mild outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was discovered at Kumburupiddi in July. It was stamped out effectually by the prompt action of the Udaiyar.

IV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

1. The strength of the police force stationed in Trincomalee is 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 sergeants, and 14 constables. They are employed for the most part within Local Board limits, but a senior police officer is occasionally sent out to assist the rural headmen in serious cases. The rural headmen are for the most part slow in reporting and careless in investigating offences.

2. The district is a peaceful and law-abiding one, and it is gratifying to record that the knife is very seldom used.

3. Two murders occurred this year, both in the month of November, and are still *sub judice*. They are chiefly remarkable for the absence in both of them of the two usual causes of murder : women or land disputes.

4. Although serious crime is rare, there is plenty of employment for the police in the town. In addition to men employed in regular beats, patrols, and guard duties, constables are employed to enforce the Vehicles Ordinance and road regulations, to deal with the stray cattle nuisance, which is very rife in Trincomalee, and to shoot stray dogs. 140 cases of stray cattle were dealt with, and 379 dogs destroyed by the police in 1916. A marked improvement is noticeable. Sixteen cases of false and unstamped weights were detected, and a number of prosecutions under the Vehicles Ordinance were put in. Two cases of possession of opium in large quantities were smartly detected, and ended in conviction. The senior sergeant is responsible for bringing to light the offender in a two-year old house-breaking case.

5. The following are extracts from a report of Mr. F. Marshall, the Police Magistrate :—

There were 87 cognizable offences reported during the year 1916, of which 23 turned out to be serious, as against 21 last year. Convictions obtained in cases of serious crimes are as follows :—

1 case of attempted murder.
2 cases of house-breaking and theft.
1 case of grievous hurt.
1 case of hurt with knife.
1 case of receiving stolen property.

At the end of the year there were four cases pending :—

Murder	2
Criminal trespass	1
Obscene language	1

The total number of institutions for the year (including non-serious and statutory offences) is 761, in 1915 the institutions were 822, and in 1914, 554.

6. In the civil courts the procrastination methods commented on by my predecessor have been stopped, and arrears at the end of 1916 were non-existent. The number of pending civil cases in the District Court and the Court of Requests together was only 36, as against 93 at the end of 1915.

V.—Local Administration.

1. The reports of the working of the Local Board of Trincomalee and the District Road Committee are appended at the end of the main report.

2. There are no Sanitary Boards in this district. The populous Moorish villages of Mutur, Toppur, and Kinniyai need sanitary improvement, but for financial reasons cannot be brought under the Small Towns Ordinance.

3. The Village Tribunal just pays its staff and the maintenance of its courts. New works are out of the question in the absence of a village commutation tax. It is proposed to introduce this next year, its introduction this year having been postponed owing to the distress from which the district was suffering. Village Committees are to all intents and purposes dormant, as the Village Tribunal with its six courts has jurisdiction throughout the district, and they have no local funds to administer. More energy on the part of the Chief Headmen is necessary in the matter of calling out village labour for the maintenance and improvement of village paths.

4. The number of institutions in the Village Tribunal shows a considerable increase, chiefly owing to more vigorous enforcement of education and sanitation in the villages.

VI.—Irrigation.

1. *Major Works.*—These are administered by the Irrigation Department. The two most important schemes now under consideration will be of inestimable benefit to the district if sanctioned in their entirety. I refer to the Kantalai and Allai extension schemes. The demand for irrigable land under Kantalai is considerable, and the proposed scheme will increase the irrigable area to a large extent. Koddiyar pattu suffers considerably from bad seasons owing to want of sufficient irrigation. There is more than enough water running to waste down the Mahaweli-ganga and Verukal-aru to irrigate the whole pattu, and the development of the Allai scheme to distribute the waters of the Verukal-aru through the pattu by irrigation channels will go a long way towards solving once and for all the problem of dealing with constantly recurring distress after bad seasons.

2. Notwithstanding the bad season, water-rate was completely closed at the end of September, before the end of the financial year.

3. *Minor Works.*—The model pattu of this district for village tanks is the Sinhalese pattu of Kaddukkulam West. Every village has its tank, and some of them are fine large tanks, eclipsing so-called major works in size and capacity. In many of them the ruins of an ancient "bisokotuwa," or stone sluice, points to a remote origin. They are for the most part well maintained.

4. The village tanks of the other pattus are far behind the Sinhalese district. It is hoped that the appointment of a new Kaddu Kankani to supervise the improvement and maintenance of the village tanks in Koddiyar pattu will have the desired effect.

5. I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Fraser, the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, for ready advice and assistance in the matter of the improvement of village tanks.

6. The following extract from Mr. Fraser's report speaks for itself :—

One hundred acres under Kantalai were damaged by disease. Samples of the diseased paddy plants were sent to the Government Entomologist, who reported that the disease was a fungus, and he recommended that the diseased plants be uprooted and burnt, otherwise the disease would carry over to next season. This report was communicated to a meeting of cultivators, but I regret to say the meeting unanimously resolved to do nothing. This is the usual manner in which my efforts to improve cultivation are met, and I think that improvement can only be effected by legislation.

7. The following tables show the receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Fine Fund for 1916 :—

Major Works.

Receipts.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	206	21
Receipts during 1916	490	20
Total ..	696	41

Expenditure.		
Repairs to Kallar breaches	210	0
Tom-tom fees for publishing meetings	17	75
Stationery and printed forms	72	2
Seizure fees paid to Vanniahs	61	75
Balance on December 31, 1916	334	89
Total ..	696	41

Village Works.

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916	..	880	94
Receipts during 1916	..	858	30
Total	..	1,739	24

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.	c.
Cost of earthwork on Kankuveli, Vadalikkulam, Samaramalaikkulam, and Adampan	..	273	25
Repairs to Madawachchi tank	..	6	0
Repairs to Kivulakadawa tank	..	83	0
Cost of cement pipes	..	90	1
Inserting pipes to Sinnanaintakulam and Pokkaiyakulam	..	97	80
Printed forms and rollers for maps	..	13	20
Pay of Kaddu Kankani	..	132	0
Rewards to Vaddai Vidanes	..	15	0
Balance on December 31, 1916	..	1,028	98
Total	..	1,739	24

VII.—LAND.

1. *Land Sales.*—The acreage of land sold this year was 439, as against 1,590 in 1915. This large decrease is due to lack of capital consequent on the failure of the harvest. A number of lands which had been surveyed on applications made in 1915, before the distress was felt, found no bidders when put up for sale in 1916. During the latter part of the year land sales were discontinued on the orders of Government pending the consideration of the proposed leasehold system.

2. *Encroachments.*—From experience gained on circuit from a random inspection of preliminary plans, I am convinced that there is hardly a village or hamlet in this district wherein numerous encroachments on Crown lands and reservations do not exist. A system of inspection of landmarked plans, with reports on a form drafted for the purpose, has been introduced in consequence, and many encroachments and offences under the Landmarks Ordinance have been brought to light and are promptly dealt with.

3. To deal systematically with older encroachments, which are not easy to detect in the absence of landmarks, is not so easy, but every endeavour is made to get such lands demarcated to settle claims of possession and prevent further encroachment. A complete survey and demarcation and 4-chain map of each village is really necessary to deal systematically with these old claims, but is out of the question at present.

4. *Leases.*—Revenue from rent of land amounted to Rs. 3,672·24. The only large leaseholds in the district are those of the Trincomalee Estates Company, in extent 1,993 acres 1 rood 22 perches. A number of small lots were leased out, but in view of experience gained no lease was allowed without a deposit of survey fees. The proposed extension of the leasehold system will be most beneficial to the small holders of this district, and should tend to put a stop to the evils of the absentee landlord system, which have already been commented upon.

5. *Staff.*—The Land Department of this Kachcheri is fortunate in possessing a most efficient clerk in Mr. K. Somasundaram, who takes a real interest in his work.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. No new public works of importance were carried out in 1916.

2. The ferry approaches on the South Coast road were improved. The chief need on this road is a bridge across the Verukal-aru. The Verukal ferry is frequently rendered impassable by floods, even though the other ferries on the road may be perfectly safe. It is the easiest ferry to bridge, the banks being high and the river not very broad.

3. The establishment of the much-needed dispensaries of Ichchilampattai and Gomarankadawela has been sanctioned by Government. But no provision has yet been made for the necessary buildings, which are urgently required.

4. Quarters are needed for the Salt Storekeeper at Nilaveli. The Kandy road is rendered dangerous at night by halted carts, and the provision of galas is very necessary.

5. A jetty is badly needed at Back Bay, where shipping takes place in the south-west monsoon.

6. The requirements of the Master Attendant's Department are a new set of buoys for the harbour, and a seagoing motor or steam launch to replace the three boats which supply water and stores, &c., to the lighthouses.

7. A new resthouse in course of construction at Mutur will supply a long-felt want.

8. The District Road Committee is engaged on the improvement of the Mutur-Foul Point road. The section between Sampur and Shell Bay has been completed, and work is in progress between Sampur and Mutur. A still more important road which the District Road Committee has taken up is the new road along the coast north of Kuchchaveli. This high-level road will not only replace the old track to Tiriyai and Pulmoddai over sandy wastes and numerous rivers, which is impassable for at least three months of the year, and thus render the northern part of the district less isolated, but it will also open up the valuable land for coconut cultivation referred to in Part III. of my report.

IX.—SALT.

1. The salt manufacture of 1916 was a failure, chiefly owing to unseasonable weather. The difficulty of obtaining labour sufficent in quantity and quality is yearly increasing. The Nilaveli salterns are private property, having been alienated by the Crown nearly a century ago. The proprietors unfortunately for the most part fail to appreciate the value of their property, and are very lax in their efforts to secure adequate labour. Their duty appears to them to consist merely of taking out the

annual permit to work the salt pan and of nominating a manufacturer to do the manual work. They enter into a mere verbal agreement for profit-sharing with the manufacturer and leave the rest to him. They pay him no daily wage, and do not even give him an advance. The Government price of 20 cents per cwt. is divided by them thus :—5 cents to the pan owner, 7 cents for transport, weighing, and olas, and 8 cents to the manufacturer.

2. The Nilaveli manufacturer stands to lose everything and the proprietor nothing if the salt collection fails ; in embarking, therefore, on this speculative enterprise, the manufacturer not unnaturally seeks to make himself independent of it for his livelihood, which he can easily do, as tobacco cultivation ends in May and paddy cultivation begins in June. He gives only a portion of his spare time to the salt manufacture. The result is that, despite the best endeavours of the Assistant Government Agent, the Chief Headman, and the Salt Storekeeper, whom a former Assistant Government Agent likened to "commercial travellers" in this respect, the manufacturer cannot be induced to begin work when he should, that is, at the end of March, to ensure a sufficiently advanced formation of salt before the little monsoon rains ; and, being subject to no legal restrictions or obligations of contract, he works just when and as much as he likes, and is easily discouraged by a few showers of rain, and throws up the work altogether. I have little hesitation in saying that, given adequate and efficient labour capable of being applied at the place and time required by the Salt Storekeeper, the manufacture should never be a failure.

3. The salt pan owners, who are for the most part well-to-do residents of Trincomalee, are to blame for this state of affairs, and the remedy lies in their hands. If they fail to improve the position of the manufacturer, they will have no cause of complaint if they find the matter taken out of their hands in the near future ; Government cannot afford to sit still and see the salt manufacture, one of the chief economic assets of this district, mismanaged in this way.

X.—Excise.

1. There is little to report under this head. The Chief Headmen with one exception agree that there has been a marked decrease in the consumption of liquor and in drunkenness.

2. The chief illicit practice which the Excise authorities have to meet in this district is the smuggling of opium and ganja in large quantities from India. The coast line affords many suitable landing places for small boats, which probably remove the contraband from native schooners before the latter reach Trincomalee. Three cases were detected in the course of the year, and the offenders were rigorously dealt with in the Police Court.

3. The Excise officers and headmen worked together harmoniously. The Town Police Vidane was of considerable assistance in the detection of ganja cases and was rewarded.

4. *Excise Revenue.*—Arrack and toddy rents realized Rs. 63,195, as compared with Rs. 50,270 the previous year, but the 1915 figure includes toddy rent revenue for nine months only, owing to the alteration of the toddy rent period of sale in the Eastern Province.

XI.—Working of Licensing and other Ordinances.

1. Forty-two game licenses were issued in 1916 and six licenses to capture elephants. On one of these licenses a headman captured two elephants in Anuradhapura District. On my instructions the Vanniah took prompt steps to trace back the tracks of the animals to the place of capture, and sufficient evidence was immediately collected to secure a conviction, after a strongly contested case, which was affirmed in appeal. The confiscated elephants were sold for Rs. 2,210. The Tamblegam Vanniah deserves great credit for the success of this prosecution.

2. Fifty licenses to capture buffaloes for agricultural purposes were allowed. Considerable damage is done to paddy crops by wild buffaloes and pigs.

3. Only 447 carts were licensed, as against 513 in 1915. The decrease is due to failure of paddy crops, which required less carts to transport them.

4. 589 gun licenses were issued, 39 less than last year, 25 being licensed outside the district, and the remaining guns being confiscated after prosecution of their owners for illicit possession.

5. 741 dogs were registered, an increase of 70. 379 dogs were shot by the police.

6. 1,365 head of cattle were branded. The majority of the cattle in the district have not yet been branded owing to the prevalence of rinderpest in past years, and subsequent want of funds under the cattle branding votes. Funds have now been provided, and branding is to be taken in hand systematically in 1917.

XII.—Forest Administration.

1. Sales of forest produce amounted to Rs. 13,732·98. Composition fines for forest offences and fines on Forest Department contractors, &c., bring the total forest revenue up to Rs. 15,205·26. Value of free grants amounted to Rs. 3,834·22, and Rs. 10,648·78 worth of timber was supplied to public departments.

2. Considerable assistance was rendered to me by the Subdivisional Forest Officer, Mr. E. Dasanayaka, in the detection of the illicit chena cultivations in Koddiyar pattu.

XIII.—Harbour.

1. Mention has already been made under the heading Public Works of the necessity for a jetty in Back Bay and a launch fo the Master Attendant's Department. The harbour buoys require immediate and complete renovation.

2. The post of Superintendent of Lighthouses, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. Hibberd, has not yet been filled.

XIV.—Conclusion.

1. The rank of Mudaliyar was conferred by His Excellency the Governor on Mr. C. Vallipuram-pillai, Secretary, Local Board.

2. The Chief Headmen have worked well, but are considerably handicapped in some cases by the inefficiency of their minor headmen, of whom five have been replaced on dismissal or retirement during the year by, it is hoped, more capable substitutes.

3. My thanks are due to Mr. G. Gilchrist, the District Engineer, and Mr. J. H. Fraser, the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, for ready co-operation and advice on technical matters, and to the Kachcheri Staff, in particular Mr. A. Visvanadhan, B.A., the Head Clerk, without whose efficient assistance my work would be considerably increased.

Trincomalee, January 23, 1917.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1916.

THE members of the Local Board during 1916 were as follows :—Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman, who succeeded Mr. T. Reid in April; Mr. G. Gilchrist, District Engineer; Dr. F. R. Bartholomeusz, Medical Officer; Mr. S. Viswalingam; Mr. N. Swaminathapillai; and Mr. S. Tiagaraja.

2. The usual annual statements are annexed :—

A.—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1915 and 1916.

REVENUE.

	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total. Rs. c.	1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	3,518 35		4,729 91	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	3,214 50		3,246 0	
Other	332 75		359 0	
		7,065 60		8,334 91
Licenses :—				
Liquor	385 0		396 0	
Opium	466 50		466 50	
Carts	462 0		504 0	
Other	641 25		731 75	
		1,954 75		2,098 25
Rents :—				
Markets	2,561 12		2,472 37	
Other	1,070 66		1,012 12	
		3,631 78		3,484 49
Fines	—	310 35	—	604 25
Miscellaneous ..	—	1,568 39	—	1,480 38
		14,530 87		16,002 28
Balance on January 1 ..	—	2,337 47	—	3,502 79
Total ..	—	16,868 34		19,505 7

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and sinking fund on loan	—	1,510 0	—	1,510 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	2,705 47		2,715 47	
Office contingencies ..	138 67		198 1	
Cost of audit ..	78 27		77 83	
Revenue services ..	873 52		1,002 82	
		3,795 93		3,994 13
Sanitation	—	5,071 23	—	5,591 13
Lighting	—	—	—	129 96
Police	—	23 55	—	87 90
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	2,016 12		2,331 30	
New constructions ..	948 72		2,632 98	
		2,964 84		4,964 28
		13,365 55		16,277 40
Balance on December 31 ..	—	3,502 79	—	3,227 67
Total ..	—	16,868 34		19,505 7

B.—Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	8,837	—	—	8,837	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,631	—	—	2,635	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,041		77·58	2,086		79·17
(b) Paying double commutation ..	50		1·90	39		1·48
(c) Labouring six days ..	4		·15	1		·04
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,095	79·63		2,126	80·69
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	64		2·43	55		2·09
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	350		13·30	291		11·04
(g) Double entries	18		·68	19		·72
(h) Fined	—		—	2		·08
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	3		·11
(j) Left local area	104		3·96	139		5·28
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		536	20·37		509	19·32
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

C.—Statement of Loan.

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894 ..	3,000 0						
1895 ..	3,000 0	16,500 0	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	412 50	577 50	Nov. 30, 1929
1904 ..	12,000 0						
1909 ..	—	8,000 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	160 0	360 0	Nov. 30, 1929

3. The revenue of the Board for the year 1916 amounted to Rs. 16,002·28, which was Rs. 1,471·41 in excess of that for the previous year; and the expenditure to Rs. 16,277·40, which was Rs. 2,911·85 more than that of 1915.

4. The scavenging of the town was carried on satisfactorily with the usual staff of carts and coolies. More dust bins were provided for the populous and poor quarters of the town, and a by-law requiring the use of covered sanitary dust bins by householders was passed.

5. The conservancy of latrines was satisfactory, and the dry-earth system is being slowly but steadily extended. The number of private latrines conserved rose from 75 in January to 95 in December. Two additional public latrines were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,334·33 on a land purchased for the purpose in Birch street.

6. All the roads, drains, and buildings in charge of the Board were maintained in good order. A cement drain from Third Cross street to Oil Mongers' street was built at a cost of Rs. 152.

7. The town survey and levelling has been undertaken by the Survey Department, and is now in progress. The Board has undertaken to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,250 towards the cost of this work. This survey is necessary before (i.) the numerous encroachments on road and sea reservations can be dealt with, and (ii.) a comprehensive and scientific drainage scheme can be formulated.

8. The following by-laws were made by this Board during the year, and have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council :—

(a) By-laws for the prevention of slaughter of animals in the presence of other animals.
(b) By-laws *re* aerated water manufactories.
(c) By-laws *re* use of covered sanitary dust bins.
(d) By-laws *re* eating houses and tea or coffee boutiques.
(e) By-laws *re* protection of sweetmeats from dust and flies.
(f) By-laws *re* wells.
(g) By-laws *re* dairies.
(h) By-laws *re* bakeries.
(i) Pension rules.

9. The town has been proclaimed under the Town Schools Ordinance, No. 5 of 1906, and a set of rules has been made by the Board and submitted for the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

10. Seven meetings of the Board were held for the transaction of business during the year.

11. The Secretary of the Board, Mr. Canapatippillai Vallipurampillai, who has been in the Board's service for thirty years, was invested by His Excellency the Governor with the rank of Mudaliyar.

Trincomalee, January 23, 1917.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1916.

THE Committee during 1916 consisted of the following members:—Mr. T. Reid, Chairman, January to April, 1916, and Mr. G. S. Wodeman from April, 1916; Mr. G. Gilchrist, District Engineer; Mr. J. H. Fraser, European Member; Mr. S. Visvalingam, Burgher Member; and Mr. A. Muttukrishna, Tamil Member.

2. There was no change in the staff during the year under review.

3. One meeting was held during the year. At other times minute papers were circulated to members.

4. *Roads.*—The system introduced last year of selecting one or two of the minor roads in charge of the Committee in order of importance and making permanent improvements to them by sections annually, instead of distributing the funds of the Committee over all the roads of the district in maintenance work with no permanent results, was continued during the year under review.

5. The Sampur-Shell Bay section of the Mutur-Foul Point road, which was undertaken late in 1915, was completed during the year. Ten culverts with rubble masonry sides and cement concrete tops and two 10 feet span bridges were constructed in this section. Side drains were cut for the whole length, heights of hills were reduced, hollows filled in, and the surface of the roadway was gravelled, making this section quite fit for any kind of vehicular traffic.

6. Out of funds voted during the year, 1½ miles of the same road on the Sampur-Mutur section was permanently improved, and two culverts and two bridges of the same pattern were erected. The whole road from Mutur to Foul Point should be complete in the course of 1918.

7. Another important road which is receiving attention is the Kuchchaveli-Tiriyai road. Of the 7 miles of road opened up to Tiriyai from Kuchchaveli during 1915, 2 have been formed and gravelled during the year out of the Committee's vote and side drains cut, and roadway formed for another 1¾ miles out of money voted by Government for relief work in Kaddukkulam East.

8. If this policy is continued steadily, in the course of some ten years the communications of this district will be improved out of all recognition.

9. The other minor roads in the district were maintained in good order during the year with a minimum of expenditure.

10. *Resthouses.*—The resthouses in the district were maintained and equipped satisfactorily during the year.

11. The Tamblegam resthouse, owing to the paucity of visitors to it after the advent of motor cars, was closed and handed over to the Public Works Department to be used as a Public Works Department bungalow. Kantalai and Trincomalee resthouses, especially the latter, require additional accommodation and equipment, but the system on which the Trincomalee resthouse is run deprives the Committee of the funds necessary for these improvements.

12. The new Mutur resthouse, which has been the subject of correspondence for the past sixteen years, has at last been sanctioned. It is in course of construction, and should be completed early in 1917.

13. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1915 and 1916 is annexed:—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	20,314	—	—	20,314	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	5,535	—	—	5,497	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	4,749		85·79	4,720		85·87
(b) Paying double commutation ..	40		·72	56		1·02
(c) Labouring six days	82		1·48	93		1·69
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		4,871	87·99		4,869	88·58
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	212		3·83	167		3·04
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	325		5·87	314		5·71
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	—		—	9		·16
(h) Fined	2		·04	50		·91
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	16		·29
(j) Left local area	125		2·26	72		1·31
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		664	12·00		628	11·42
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage of effectives in the district is 88·58, as compared with 87·99 in 1915. There is a slight falling off in the number of persons liable for labour.

14. The usual statements of revenue and expenditure and of expenditure on minor roads for 1916 are annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1916.

	REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	A.—*Resthouses.*		
1.	Resthouse collections	686 66	
2.	One-fourth of estimated two-thirds of nett road tax collections available for main roads and resthouses ..	864 50	
3.	Sale of resthouse furniture	219 80	
4.	Provincial Road Committee grant towards resthouse equipment	75 0	
5.	Amount transferred from Sampur-Mutur road vote to Mutur resthouse	2,600 0	
			4,445 96
	B.—*Roads.*		
6.	Road tax recovered in money	7,247 92	
7.	Value of Road Ordinance labour	139 50	
8.	Government subsidy in lieu of Committee's contribution to main roads	2,594 0	
9.	Government grant in aid of Foul Point road ..	100 0	
10.	Government grant in aid of Coast road ..	1,202 0	
11.	Miscellaneous	224 6	
12.	Refund of advance	1,000 0	
			12,507 48
			16,953 44
	Balance on January 1, 1916		8,387 48
			25,340 92

	EXPENDITURE.		
	A.—*Resthouses.*		
1.	Pay of resthouse keepers	457 50	
2.	Resthouse coolies and dhobies	210 77	
3.	Conservancy	36 0	
4.	Miscellaneous	39 60	
5.	Buildings	629 48	
6.	Equipment	264 2	
7.	Mutur resthouse	810 25	
			2,447 62
	B.—*Roads.*		
8.	Pay of establishment	972 0	
9.	Commission to division officers	626 59	
10.	Travelling allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads	240 0	
11.	Stationery and printed forms	99 80	
12.	Audit	66 27	
13.	Miscellaneous	70 30	
14.	Payment to Treasury on account of principal roads ..	2,594 0	
15.	Minor roads	401 59	
16.	Ferrymen	501 0	
17.	Ferry boats	220 0	
18.	Tools	70 56	
19.	Amount apportioned to resthouses out of road tax ..	864 50	
20.	New works	9,315 11	
21.	Amount transferred from Sampur-Mutur road to Mutur resthouse	2,600 0	
22.	Advance	1,000 0	
			19,641 72
			22,089 34
	Balance on December 31, 1916	—	3,251 58
			25,340 92

Statement of Expenditure on Minor Roads for 1916.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amarivayal road	5 ..	24 72
Sinhalese section road	21 ..	20 22
Sampaltivu road	2½ ..	149 25
Malligaitivu road	2 ..	85 0
Kantalai road	½ ..	50 0
Hot Wells road	½ ..	30 0
Kinniyai road	3¼ ..	42 40
Kuchchaveli-Tiriyai road	20 ..	2,440 90
Sampur-Mutur road	9 ..	6,874 21
Total ..	63¾	9,716 70

Trincomalee, January 23, 1917.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

Area of Kurunegala District, 1,845 square miles; Population in 1911, 306,703.
Area of the North-Western Province, 2,966 square miles; Population in 1911, 432,249.

HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Agency.—Mr. C. R. Cumberland, Government Agent, was succeeded by the present writer on October 14, 1916. Mr. A. N. Hutt, Office Assistant, was succeeded by Mr. R. B. Naish on December 11, 1916. Mr. N. M. Bharucha, Cadet, was appointed Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, on April 5, 1916. There is now no Cadet attached to the Kurunegala Kachcheri.

2. *Judicial.*—Mr. E. T. Dyson, Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, was succeeded by Mr. N. M. Bharucha. Mr. V. P. Redlich was appointed Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Dandagamuwa, on June 1, 1916, in place of Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe, transferred.

3. *Minor Appointments.*—Mr. T. H. E. Moonemalle was appointed President, Village Tribunals, Hiriyala hatpattu, from January 1, 1916.

4. *Clerical Service.*—Mudaliyar J. Graham de Silva, Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, retired from Public Service on March 30, 1913, after serving Government for a period of forty years, Mr. P. A. C. Eknelligoda, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura, succeeded him.

5. Mr. J. D. C. Wijesinghe, Kachcheri Muhandiram, retired on June 30, 1916, and Mr. K. B. Kaduruwewa, Clerk of the Kachcheri, succeeded him. Mr. Kaduruwewa's place was taken by Mr. R. Udalagama from the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya.

II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

6. The railway to Chilaw was opened on May 1, 1916, by His Excellency the Governor, who also paid a short official visit to Kurunegala on December 11, 1916.

III.—REVENUE.

7. The revenue for the financial year 1915–16 amounted to Rs. 593,148, as against Rs. 554,288 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 38,860.

8. A statement showing the increases and decreases under the principal heads of revenue is appended :—

Heads of Revenue.	Amount collected during the *12 Months from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915.* Rs. c.	Amount collected during the Financial Year 1915–16. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Arrack, &c.	322,159 91	355,727 8	33,567 17	—
Stamps	53,738 50	52,510 20	—	1,228 30
Fines, &c.	20,668 20	13,925 61	—	6,742 59
Irrigation Recoveries ..	7,919 29	3,238 53	—	4,680 76
Forest Receipts ..	6,181 73	10,163 27	3,981 54	—
Land Sales	63,617 28	50,933 81	—	12,683 47

9. *Arrack.*—Increase is due to the recoveries of the arrears of the previous year's rent.

10. *Fines.*—Decrease is due to the fact that a large number of fines were imposed in riot cases in the previous year.

11. *Lands.*—Decrease is due to suspension of land sales.

12. The decrease under *Irrigation Rates* is due to the fact that the rates under Deduru-oya Scheme were not collected during the year, owing to the delay in the publication of the revised specification.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY, &c.

13. Agriculture is the staple industry of the district, and coconut planting is still the most important branch of that industry. The area under coconuts increased during the year by 4,000 acres. The price of copra dropped considerably in the course of the year, and there was difficulty at times in disposing of produce. The acreage of land cultivated with paddy under irrigation decreased by 5,000 acres as compared with 1915. The crop itself was unsatisfactory owing to insufficient rain. A large extent of chenas was cultivated, as some of the paddy crops failed. Some 500 acres of land formerly cultivated with tea was planted with rubber during the year. The acreage under tobacco was only half what it was in 1915; this decrease was due to an unfavourable distribution of rainfall.

14. The area of Crown land sold by the Government Agent was 1,156 acres as compared with 2,432 acres in 1915, and the average price per acre was Rs. 38·22 as compared with Rs. 41·21. The decrease in the area sold was due to the suspension of land sales pending the introduction of a lease system. Minor industries, such as pottery, brick-making, mat-and basket weaving, continue to employ a large number of people. Baskets are exported to other districts; but the other industries are just sufficient to meet local demands only. Fibre industry is at a standstill, there being no market owing to the war.

15. Cattle have maintained their normal increase, buffaloes showing a higher percentage of increase than black cattle. There were several cases of hoof-and-mouth disease and of rinderpest among cattle, but the sickness was confined to a small area. There was no epidemic disease among the people, and on the whole the health of the people was satisfactory. Cost of living remains high.

16. The chief want of the district is a system under which improvements in road communication can be made commensurate with the increase in the cultivated acreage. Funds for improvement and maintenance of second class roads are provided by a poll tax, not by a property rate. The increase in the area under rubber and coconuts has far exceeded the increase in population, and the consequence is that the development of communications is arrested.

17. The food supply of the people was on the whole sufficient, though, owing to the shortage of the paddy crops in certain parts of the district, yams, kurakkan, manioc, and other chena produce supplemented more largely than usual the staple diet of rice.

V.—DISPENSARIES.

18. There are three hospitals and twenty-six dispensaries in the district; the Dandagamuwa (Kuliyapitiya) hospital requires extensive improvements. A new administration block and two temporary wards for parangi are being built for the Nikaweratiya hospital. A hospital should be opened at Rambodagalla for the large and growing estate population of Weudawili hatpattu, some of the estates being from 15 to 20 miles distant from the Kurunegala hospital. 227,458 patients were treated in the dispensaries during the year, as compared with 191,222 in the previous year. Villagers are willing to submit to injection as a cure for parangi, and many go to Dambulla for treatment. Unfortunately salvarsan is not now available, and the substitutes at present in use are said to be not so efficacious.

VI.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

19. There were two outbreaks of rinderpest in the division of Katugampola hatpattu affecting four villages. Immediate steps were taken to deal with the outbreak. The number of cases was 68, deaths 51 and recoveries 17. There were a few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease.

VII.—EDUCATION.

20. Two District Schools Committee meetings were held during the year. There are 139 schools in the district:—

Government Schools—66.		*Grant-in-Aid Schools—73.*	
Boys	52	Boys	14
Girls	7	Girls	4
Mixed	4	Mixed	55
Carpentry	3		

21. The total attendance on the last day of the year was 10,253, which is approximately 52·82 per cent. of the total children of school-going age in the district.

22. Works sanctioned during the year :—

New Schools.

	Rs.	c.
Dahanekgedara Girls' School	2,163	50
Kirindawa Boys' School	2,600	0
Moragane Boys' School	3,340	0

Permanent Buildings in place of Temporary Buildings now in existence.

	Rs.	c.
Madagalla Boys' School	2,775	0
Meddagama Boys' School	3,000	0
Galgomumulla Boys' School	1,856	0
Udawela Boys' School	2,692	0

23. A sum of Rs. 14,292·80 was spent in providing quarters for teachers and improving existing accommodation at schools.

24. Revenue and expenditure of the District Schools Committee, Kurunegala :—

	Rs.	c.
Receipts	20,663	74
Expenditure	19,992	57
Balance on December 31	28,507	94

Building Programme for 1917.

	Rs.	c.
Two new schools	5,250	0
Three permanent buildings in place of temporary ones ..	12,500	0
Two extensions to existing schools	4,100	0

VIII.—RABIES.

25. Five cases of rabies occurred in the village Teliyagonna in August. The new by-laws published in the *Government Gazette* of September 3, 1915, were brought into operation on January 1, 1916. 9,343 dogs were registered during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,121 was recovered on this account, and the sale of collars and muzzles realized Rs. 2,345.

26. 13,368 stray dogs were destroyed during the year. The pariah dog, however, still remains, as he will always remain, a nuisance, and his efforts in making night hideous are ably seconded in the town of Kurunegala by packs of jackals, which roam through the streets and public grounds howling in dismal chorus. They are said to be responsible for some of the outbreaks of rabies, and it is a fact that in August last some cattle were attacked and killed by mad jackals. The efforts of the Local Board to lessen the number of these animals seem so far to have been unsuccessful.

IX.—ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

27. The rules sanctioned by Government as regards official valuation of intestate estates were steadily enforced in the same manner as last year, with the result that few, if any, estates worth Rs. 1,000 or over that sum escaped administration. The amount realized by estate duties in 1916 was Rs. 6,364, as compared with Rs. 3,798 in the year 1915.

28. I agree with my predecessor that in the interests of widows and orphans it is much to be desired that an official administrator or trustee should be appointed. It is impossible for a District Judge to scrutinize accounts or make local inquiries satisfactorily, and there is much reason for believing that administrators and guardians do not do their best for women and children dependent upon them.

X.—POSTAL FACILITIES.

29. No new post office or receiving office was opened during the year. An application from the villagers for a receiving office at Ehetuwewa was disallowed by the Postmaster-General. The town of Kurunegala, a business centre, which grows yearly in importance, should be connected with the telephone line to Colombo and Kandy; and Kuliyapitiya, which is the centre of a growing coconut district, and contains a Police Court, a police station, and a hospital, should be connected with Kurunegala by a telegraph line.

XI.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

30. *Crime figures* are as follows for Kurunegala District:—

	1915.	1916.
Reported	1,087	1,057
False or doubtful	292	431
True	709	557
Convictions	200	159
Pending	86	69

31. There are two Police Courts in the district with concurrent jurisdiction, one at Kurunegala and the other at Kuliyapitiya. The number of reported cases is slightly less than the total of the previous year.

32. Homicides show a marked decrease, being 9 in number, as compared with 20 in the previous year (1915). Of the total cases, 2 were found to be false, there were convictions in 3 out of 6 true cases, 1 case was pending at the end of the year. There were 40 grievous hurt cases, as compared with 43 in 1915; and 123 knife cases, as compared with 106 in 1915.

33. Offences against property were as follows:—

	1915.		1916.	
	Total.	True Cases.	Total.	True Cases.
Arson	—	—	46	12
Burglary	199	163	243	184
Cattle stealing ..	213	144	212	119
Robbery	134	49	130	36
Theft (over Rs. 20) ..	160	108	191	100
Total ..	706	464	822	451

34. These offences still continue at a deplorably high level, and more cases of burglary and theft were reported than in the previous year. It is believed that gang robberies are frequently the work of low-country people. They send out an agent in the guise of a cattle dealer to spy out the land, and with the help of local thieves raid houses where they are likely to obtain an easy booty. They decamp with their spoil in the night, and detection is most difficult. Convictions secured in two bad cases recently dealt with in the Kuliyapitiya court may have a salutary effect. More vigorous action on the part of the headmen, combined with a system of village patrols, and the internment of suspicious vagrant strangers, would tend to minimize the evil. In policed areas the Arachchis have recently been instructed to patrol occasionally at nights with the police; while in Hiriyala hatpattu—an unpoliced area—the Ratemahatmaya is inaugurating a system of village watchmen; but the villagers do not take kindly to the idea, and there is no means of constraining them to this duty.

35. The Chief Headmen have been instructed to keep a register, so that they can see at a glance the state of crime in each Arachchi's division year by year. At present the only record easily accessible to the Ratemahatmayas are the Headmen's Crime Report Books, but, as the counterfoils of these books are sent to office as each book is exhausted, it follows that the more numerous the cases of crime, the scantier is the record. The new register will be submitted to the Government Agent on circuit.

36. The police station at Weuda should be moved to a more central position, viz., to Mawatagama.

XII.—GANSABHAWAS.

37. There are six Presidents of Village Tribunals, one for each hatpattu: each has two courts, between which he itinerates. The records, &c., of four of these Tribunals were inspected during the year. Institutions in these Village Tribunals amounted to 8,100 civil cases and 8,640 criminal cases, including balances left over from 1915. 7,715 civil cases and 8,233 criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving balances of 385 civil and 407 criminal cases pending on December 31, 1916. 763 civil cases and 875 criminal cases were settled. There were 150 appeals to the Government Agent in civil cases and 204 in criminal cases; of these, 303 in all were affirmed. Appeals to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council were made in 12 civil cases and in 4 criminal cases; of these, the Government Agent's judgment was upheld in 12 civil cases and in 3 criminal cases. Most of the criminal cases were for non-attendance of children at school, neglect to clear Gansabhawa roads, for keeping gardens in an insanitary condition, and for petty thefts and assaults.

38. The revenue from all sources was Rs. 29,192, making with the balance of Rs. 54,246 from 1915 a total of Rs. 83,438. The expenditure was Rs. 29,341, leaving a balance of Rs. 54,097. This expenditure included Rs. 3,000, being annual contribution to District School Committee Funds, and Rs. 664 for school prizes, and covered the cost of staff, of repairs to Village Tribunals, dispensaries, and other Village Committee buildings, improvements to village roads, &c. In addition, a large amount of labour was expended in maintaining several hundred miles of village roads. Many of these are extensively used by estates for carting produce. Some estates contribute towards the cost of maintenance of these roads and others do not. The question of imposing some form of compulsory levy is one that must be faced in the near future.

XIII.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

39. The number of Kandyan marriages registered during the year was 1,476, as against 2,688 in 1915. The number of divorces granted was 149, as against 137 in 1915. The number of marriages registered in 1915 was abnormally high, owing to a rumour that bachelors would be enlisted and sent to the front. Hence the decrease in the year under review.

XIV.—KNIFE ORDINANCE.

40. 110 cases were instituted resulting in 52 convictions.

XV.—CACAO ORDINANCE.

41. One case was instituted resulting in a conviction. Five licenses to deal in cacao were issued during the year.

XVI.—GAME ORDINANCE.

42. Three cases were instituted under the Game Ordinance, 2 at the Dadagamuwa and 1 at the Kurunegala courts; all the accused were convicted. Forty-nine licenses to shoot game were issued. Gun licenses to the number of 2,992 were issued, and 2,803 gun licenses were renewed during the year.

XVII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

43. No work was done by the Government Agent under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

44. *Land.*—1,156 acres of Crown land were sold or settled by the Government Agent at an average price of Rs. 38 per acre. The maximum price realized was Rs. 217 per acre. Certificates of quiet possession were issued for 123 acres. 4,586 acres were sold or settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance by the Settlement Officer in the Kurunegala District during the year at an average price of Rs. 24 per acre. It has been decided that in order to avoid delay in referring to the Land Settlement Department, all claims in the Kurunegala District will in future be dealt with by the Settlement Officer.

XVIII.—RAINFALL.

45. Rain was well distributed throughout the year. The highest recorded rainfall was on Pathregalla estate, viz., 87·81 inches, which fell in 137 days; Delwita estate came next with 83·16 inches in 180 days; Batalagoda tank third with 74·50 inches in 154 days. These places also showed the highest rainfall in 1915. The rainfall of Kurunegala town was 67·16 inches, which fell in 159 days, as compared with 67·09 inches in 147 days of the previous year. The rain in Wanni hatpattu during the last few months of the year was insufficient to fill many of the tanks, and the fields under them lay uncultivated for maha crops.

XIX.—IRRIGATION, MAJOR WORKS.

46. Of the eight major works in the district, viz., Batalagoda, Meddeketiya, Magallewewa, Mediyawa, Galgomuwa, Wennoruwewa, and Kurunegala tanks, and the Kospotu-oya anicut, the Kurunegala tank was transferred to the Local Board of Kurunegala with the consent of the field owners interested, who preferred to renounce their right to water rather than pay an enhanced maintenance rate. Frequent complaints were received that fields under Batalagoda, especially those in the outlying tracts, received either insufficient or no water. It was eventually decided that a larger sum was required for upkeep, that padlocks should be provided for some of the regulators, that there should be more frequent inspections, that there should be more system in the programme of cultivation and in the distribution of water. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer has prepared a scheme, which it is hoped will meet all requirements. The restoration of the Kospotu-oya anicut, breached by the floods of January, 1913, was commenced during the financial year 1914–15, but has not yet been completed. The amended estimate, Rs. 16,482, of cost of repairs is more than double the original estimate.

XX.—PROPOSED MAJOR WORKS.

47. The most important of these are the Diyatura anicut, the Ridibendi-ela scheme, and the restoration of Siyambalangomuwa tank. Gaugings of the dry weather flow are still being made in connection with the first-mentioned work. The other two have been deferred until the completion of the present programme of larger irrigation works in the Island generally.

XXI.—VILLAGE WORKS.

48. There are 1,119 completed village tanks in the district, and the restoration of ten more was commenced in 1916. 321 irrigation cases were tried by the Ratemahatmayas with the aid of the Village Councils. The fines recovered amounted to Rs. 1,938. This sum, with the balance of the previous year and sundry other items, produced a total of Rs. 6,461, of which Rs. 1,700 was disbursed in salaries, Rs. 1,087 in repairs and improvements to tanks, and Rs. 752 in the manufacture of cement pipes. The balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 2,875.

XXII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

49. The new police barracks, Kurunegala, were nearing completion at the close of the year; small planked bridges on the Chilaw-Wariyapola, Narammala-Madampe, and Maharagama-Polgahawela roads were converted into iron ones; the Mallowapitiya-Rambodagalla branch road was completed, making a total length of 14 miles; the first mile of the Kurunegala-Kandy road was widened and improved; work on the Alawwa-Dampelessa road was in progress.

50. As regards new works, the chief requirements of the district are a water supply for Kurunegala town, a court-house and Magistrate's quarters at Kuliyapitiya, new offices for the Local Board and Provincial Road Committee, quarters in Kurunegala for Government clerks, improvements to the Alawwa-Dampelessa, the Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa, and the Dambulla roads.

51. As regards roads generally, the Maduragoda-Talgodapitiya, Pannala-Kuliyapitiya, and Udabaddawa-Dunkannawa roads should be handed over to the Public Works Department. These are now inadequately maintained by the District Road Committee with the limited funds at its disposal. The Maduragoda-Talgodapitiya road serves the plumbago mines in the neighbourhood, where plumbago to the value of Rs. 800,000 is said to have been quarried in 1916. The road is not fit to carry the heavy traffic to which it is subject; it has been in a deplorable state for years. In 1916 the plumbago mine owners contributed Rs. 8,000 odd to its improvement, Government contributed a like sum, and the District Road Committee voted Rs. 3,000, but the total available is insufficient to put the road in proper order, and a large sum will be required yearly for its maintenance. There is no existing legislation under which mine owners can be compelled to contribute to the upkeep of the road which they use, and as most of the pit coolies come from the low-country, where they pay their poll tax, and as tolls have been abolished, the contributions of the mines in the shape of poll tax to the District Road Committee funds are a negligible quantity.

52. The Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road, 10 miles in length, serves some 4,000 acres of coconut estates, which have been opened in recent years. These estates are worked largely by Tamil coolies, who pay no road tax, and by low-country Sinhalese, who pay their tax elsewhere. The carts owned by the estates pay neither for licenses nor for tolls. The estates contribute nothing towards the upkeep of the road, and cannot be made to do so unless they consent to the road being taken up under the Branch Roads Ordinance.

53. Two further arguments for the abolition of the present system may be recorded: (1) The Re. 1·50 per head paid as commutation tax is in nowise the equivalent of six days' labour as it was when the Road Ordinances were passed in 1861 and 1884; indeed, Re. 1·50 will now scarcely secure more than three days' labour. (2) A great deal of time and money is wasted annually in "exemption circuits," when hundreds of villagers appear before the Chairman of District Road Committees at different centres and claim exemption from poll tax on the grounds of age, youth, or infirmity.

XXIII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

54. *The following note has been supplied to me by the Assistant Conservator of Forests :—*

The following timber was felled and sawn and delivered to Public Departments during the year :—

	Cubic Feet.
Kurunegala	2,683
Puttalam	2,647
Chilaw	2,547
Dandagamuwa	241
	8,118

993 trees were felled for railway sleepers, sawn timber, &c. 2,922 narrow gauge sleepers, 4,153 planks, and 131 piles were converted out of the 993 trees. 4,287 cubic yards of firewood were cut and delivered to the Railway. 2,859 narrow gauge sleepers were delivered to the Railway. Value of timber sold during the year 1916 was Rs. 13,813, as compared with Rs. 13,545 in 1915.

A working plan of the Badagamuwa reserve was prepared and submitted to the Conservator of Forests for his approval.

XXIV.—ARRACK.

55. There are 68 taverns for sale of arrack and 26 for toddy. There are 12 shops and 16 resthouses for foreign liquor. The arrack rent for 1915-16 fetched Rs. 332,400, *i.e.*, a sum which fell short of that realized in the previous year by Rs. 45,848.

56. A sum of Rs. 10,385 was realized by the sales of toddy rents, showing an increase of Rs. 5,790 as compared with the results of the previous year's sales. Taverns abolished in 1916 :—

Arrack	1 tavern
Toddy	Nil
Foreign liquor	1 tavern

Kurunegala Kachcheri,
February 28, 1917.

BERTRAM HILL,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1916.

Constitution of the Board.—The Local Board of Kurunegala during 1916 consisted of the Government Agent (*ex officio* Chairman), the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and the following Unofficial Members:—Messrs. F. N. Daniels, W. A. C. de Silva, and P. Tambiraja.

2. The Board held eleven general meetings and one special meeting during the year.

3. *Finances.*—The following comparative statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1915 and 1916. The finances of the Board showed an unexpended balance of Rs. 10,259·05 on December 31, 1916, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 16,686·86, which lies in fixed deposit at the bank :—

Revenue.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Balance ..	.. 17,537 20	.. 26,212 92	Establishment	.. 3,420 0	.. 3,480 0
Taxes ..	.. 22,353 10	.. 19,748 17	Office contingencies	.. 669 69	.. 441 95
Licenses ..	.. 16,063 24	.. 17,425 49	Revenue services	.. 1,607 4	.. 1,951 1
Rents ..	.. 1,822 65	.. 4,432 18	Police charges	.. 435 82	.. 572 80
Fines by Police Magistrate	.. 925 0	.. —	Sanitary charges	.. 13,818 75	.. 14,258 86
Sundries ..	.. 6,241 41	.. 6,466 55	Public works	.. 18,222 76	.. 27,081 70
Refunds ..	.. 226 61	.. 1,022 0	Law expenses	.. 132 75	.. —
			Advance account	.. 350 0	.. —
			Refunds ..	.. 224 60	.. —
			Miscellaneous expenses	.. 74 88	.. —
			Audit charges	.. —	.. 575 8
				38,956 29	48,361 40
			Balance	.. 26,212 92	.. *26,945 91
Total	.. 65,169 21	75,307 31	Total	.. 65,169 21	75,307 31

* Rs. 16,686·86 of this sum has been placed in two fixed deposits :—

	Rs. c.
National Bank	8,000 0
Bank of Madras	8,686 86
Total ..	16,686 86

4. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1915 and 1916 is appended :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	8,100	—	—	8,100	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,997	—	—	3,204	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	2,575		85·91	2,755		85·98
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	25		·08	19		·05
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,600	86·72		2,774	86·57
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	46		—	—		1·43
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	15		—	—		·62
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	29		—	—		·46
(*h*) Fined	3		—	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	226		—	—		7·14
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		319	—		311	9·70
7. Unaccounted for	—	78	—	—	119	3·71

5. The Local Board has incurred no debt.

6. *Sanitation.*—The scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town were carried out efficiently Certain householders were compelled by the Board to erect private latrines along the back of Esplanade street. A large number of persons appear to have escaped paying conservancy fees.

7. *Street Lighting.*—The lighting of the town, too, was carried out departmentally. Owing to the difficulty in procuring spare parts, the use of petrol lamps were discontinued. A considerable sum was spent in the purchase of chimneys, those procurable being expensive and of inferior description. Three additional lamps were erected during the year.

8. *Public Works.*—The roads, drains, and culverts in the town were maintained in good order; new drains were built in Chetty lane and in the public markets. The cementing of the Saunders' street drain was completed.

9. *Buildings.*—Buildings were kept in proper repair, the old Horbury latrine in the Saunders' street was pulled down and a larger one on more sanitary lines was erected in its place. Two new latrines, as also a well, were provided for the residents at Teliyagonna, a cattle shed for the latrine cart bulls was built, and the cooly lines were extended by the addition of ten more rooms. Two new culverts were built on the Tank Circular road; a new pipe line was laid from the cistern to the Chetty lane drains and connected with the drains at the back of Esplanade street. A hackery stand was opened near the cemetery to regulate traffic more conveniently at funerals.

10. *Grounds.*—Burrows' park, People's park, and other public grounds were kept in good order. Preparations were made for planting ornamental trees, such as ehela, bauhinia, and muruta, round the Tank Circular and Burrows' park.

11. 1,140 dogs were destroyed during the year. Five cases of rabies occurred at Teliyagonna. Four head of cattle were bitten by a mad dog, and some of them died.

12. *Staff.*—Mr. S. H. Jayawickreme, Secretary, Local Board, resigned his appointment in September owing to ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Goonewardene. The Overseer, Mr. P. Ponnampalam, was appointed Sub-Inspector.

Mr. A. B. Yatawara, Inspector, severed his connection with the Board at the end of the year, having secured the newly-created post of the Superintendent of Village Works. He served the Board for eight years, and leaves behind a record of good and useful work.

Office of the Local Board,
Kurunegala, February 28, 1917.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1916.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1916 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and the following Unofficial Members:—Messrs. J. S. Patterson, C. P. Markus, and A. S. Goonewardene. Six meetings were held during the year.

2. The resthouses throughout the Province were maintained in good order. The coach-house at Weuda resthouse was enlarged, and a gate was built at the Gokarella resthouse.

3. *Branch Roads.*—No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of the planters' moiety for the maintenance of the Mallowapitiya-Rambodagalla and the Kegalla-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate branch roads.

4. A statement of revenue and expenditure and a statement of the expenditure on principal roads are annexed:—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount received from Kurunegala District Road Committee on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c.	—	48,324 50
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..	—	22,427 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	5,885 0
Resthouse collections:—		
(*a*) From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	3,672 94	
(*b*) From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	821 12	
(*c*) From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	693 42	
		5,187 48
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment:—		
(*a*) From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	222 0	
(*b*) From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	120 0	
		342 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	68 35
		82,234 33
Balance on January 1, 1916	—	11,839 14
Total ..		94,073 47

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	36,243 50	
(*b*) Resthouses	3,103 54	
		39,347 4
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation	—	4,242 6
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	5,398 90
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	462 0
Toll grants remitted to—		
(*a*) Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	6,283 0	
(*b*) Chilaw District Road Committee ..	16,144 0	
		22,427 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	2,000 0	
(*b*) Puttalam District Road Committee ..	3,885 0	
		5,885 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	50 55
		77,812 55
Balance on December 31, 1916	—	16,260 92
	Total ..	94,073 47

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the North-Western Province during 1916.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Kurunegala District.		
Kurunegala-Nikaweratiya	8,887 0	
Kurunegala-Beligamuwa	3,869 50	
Kurunegala-Galagedara	5,823 50	
Padeniya-Siyambalangama	3,778 50	
Polgahawela-Kurunegala	3,740 0	
		26,098 50
Dandagamuwa District.		
Dankotuwa-Giriulla	2,639 75	
Kurunegala-Giriulla	2,735 75	
Kuliyapitiya-Hettipola	2,461 25	
Narammala-Dummalasuriya	2,308 25	
		10,145 0
Chilaw District.		
Chilaw-Wariyapola	1,800 0	
Nattandiya-Marawila	1,325 0	
Toppu-Battuluoya	7,144 50	
		10,269 50
Puttalam District.		
Akkaraipattu road	375 0	
Nikaweratiya road	1,167 75	
Kalaoya road	375 0	
Battuluoya road	1,750 0	
Madurugana road	167 75	
Service road to Palavi	50 0	
		3,885 50
	Total ..	50,398 50

Kurunegala, January 31, 1917.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1916.

THE District Road Committee during 1916 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman; the District Engineer; Mr. A. S. Goonewardene, as Additional Member; and the following Unofficial Members:—Messrs. A. W. Warburton Gray, F. N. Daniels, and E. G. Goonewardene. Five meetings were held in the course of the year.

2. *Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the District of Kurunegala for 1915 and 1916 and a statement of the revenue and expenditure are annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the Years 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	29,186	—	—	29,186	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	78,720	—	—	80,842	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	72,714		92·37	74,446		92·08
(*b*) Paying double commutation	439		·55	557		·68
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	2		—	6		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		73,155	92·93		75,009	92·78
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	3,935		4·99	4,074		5·03
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,267		1·60	1,404		1·73
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	54		·06	80		·09
(*h*) Fined	7		—	8		—
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	3		—	3		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	87		·11	60		·07
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		5,353	6·80		5,629	6·96
7. Unaccounted for	—	212	·26	—	204	·25

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.			Amount. Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money			113,355 50
Commutation realized in labour			9 0
Toll grant on minor roads			6,283 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			2,000 0
Miscellaneous receipts			3,072 26
Contribution from estate proprietors on account of minor roads ..			2,521 25
			127,241 1
Balance on January 1, 1916			47,646 30
		Total ..	174,887 31

EXPENDITURE.			Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			48,324 50
Amount expended on minor works			55,888 18
Establishment and commission to division officers:—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. —		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	13,285 89		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	13,266 61		
			26,552 50
Miscellaneous charges			4,126 88
			134,892 6
Balance on December 31, 1916			39,995 25
		Total ..	174,887 31

3. The following improvements were made on minor roads during the year, besides the usual maintenance :—

Track Metalling.

Talgodapitiya-Maduragoda road, 4 miles.

Newly Gravelled.

Malpitiya-Piduruwella road, 2⅝ miles.

Improvements to Roads.

Raising a portion on the 7th mile of Katupota-Munemaldeniya road.

Reinforced Concrete Platform Bridge.

One 8 ft. span bridge on Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road.

Masonry Culverts.

(1) Malpitiya-Piduruwella road : 8 single culverts.
(2) Kahawatta-Bemmullegedara road : 1 single culvert.
(3) Muttettugala-Hiripitiya road : 1 single culvert.
(4) Ibbagamuwa-Galatanwewa road : 3 single culverts.
(5) Uddubaddawa-Nattandiya road : 1 double culvert.

Retaining Wall.

(1) Kahawatta-Bemmullegedara road : 2·80 cubes.
(2) Muttettugala-Hiripitiya road : 11·27 cubes.

Rock Blasting.

(1) Malpitiya-Piduruwella road : 24·42 cubes.
(2) Katupota-Munemaldeniya road : 10·12 cubes.
(3) Hiripitiya-Kubukgette road : 20 cubes.

Cement Pipe Culverts.

(1) Katupota-Munemaldeniya road : 1 double culvert.
(2) Ibbagamuwa-Galatanwewa road : 1 double culvert and 8 single culverts.

4. In the opinion of the writer, the time has arrived for the abolition of the present poll tax and the levy in its stead of a rate on all gardens, estates, mines, buildings, and factories for the purpose of creating a fund for maintaining and improving all thoroughfares throughout the Island. The increase in funds at the disposal of the District Road Committees is not commensurate either with the development of the district or the increase in traffic. It is time, too, that the minor roads were placed under the management of the Public Works Department, as Chairmen of District Road Committees have neither time nor technical knowledge for effective supervision.

Kurunegala, January 31, 1917.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PUTTALAM-CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1916.

Area of Puttalam District, 889¾ miles ; Population in 1911, 39,665.
Area of Chilaw District, 262¼ miles ; Population in 1911, 87,644.

I.—HISTORY.

ON September 7 I assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent, relieving Mr. C. H. Collins, who had acted since October 3, 1915. Mr. Collins, however, remained as Additional Assistant Government Agent on special duty in connection with recoveries of riot damages until October 4, when he left for Colombo. Mr. A. S. Crow, District Engineer, Puttalam, was transferred to Anuradhapura, and was succeeded by Mr. S. F. Hopley on July 1. Mr. W. A. Coradine, District Engineer, Chilaw, left for war service, and was succeeded by Mr. W. Metcalfe on February 7. Mr. H. A. Collette, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chilaw, was transferred to Colombo on January 15, and was succeeded by Mr. A. B. Knowlton. The latter resigned, and his place was taken by Mr. G. A. Gore-Davids on September 12. Mr. C. A. F. Wavell, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, came to the district in January in charge of application surveys, &c., and was succeeded in April by Mr. W. H. Crutchley. In November Mr. R. J. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was stationed at Andigama to supervise the block survey of Pallam pattu.

2. On January 1 the Chief Headman's division of Pitigal korale central was abolished and divided between Pitigal korale north and Pitigal korale south. The Mudaliyars of these two divisions were relieved of their Gansabhawa duties by the appointment of a President of Village Tribunal for the Chilaw District. This new post was assumed on March 1 by Mr. C. A. Abeyaratna, Muhandiram, Yagam pattu. He was succeeded as Muhandiram by Mr. J. W. de Silva from the Land Settlement Department.

3. In the Deputy Fiscal's Department Mr. A. W. Gunesekera succeeded Mr. Patrick Fernando as clerk in the office at Chilaw. I regret to state that Mr. T. H. Bastard, Second Clerk in the Puttalam office, was suspended from duty on August 8. He was subsequently convicted on a charge of theft of revenue stamps from some plaints in the District Court and was dismissed. Up to the end of the year no permanent successor had been appointed.

4. During the year the arrangements for the working of the Assistant Provincial Registrar's Department in the two districts were re-cast. From July the Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar, Chilaw, was relieved of all work, except that of signing copies of registration entries, and the bulk of the Chilaw records were transferred to Puttalam. On August 8 an additional clerk, Mr. L. B. Ekanayaka, was appointed to deal with the consequent increase of work in the Puttalam office. Mr. R. M. Thevathason succeeded Mr. S. Velupillai on September 26, 1916, as Head Clerk of the Puttalam office, and on December 1, 1916, Mr. E. A. Jayasekara was appointed Registrar of Lands and Chief Clerk of the Assistant Provincial Registrar's Office, Chilaw, replacing Mr. N. P. Nimalasuriya, who was transferred to Negombo.

5. *Principal Events : Opening of the Railway to Chilaw.*—On May 1 the Chilaw line was formally opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor. Addresses were presented by the Local Board, Chilaw, the Chiefs of the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts, and the Chilaw Association. His Excellency was entertained at lunch by the Low-country Products Association.

6. *Festivals.*—The festivals of St. Joachim and St. Joseph were celebrated at Talawila on March 5 and 10, respectively. The festival of St. Anna on July 30 attracted larger crowds than usual. This was due to the fact that owing to the riots the 1915 festival had been postponed from July to September, when the attendance was poor. Large crowds gathered at the Hindu festival held by the Munnessaram temple near Chilaw in August.

7. The rainfall for the year was 39·14 inches at Puttalam and 59·35 inches at Chilaw.

8. *Floods and Storms.*—Heavy rain in the Chilaw District caused serious floods between May 17th and 19th. The roads round Nattandiya were submerged, and a temporary bridge on the Public Works Department road south of Haldanduwana was washed away. There were a number of washaways on the Chilaw-Kurunegala road. The bund of the Pambalai tank breached, the railway bridge just below it was wrecked, and the main road flooded. Considerable damage was caused among small and flimsily constructed buildings, especially at Nattandiya and Pambalai, but there was no loss of life, and in most cases the people managed to save their household effects. Free grants of timber were made where necessary, for the reconstruction of the demolished buildings. On July 18 and 19 the heavy gale at sea, which scattered the Colombo and Negombo fishing fleets and caused such disastrous loss of life, drove a considerable number of the wrecked vessels on to the coast of Puttalam and Chilaw. None of the local boats were caught in the storm, but where possible the fishermen of the district effected rescues in circumstances of great danger and difficulty. Seven men have been recommended to the Royal Humane Society for their courageous conduct. To fifteen others His Excellency the Governor conveyed his appreciation of the services rendered by them to the distressed fishermen. His Grace the Archbishop of Colombo was also asked to convey thanks to the parish priests of Ulahitiyawa and Mattakotuwa for their assistance.

9. The same storm also drove a Maldivian boat ashore at Kandakuli. The crew of four men came safely to land, and were repatriated by the Ceylon Government. Later in the year two more wrecks were reported. On September 8 a schooner of nearly 150 tons, bound from the Coromandel Coast to Colombo with a cargo of castor cake, met with adverse weather when 60 miles from her destination, and sprang a leak. The crew turned her head and made before the wind for the nearest land. They succeeded in running her aground in a sinking condition off Pudupadu in Puttalam pattu. There was no loss of life, but the vessel lies where she stranded a total wreck. On December 12 another small schooner sailing from Paumben to Colombo, loaded with coal, foundered 15 miles off the coast, near Kanakulam. The crew of 15 men managed to launch their boat and to reach land in safety.

10. *Other Events.*—On October 19 a meeting was held in Puttalam in aid of the British Red Cross Fund Appeal for "Our Day." A sum of Rs. 1,092·14 was collected and forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund.

11. The Fisheries Sub-Committee of the Commission appointed to inquire into local industries held a sitting at Puttalam Kachcheri on October 20.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

12. The revenue of the district for the financial year, October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, amounted to Rs. 1,765,746·70, showing an increase of Rs. 176,701·47 over the corresponding period in 1914-15. Two items of revenue are solely responsible for this increase: Arrack Rents and Land Sales, which show increases of Rs. 117,503·22 and Rs. 87,651·74 above the corresponding returns for last year.

13. The large increase in collections under the head of Arrack Rents does not, however, mean that drink in the district is on the increase. It is entirely due to the fact that there were large arrears outstanding at the end of last year, most of which have since been recovered, while the rents for the year under review were paid in promptly.

14. Many items of revenue show decreases, the principal being *Salt*, Rs. 14,346·90, due to restriction in sales consequent on a depleted stock; *Sundry Licenses*, Rs. 2,477·87 ; *Tolls*, Rs. 7,127·89, this is owing to the advent of the railway to Chilaw, which sent down the rents on canal tolls, and also to rebates granted to the renters of these tolls for loss of salt traffic during the latter part of the year.

15. The expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 151,351·62, as against Rs. 185,237·94 for 1914-15. There was a slight increase under various heads, which was set off by a diminution of Rs. 37,506·58 on salt expenditure, due to the comparative failure of the salt harvest.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. The shadow of the war in some measure hangs over us all, but it is strange to feel how small in reality have hitherto been its effects on the district. Most of the villagers know in a vague way that somewhere far off a great war is raging; while its influence is felt in the increased cost of living, and in the necessity of exercising economy. Apart from this, there is little to bring the war home to their minds, and their condition and routine of life are swayed more by agricultural prospects and events of purely local significance.

17. The conditions in the various parts of the district vary greatly. In Demala Hatpattu they approximate to those obtaining in the North-Central Province. The huts of each little village community cluster in a gangoda at the foot of the tank, upon the water supply of which the prosperity of the people depends. They live upon the produce of their paddy fields, supplemented by chena produce and such yams and plantains as they manage to grow in their gardens. Unfortunately, for two years in succession, the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon have failed, and the tanks have not filled. Little paddy has been grown; free chena permits have had to be granted, and the villagers are now living in rather a precarious fashion on scanty stocks of fine grain.

18. The death-rate in the district is always high, about 43 per thousand. The principal diseases, as in the North-Central Province, are parangi and malaria, caused by the primitive mode of life and bad water. While conditions, on the whole, have improved greatly in recent years, much remains to be done.

19. *Puttalam Pattu.*—The eastern part of this pattu resembles Demala hatpattu, and has suffered from the same want of rain. The remainder of the division consists of a low sandy tract lying on each side of the Mundal lagoon and of the chain of smaller lagoons to the northward, which are threaded by the Colombo-Puttalam canal.

20. A large part of this area is covered with coconut plantations. A certain quantity of tobacco is also grown, while along the sea coast there is a considerable fishing industry. The inhabitants have had a fairly prosperous year, though the price of copra was lower than in 1915, and the weather to some extent interfered with the fishing. The health of the division was comparatively good. The people live largely upon imported rice.

21. The Kalpitiya District comprises the Kalpitiya peninsula and a large tract of mainland to the north of Puttalam town. The bulk of the population lives on the peninsula, which is a glorified sand-spit some 20 miles or more in length and 2 miles in breadth. Here coconuts flourish, and have gradually replaced the older plantations of palmyra. As in the maritime part of Puttalam pattu, there is a fairly flourishing fishing industry conducted largely by Sinhalese from the Negombo District. A moderate amount of tobacco is grown. The mainland tract is mostly uninhabited forest, with a small village settlement at Pomparippu, and a fringe of coconut estates along the shore of Puttalam lagoon, from the mouth of the Mi-oya to Karativu, which lies opposite the town of Kalpitiya. There are three salterns in the district, two near Kalpitiya and one at Karativu.

22. The health of the district has been satisfactory, the people all have a sufficient livelihood, while a few of the Kalpitiya Moors are reported to be enormously wealthy. The food supply consists mainly of imported rice.

23. *The former Revenue District of Chilaw* is practically one large coconut plantation, which supports a fairly dense population. Many large estates in full bearing are owned by companies or capitalists, while most of the villagers have holdings varying in size from a few perches to several acres.

24. The coconut industry fluctuated during the year. The rise in the cost of many articles, the shortage of freight, and other effects of the war kept prices down, but crops were good.

25. Of other products, the most important are paddy and tobacco. The amount of paddy produced, however, does not nearly satisfy the demands of the district, and the bulk of the rice consumed is imported. The tobacco grown and cured by village methods is coarse, but happens to be greatly fancied by connoisseurs of the native article, so that, provided the local market is not overstocked, the growers get more for their leaf than a London dealer would pay for a really sound well-cured tobacco. Accordingly, there is little prospect of improving either the quality of the leaf or the manner of curing.

26. The coast line is inhabited largely by Sinhalese of the fisher caste, who are an important community with a flourishing trade.

27. The health of this district has been as fair as usual. There were no virulent epidemics, though in some villages measles and chickenpox prevailed, with a few cases of ophthalmia and dysentery.

IV.—SALT.

28. The salt industry centres chiefly round the town of Puttalam, five of the eight salterns in the district lying within 4 miles of the stores. The manufacture of the salt started well in all salterns, except at Palavi and Nachchikali, and a good crop was expected. It was badly needed, as the amount in store was small. Frequent showers, however, impaired the formation, and in the end the estimated collection was only 97,572 cwt. Although the brine was regularly tested with Beaumè hydrometers, there was no marked improvement in the quality of the salt, as showers on several occasions washed mud into the beds of the pans while the salt was forming.

29. During the year the stock of salt in the stores fell so low that on June 24 issues were discontinued to the Western Province, which usually takes 20,000 cwt. per month. In October issues to the other districts were regulated.

30. The retail price of salt has been between 4 and 9 cents per pound. The price was highest in the Chilaw District, which used to obtain most of its salt from padda boats going through to the Western Province.

31. The Department was under the control of a salt Inspector, assisted by three storekeepers, six supervisors, six first class constables, five second class constables, fifty-six patrols, and five salt searchers. The temporary staff at Udappu and Kalpitiya-Tillaiyadi consisted of one storekeeper,

one first class constable, seven patrols, and one caretaker. A statement is annexed showing the operations of the Salt Department during the last five years:—

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Actual collection ..	51,452	211	144,458	367,092	140,190
Quantity stored ..	219,092	271,271	268,450	326,227	193,290
Quantity sold ..	299,173	302,861	377,251	329,911	325,219
Retail ..	3,675	4,299	5,053	4,575	7,021
Wholesale ..	295,498	298,562	372,198	325,336	318,198
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Revenue ..	897,519 0	908,585 0	1,131,753 0	991,227 10	976,880 20
Expenditure ..	90,253 62	61,413 45	124,521 94	132,799 12	95,292 54

V.—OTHER INDUSTRIES.

32. Several coconut and fibre mills in the Chilaw District give employment to a considerable number of workers. Local artisans here and there supply the wants of the villagers. There are no mines.

VI.—CATTLE AND LIVE STOCK.

33. There has been no rinderpest during the year, but in the Chilaw District there were some cases of hoof-and-mouth disease. In the Puttalam District buffaloes are frequently used as draught animals. A considerable number of black cattle are sold to dealers from Colombo, &c., for slaughtering purposes. Goats flourish in the dry open plains of Puttalam, while in Chilaw there are a fair number of swine. Cattle branding has been carried on regularly, 9,561 head having been branded during the year.

VII.—MEDICAL AID AND SANITATION.

34. There are three hospitals in the District, at Puttalam, Chilaw, and Marawila; while at Kalpitiya the dispensary is in charge of a qualified medical officer. In addition, there are eight permanent and ten branch outdoor Government dispensaries. The principal diseases treated are malaria and parangi, which is prevalent in the inland portion of the district. In Demala hatpattu a special itinerating apothecary attends to parangi cases in the villages. There is also a certain amount of pneumonia, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Provision has been made for a permanent outdoor dispensary at Udappu.

35. Sanitary Boards have been established in five small towns. In the villages efforts are made to induce the people to keep their compounds clean and their houses properly whitewashed. The villagers are encouraged to take quinine as a prophylactic, 10,000 grains being issued annually for free distribution through the Chief Headmen.

VIII.—SANITARY BOARDS.

36. In Puttalam District the sole town under the Ordinance is Kalpitiya. The Board consists of the Assistant Government Agent; the District Engineer, Puttalam; the Medical Officer, Kalpitiya; the District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya, and Mr. D. J. R. de Waas. The revenue is slender, but as far as possible the town is kept clean and a few street lamps are maintained.

37. In Chilaw District the members of the Board are the Assistant Government Agent; the District Engineer, Chilaw; Mr. J. P. Panditтasekera; the Medical Officer, Marawila; J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar; Mr. C. P. de Silva; and C. G. de Alwis, Mudaliyar.

There are four Sanitary Board towns: Madampe, Marawila, Nattandiya, and Udappu. The three latter have to be content with a very modest programme of scavenging and lighting. Madampe is fortunate in having a larger revenue, and is about to tackle a fairly expensive scheme, to divert the main irrigation channel under Tinipitiwewa from the side of the principal street to a course among the paddy fields at the west of the town. Boundaries are also being taken with a view to extending the rateable area, so as to include the railway station and the new settlement in its vicinity.

IX.—EDUCATION.

38. There are two separate School Committees for the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts. In July the Rev. Father G. Guesnon, O.M.I., retired from the Puttalam Committee, and his place was taken by Rev. Father Bougurel, O.M.I. Otherwise the members of both Committees remained unchanged.

39. Puttalam District contains 8 Government and 23 private schools; in Chilaw the numbers are 16 and 68 respectively. In the latter district three new schools (Kottaramulla, Puliyankara, and Demalapitiya) were added to the grant-in-aid list during the year.

40. A recommendation of the Committee for the registration of the Buddhist school at Munnessaram was refused, as the attendance roll was under the requisite minimum. The sanction of the Director of Education was obtained for the recognition of Walahapitiya Buddhist school, which will be given a grant when the building is removed to a site further away from the pre-existing Wesleyan school. Attendance at the Salvation Army school in Karawita Agare was also permitted, but no grant will be given until a certificated teacher is appointed.

41. During the year extensions were made to the buildings of Paluwelgala vernacular boys' school and of Nattandiya Anglo-vernacular boys' school in the Chilaw District; also to Karativu vernacular boys' school in the Puttalam District. New Government schools were built at Walpaluwa in Demala hatpattu and Kelegama in Pitigal korale north. Want of the necessary funds has precluded the establishment of any further new schools.

42. The Town Schools Ordinance was put into force within the Local Board area of Chilaw. In Puttalam town the existing school accommodation was utterly inadequate for its immediate introduction. Accommodation for several hundred more children had first to be provided. The Director of Education promised to equip and maintain a Government school provided the site and building were forthcoming.

Nearly all the children in the town belong to the Moorish community, who generously took the matter up. A meeting was convened on November 29, at which the Director of Education was present. The principal Moors of the town offered Rs. 9,000 to erect the necessary buildings for boys' and girls' schools, with the promise of more if that sum proved insufficient. Their offer was cordially accepted, and building operations will be started as soon as plans have been selected and approved.

X.—Police and Crime.

43. The Chilaw District is a "policed area" with four police stations, at Wennappuwa, Marawila, Chilaw, and Madampe, the last-named station having been started in September. In Puttalam District there is a Sub-Inspector with a small force of constables in the town, the policing of the district being in charge of the headmen.

44. In Puttalam District crime is not serious, though there was one case of murder, the victim being the Udaiyar of Tetapolai, who was shot while taking his bath. Chilaw, I regret to say, during 1916 earned an unenviable reputation as one of the criminal districts of the Island, and is responsible for by far the greater part of the crimes on the aggregate return for the administrative district. Furthermore, the work of criminal investigation is hampered by the large number of false charges which are brought. The habit of giving false and exaggerated evidence appears to be inveterate, and in consequence the proportion of convictions is lamentably low. Many a true case which should end in conviction is spoilt, not so much by an ingenious false defence, as by the unscrupulous use of palpably fabricated evidence, given with the object of strengthening and pressing home the charge. The police in consequence have an uphill task to perform.

45. The aggregate returns show 470 reported cases of serious crime, while 46 are pending. 274 cases were accepted as true. Of these, 82 ended in conviction and 53 in acquittal, while in 126 the evidence was insufficient to charge any one. There were seven absconders. In two cases the accused died before trial, and 5 cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of. The chief crime was undoubtedly burglary, which appears to have baffled the police. Out of 98 true cases, only 12 ended in conviction, in 18 the accused were discharged, in 1 the accused absconded, while in no less than 67 the culprits escaped detection. I am glad to say that the police are fully alive to the seriousness of the situation, and towards the end of the year there was a distinct improvement in the number of convictions obtained; while the infliction of deterrent sentences in the District Court should help to diminish the evil.

46. The Assistant Superintendent of Police is sparing no pains to improve, and to infuse promptness into the methods of investigation by the police, and I trust that in 1917 his energy will meet with success.

47. Of other offences against property, there were 83 cases of serious theft, 15 cases of cattle stealing, 14 of arson, and 4 of robbery. Serious offences against the person numbered 52, resulting in 34 convictions. These offences are generally the result of sudden quarrels, and evidence is more reliable. In 4 murder cases there were 2 successful prosecutions. The police and headmen are working well together, and there have been few cases of friction.

XI.—Village Committees and Tribunals.

48. Village Committees exist for the whole of the district, except in Akkaraipattu North of the Kalpitiya division. In Chilaw, where the Committees have more funds at their disposal, a considerable amount of work is done in providing Gansabhawa roads with culverts and bridges. In some cases even portions of certain roads have been gravelled. In the more sparsely inhabited Puttalam District little can be done beyond keeping the roads and paths clear of jungle. Repairs to wells and school buildings are provided for by Gansabhawa labour or funds.

49. Village Tribunals have now been established for all the divisions where Committees exist. There are two Presidents. In Puttalam District sittings are held alternately at Anamaduwa and Madurankuli. From March 1 of this year the newly-appointed President for the Chilaw District has held courts at four centres: Lunuwila, Marawila, Madampe, and Rajakadaluwa. Irrigation cases are heard by the Chief Headmen, except in Pitigal korale south, where they are tried by the President. The total number of cases decided during the year was 1,159 civil and 3,911 criminal. There were 18 criminal and 5 civil appeals to the Assistant Government Agent, and none to His Excellency the Governor.

XII.—Irrigation.

50. *Major Works.*—No further progress has been made in the restoration of the Tabbowa Irrigation Scheme, but the buildings, roads, and plant are being kept in order, so that the work may be continued when possible.

51. There are only two completed major works in the district, Tinipitiwewa and Maha Uswewa. At Tinipitiwewa the works were maintained in good order, and various small improvements were carried out. A survey of the fields under the tank was made during the year, when it was found that the area cultivated was considerably larger than shown on the specification. The cultivators had a successful year. About 850 acres were sown, giving an estimated yield of 25,200 bushels.

52. The Maha Uswewa Scheme is not in such a flourishing condition. Only 240 acres were cultivated for the maha harvest and 138 for yala. A considerable amount of available land has not yet been taken up. A new survey with good landmarks may improve the situation and lead to more demand for land under the tank. The bund and channels were maintained in good order, and a circuit bungalow was erected at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

53. *Minor Works.*—The village tanks in the district are in charge of two Irrigation Inspectors, one in Puttalam District and one in Chilaw. The former has 204 working tanks under his supervision, of which 179 lie in the Demala hatpattu. Of the total number, 121 have been fully restored, while in 83 more work is yet required to bring the bunds and sluices up to the specified standard. The irrigation prospects in this district are not good. The rains at the end of 1915 only partially filled some tanks, so that the maha harvest at the beginning of the year was in many cases a comparative failure. The rains at the end of this year were even worse, and, save in the south of the district, practically every tank is empty.

54. In Chilaw District there are 109 village tanks: 73 in Pitigal korale north and 36 in Pitigal korale south. Of these, 87 are fully and 22 incompletely restored. Here the prospects are better than in Puttalam District. In fact, earthwork was hindered by the unseasonable rain and floods in May, which breached the bund of Pambalai tank, causing considerable damage to the railway. In Pitigal korale north the rains at the end of 1916 came late, and the sowing for the maha harvest was also late, but in Pitigal korale south a bumper crop is expected.

55. Generally speaking, the people do not seem to realize the importance of keeping their bunds and channels in order, or to comprehend that the irrigation rules regarding earthwork are not instruments of dark oppression, but necessary regulations for the conservation of the tank, on which in many cases the villagers wholly depend for their means of subsistence. The Irrigation Inspectors have much trouble in getting the earthwork done at the proper period, and a lot of their time is taken up in instituting prosecutions for default. Often, too, water is issued without due regard to economy and is thus wasted. I hope, however, for a gradual improvement in these respects.

XIII.—LAND.

56. *Sales.*—On August 1 ordinary land sales were discontinued owing to the proposal of His Excellency the Governor to substitute a system of leases in lieu of the practice of selling lands outright. In the earlier part of the year, however, land was in far greater demand than in 1915, the revenue therefrom amounting to Rs. 125,061·59, an increase of over Rs. 75,000 on the previous return. The total area sold by auction was 1,540 acres 2 roods and 10 perches, at an average price of Rs. 80·86 per acre; 8 acres 1 rood and 7 perches were granted on half-improved value at an average price of Rs. 58·36; 1 acre 2 roods and 10 perches were settled on certificates of quiet possession.

57. *Working of the Waste Lands Ordinance.*—Twenty-five notices were carried over from last year, and 47 new notices were published during the year. The total area covered by the 72 notices was 2,750 acres and 31 perches. During the year 38 notices were settled, covering an area of 63 acres 1 rood and 3 perches, all of which was declared to be the property of the Crown. Nearly all the notices settled or pending are for small road reservations. The sole large claim—Welemundel—was inquired into and an agreement was made, by which the claimant is to purchase 200 acres at Rs. 15 per acre; the remainder is to be declared the property of the Crown. The necessary demarcation has not yet been made.

XIV.—EXCISE.

58. The arrack rents for the two districts are sold separately. The Chilaw rent during 1915–16 was purchased for Rs. 322,888 by Mr. A. C. W. Peris of Moratuwa, who again bought the rent for 1916–17 for a sum of Rs. 357,936. In the Puttalam District for 1915–16 Messrs. M. J. P. Guneratna, P. James Rodrigue, and Francis Isaac Fernando paid Rs. 85,212; for 1916–17 the rent was secured by Mr. Philip Cooray for the sum of Rs. 93,218.

59. The toddy rents are sold tavern by tavern, the aggregate rents in the Chilaw District being Rs. 29,510 in 1915–16 and Rs. 66,385 for 1916–17. The latter figure, though a tremendous increase on the sum paid in 1915–16, is less than the corresponding amount for 1914–15. In the Puttalam District the rents aggregated Rs. 1,970 for 1915–16 and Rs. 2,535 for 1916–17.

60. There are at present 94 arrack, 47 toddy, and 41 foreign liquor licenses in the two districts. The consumption of arrack for 1916 shows a small increase of 300 gallons over that of the previous year, but in reality the normal daily consumption is less, as in 1915 the taverns were closed during the period immediately after the riots, and the yearly July pilgrimage to St. Anna was a comparatively small affair. Foreign liquor, owing to enhanced duties and the rise in the cost of production, shows a large decrease, though the consumption has never been high even in previous years. Toddy, probably no doubt because of its cheapness, is gaining in favour, especially in the south of the Chilaw District.

61. Excise offences have been greatly reduced. The control over the circle is effective, and there is little illicit sale.

62. The members of the various Advisory Boards for 1916 are as follows:—

Puttalam-Chilaw District.

The Assistant Government Agent.
J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar.
W. R. H. Wijesinghe, Mudaliyar.
Mr. C. E. V. S. Corea.
Mr. C. E. Corea.
Mr. H. Ranasinha.

Puttalam Local Board.

The Chairman, Local Board.,
R. H. W. Abayasekera, Kachcheri Mudaliyar.
Mr. Wilfred Muttukumaru.
Rev. Father Guesnon.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

63. *Railway.*—The Chief Engineer, Railway Extensions Department, has kindly furnished me with the following information regarding the newly-opened Chilaw line and the proposed extension to Puttalam:—

The Chilaw line was completed, except for minor details, and was formally opened for traffic on May 1, 1916, by His Excellency the Governor.

In the May floods interruption was caused to traffic between Madampe and Chilaw, due to the bursting of the bund of Pambalawewa, the bank being completely washed away for some chains in length, and a 20 ft. span bridge scoured out. The line was temporarily deviated and the bridge rebuilt.

Two feeder roads, giving access to Lunuwila and Kudawewa stations, were made up and handed over to the Public Works Department.

Eight stations were provided on this line, which is 27 miles in length, namely, Kochchikade, Bolawatta, Lunuwila, Nattandiya, Kudawewa, Madampe, Kakkapalliya, and a terminal station at Chilaw. All stations are fully signalled and interlocked.

The steepest gradient is 1 to 198, and the sharpest curve 28 chains radius.

The passenger traffic has proved very large indeed and beyond expectation. The goods traffic, however, is small, but gradually improving.

The cost of the line up to October, 1916, was Rs. 4,646,587·29.

The survey and estimate of the Railway from Chilaw to Puttalam is completed. The report and estimate was sent to Government on October 4 last. The estimated cost of the lines is Rs. 5,409,625.

The length of the line from Chilaw to Puttalam Pier Station (goods station only) is 33¼ miles.

The line crosses the Deduru-oya 4 miles north of Chilaw by a bridge of five spans of 150 feet, the Sengal-oya by a bridge of two spans of 150 feet, the Ratambala-oya by a bridge of one span of 100 feet, and the Battulu-oya by a bridge of two spans of 150 feet. In addition to these, there are several smaller spans.

The stations which are situated at the following places will all be fully signalled and interlocked :—

	Miles from Chilaw. M.	C.
Bangadeniya	5	63
Battulu-oya	12	9
Mundel	17	0
Madurankuli	24	30
Palavi	29	67
Puttalam Main Station	32	57
Puttalam Pier Station	33	35

Allowance has been made in the estimate for the provision of metal depôts at the following places for the reception of Public Works Department metal (transported from Mahara) for the maintenance of roads in the district ;—Bangadeniya, Battulu-oya, Mundel, and Madurankuli.

64. *Public Works Department.*—In addition to expenditure upon maintenance and upon minor improvements to the roads, bridges, buildings, and canals in charge of the Department, the following new works were completed or in hand during the year :—

Quarters for clerks, Puttalam. (Completed.)
Improvements to Kokkawila quarry road.
Improvements to Nattandiya quarry road.
Erection of dispensary at Madampe.
Construction of new hospital at Chilaw. (Work on this has made satisfactory progress.)
Improvements to culverts on the Chilaw-Wariyapola road. (Completed.)
Improvements to Dankotuwa-Madampe road.
Improvements to Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road.

65. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was voted for preliminary expenditure on the proposed new bridge over the lake at Chilaw, but only Rs. 2,500 was spent, and I understand that owing to the enhanced price of materials further work is suspended.

66. The floods in May caused considerable damage to roads in the Chilaw District. These had to be repaired under special estimates.

XVI.—Various Ordinances.

67. *Opium.*—The total number of registered consumers and vedaralas at the end of 1916 was 1,532, with an aggregate monthly allowance of 991 ounces. These figures, as compared with those of 1915, show a decrease of 79 in the number of consumers and of 51 ounces in the amount consumed monthly.

68. *Licenses to capture and kill Elephants.*—Ten licenses for the capture of elephants were issued at the reduced rate of Rs. 50, as in some parts of Puttalam District the animals were becoming a nuisance to cultivators. Three free licenses were issued for the destruction of a rogue elephant in Pomparippu pattu.

69. *Game Licenses* numbered 25 ; and licenses to capture buffalo 10, while 2 licenses were taken out to shoot buffalo ; 396 new gun licenses issued, and 1,874 were renewed.

70. *Vehicles.*—Ten motors were licensed, while 44 persons took out driving licenses. Cart licenses outside Local Board limits numbered 3,594, and boat licenses 113.

71. *Miscellaneous Licenses* were also issued as follows :—Butchers : beef 24, mutton 12, pork 2 ; license to sell explosive 34 ; to possess petroleum 6 ; pawnbrokers 42.

72. *Dog Registration.*—7,791 dogs were registered and 450 destroyed. New by-laws making the wearing of dog collars compulsory were brought into operation.

73. *Kandyan Marriages.*—There were forty marriages during the year ; four marriages were dissolved, and seven applications for dissolution were struck off ; one application was pending at the end of the year.

XVII.—Miscellaneous.

74. *Forests.*—The forest revenue for the year was Rs. 5,991·19. Many of the requirements of the Public Works Department were supplied from the local forests, and 826 cubic yards of firewood were provided for the Chilaw Railway.

75. *Customs.*—There is a small Customs staff at the minor port of Kalpitiya, the centre of a small coastwise trade, chiefly during the north-east monsoon. The port revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 353·49.

W. E. WAIT,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam, February 28, 1917.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, PUTTALAM, FOR 1916.

THE Members of the Board during the year were :—Official : The Chairman (Assistant Government Agent), the District Engineer, and the Medical Officer. Unofficial : Messrs. W. A. Muttukumaru, W. S. Strong, and N. L. M. Rawther Marikar.

2. *Meetings.*—There were ten meetings held during the year.

3. *Elections.*—In December a meeting was held for the election of Unofficial Members for 1917-18. Messrs. S. A. M. Haniffa Marikar and N. M. Hamidoo Marikar were elected in place of Messrs. W. A. Muttukumaru and N. L. M. Rawther Marikar.

4. *Property Rates.*—The rate of assessment tax was the same as that of the previous year, and there was no increase in the assessment. A proposal was made to levy a police tax, but this has been postponed until the matter is decided by Government.

5. *Finance.*—The annexed statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Board during the year :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	7,208 15	5,565 76
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,154 0	3,397 0
Other	681 75	935 50
Licenses:—		
Liquor	567 50	707 50
Opium	2,400 0	2,400 0
Carts and boats	954 0	839 0
Other	443 0	414 30
Rents :—		
Markets	2,914 0	2,824 92
Other	1,059 0	874 18
Fines:—		
Police Magistrate, &c.	288 10	52 75
Miscellaneous:—		
Petty collection	1,189 11	166 45
Other	399 42	1,208 0
	21,258 3	19,385 36
Balance on January 1	4,170 62	4,140 98
Total	25,428 65	23,526 34

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Sinking Fund and Interest on Loans:—		
Part payment of loan and interest	2,227 50	1,485 0
Cost of Administration :—		
Establishment	2,444 0	2,454 0
Cost of audit of accounts	105 31	95 41
Office contingencies	334 37	462 19
Other	4 0	56 50
Revenue Services	933 36	855 45
Sanitation :—		
Cost of scavenging streets and latrines	5,936 95	6,952 17
Lighting:—		
Cost of lighting street lamps	1,833 28	1,268 87
Police:—		
Seizing and killing stray dogs	28 89	32 12
Public Works:—		
Maintenance	3,185 83	1,409 23
New works	4,014 18	4,689 61
Miscellaneous	240 0	954 50
	21,287 67	20,715 5
Balance on January 1	4,140 98	2,811 29
Total	25,428 65	23,526 34

6. *Public Works and Maintenance.*—The roads were gravelled and maintained in a satisfactory condition. Permanent platforms to two culverts were built. A permanent latrine was converted for the use of females, and a new latrine for males was built on the lakeshore. Considerable improvements and repairs were effected on the waterworks.

7. *Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town has been satisfactory during the year. Filling up of insanitary pits in and round the town was carried out, and a sum of Rs. 413 spent for anti-malarial work. The two latrines mentioned above were put up in the neighbourhood of the Moorish quarters with a view to reducing the number of cesspits and improving the sanitation of that locality.

8. *Water Supply.*—The present supply in dry years is barely adequate; however a sufficient supply of drinking water was available throughout this year, except for a short period during the month of October, when it began to run short.

9. *Lighting.*—There are 38 lamps in the town : 28 ordinary kerosine oil lamps and 10 petrol. Some of these were found to be unserviceable, and 10 new kerosine and 10 petrol lamps have been purchased.

10. *Drainage.*—This is another important matter requiring much attention, owing to the low-lying situation of the town. The building of side drains along main roads had to be curtailed last year, as the Government vote of Rs. 3,000 was not available. The promised contribution has, however, been voted for the financial year 1916-17, and the scheme will be continued as originally planned.

11. I annex statement of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinance and debt statement of the Board :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	5,988	—	—	5,988	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,271	—	—	2,637	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	1,936		85·24	2,196		83·27
(b) Paying double commutation	76		3·34	29		1·10
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,012	88·59		2,225	84·37
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	55		2·42	37		1·40
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	117		5·15	184		6·97
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	2		·08	7		·26
(h) Fined	—		—	1		·03
(i) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	31		1·36	32		1·21
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		205	9·02		261	9·88
7. Unaccounted for	—	54	2·37	—	151	5·72

Debt Statement.

Year in which loan was raised ..	1892 ..	1906
Original amount of loan	Rs. 7,000 ..	Rs. 20,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 2,872·33 ..	Rs. 15,692·60
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent. ..	2 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent. ..	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 201·24 ..	Rs. 400
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 183·76 ..	Rs. 700
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	1924 ..	1936

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

March 1, 1917.

W. E. WAIT,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, CHILAW, FOR *1916.*

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes:—		
Assessment tax ..	6,619 89	6,065 38
Commutation tax ..	2,781 50	2,883 0
Other	1,531 75	1,196 0
Licenses:—		
Liquor	1,830 0	1,699 50
Carts	544 0	633 0
Other	4,743 0	4,765 0
Rents:—		
Markets	1,504 30	2,342 75
Other	2,221 41	2,222 46
Fines:—		
Police Magistrate ..	221 75	370 0
Miscellaneous ..	6,857 86	2,557 38
	28,855 46	24,734 47
Balance	26,450 61	14,750 86
Total ..	55,306 7	39,485 33

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund ..	1,275 0	1,275 0
Cost of Administration:—		
Establishment ..	3,787 93	4,051 84
Office contingencies ..	287 51	252 29
Cost of audit ..	107 11	138 34
Revenue service ..	1,215 17	806 88
Sanitation	7,291 59	6,639 86
Lighting	2,240 52	2,288 73
Police	50 6	103 45
Public Works:—		
Maintenance ..	6,874 72	9,387 91
New works ..	9,951 37	1,636 85
Law expenses ..	21 0	101 50
Miscellaneous ..	7,453 23	2,056 86
	40,555 21	28,739 51
Balance	14,750 86	10,745 82
Total ..	55,306 7	39,485 33

REVENUE.

2. *Assessment Tax.*—The tax of 5 per cent. levied on the assessed annual value of tenements is Rs. 6,820·20, Rs. 320·28 in excess of 1915. Owing to the increased poverty consequent on the war the collection of tax has become more difficult, and hence the collection during the year under review has been less than during the previous year. Steps are being taken for the collection of arrears during the current year. Of the assessed annual value (Rs. 268) on all railway buildings, Rs. 120 only was paid by Government in respect of the buildings occupied.

3. *Commutation Tax.*—Increased revenue under this head is due to the increase in the population.

4. *Other Taxes.*—The decrease in revenue under this head is due to the reduction of number of motor buses plying for hire with the coming of the railway to Chilaw.

5. *Liquor Licenses.*—The refund of the stamp duty under this head was paid in 1915 for the financial year 1915–16, and hence the decrease in revenue.

6. *Carts: Licenses.*—Increase in revenue is due to the increased number of carts.

7. *Rents of Markets, &c.*—These were sold for the current year for better prices, hence the increased revenue.

8. *Fines: Police Magistrate.*—There has been an increase under this head, due to a larger number of prosecutions having been entered.

9. *Miscellaneous.*—The fall in revenue under this head is greatly owing to the refund of advances, Rs. 5,250 in 1915, as against Rs. 650 in 1916.

EXPENDITURE.

10. *Establishment.*—The increased expenditure under this head is due to the annual increments allowed to the Secretary and the Inspector.

11. *Sanitation.*—The decrease in expenditure is not due to the giving up of any necessary sanitary measures of the year previous, but to the fact of the Board having had to pay for two Dunstan scavenging carts from India, in addition to the usual expenditure, in 1915. The want of more public latrines is still felt, and steps are being taken to acquire necessary land to put up another for the use of female inhabitants of Pitipana quarters and Sea street.

12. *Lighting.*—Lighting was carried on on the same lines as during the previous year. The difference in the expenditure is hardly worth comment.

13. *Public Works Maintenance.*—All the roads were maintained in fair order. The increase under this head is mainly due to the expense incurred in purchasing a water cart at a cost of Rs. 148, in constructing an iron bridge on St. James's street at a cost of Rs. 1,314·65, in putting up fifty street plates at a cost of Rs. 100 giving the hours of scavenging of each street, and in cementing the invert of drains of Bridge street and Bazaar street at a cost of Rs. 425·30.

14. *Public Works: New Works.*—The expenditure under this head (Rs. 1,636·85) was spent in putting up a new permanent pork market at a cost of Rs. 612, in acquiring land at a cost of Rs. 937·04, to construct a new tank for the dhobies for washing clothes, and in minor expenses Rs. 87·81 connected with the latter work.

15. *Law Expenses.*—Rs. 73·25 was paid under this head to meet the cost of D. C., Chilaw, No. 4,813, and the balance Rs. 28·25 was spent on other minor matters.

16. *Miscellaneous.*—This item includes advances which were refunded when regular payments were made, allowance made to the Catholic church for the band playing once a week at the reclamation ground, and for upkeep of vagrants.

GENERAL REMARKS.

17. Owing to the tightness of the money market and the increase in the cost of practically everything, the Board has had to go slow during the year under review. Two large schemes that are hanging fire are (*a*) an improved water service for the town; (*b*) a new and improved drainage scheme.

A loan of Rs. 15,000 borrowed by the Board in 1901 will be fully paid up by May, 1917.

Biennial Local Board elections were held at the end of December, and caused a mild flutter through the town and district for two or three days. Two of the standing members, Messrs. C. E. Corea and T. M. Fernando, were re-elected, and Mr. Lazarus Fernando, son of Mr. A. J. Fernando, Notary Public, was elected in place of his father, the latter, owing to failing health, having withdrawn from the contest after very many years of useful service ungrudgingly given to the Board.

I have again repeated my very successful culture of practically all the English vegetables in my garden by the seashore, even to growing large- and full-hearted drumhead cabbages and garden peas, though the peas were not as successful as I should have wished. The cabbages, on the other hand, have been excellent, quite as good as anything grown up-country, and the same may be said of carrots, turnips, beetroot, knol-khol, lettuce, parsley, celery, Jerusalem artichokes, French beans (dwarf and climbing), vegetable marrow, and tomatoes.

18. *Public Health.*—The health of the town has been satisfactory on the whole. There has been an epidemic of measles and chickenpox. All necessary steps have been taken under the direction of the Medical Officer. The number of fever cases to all appearances has been very much less than during previous years. There were 158 births and 174 deaths, as against 147 births and 174 deaths in 1915. The total rainfall for the year was 59·35 inches, as against 45·43 inches in 1915. This has been the best rainfall in Chilaw town for a number of years past.

19. *Meetings of the Board.*—There were ten ordinary and two special meetings held during the year.

20.—A statement showing the indebtedness of the Board on December 31, 1916, is annexed :—

Year in which the loan was raised	1901
Original amount of loan	Rs. 15,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 2,403·35
Rate of sinking fund	5 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 828·75
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 446·25
Date when loan will be extinguished	May 31, 1917

21. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	5,034	—	—	5,034	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,037	—	—	2,134	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	1,752		86·008	1,782		83·505
(*b*) Paying double commutation	39		1·91	35		1·64
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,791	87·92		1,817	85·14
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work, and in jail, and Volunteers	34		1·67	31		1·45
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	87		4·27	128		5·99
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	10		·49	16		·75
(*h*) Fined	1		·094	6		·28
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·05
(*j*) Left local area	29		1·42	24		1·12
(*k*) Dead	2		·098	2		·09
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		163	8·0019		208	9·75
7. Unaccounted for	—	83	4·075	—	109	5·108

22. *Programme of New Works for 1917.*—(1) Building public latrines ; (2) new dhobies tank ; and (3) building one mile of new drains.

March 1, 1917.

W. H. B. CARBERY,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, PUTTALAM, FOR 1916.

THE Committee consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) ; the District Engineer ; and Mr. J. H. Ilangantileke, Ratemahatmaya, Demala hatpattu, as Additional Member ; and three Unofficial Members, viz., Messrs. W. A. Muttukumaru, W. R. H. Wijeyesinghe, Mudaliyar, Puttalam Pattu, and Mr. S. M. P. Vanderkoen.

2. Mr. Frank de Costa continued to be clerk to the Committee during the year.

3. One meeting was held in the year, the work of the Committee being done in the main by circulation of papers.

4. The two-thirds apportionment for 1916 on account of principal roads amounting to Rs. 3,885 was paid to the Hon. the Treasurer.

5. The state of the finances of the Committee does not permit of anything but ordinary upkeep of the roads. The work was done under the supervision of the Chief Headmen. It has been proposed by the Railway Department to take over the Kiriankali-Andigama and Kadaimotai roads as feeder roads to the proposed Chilaw-Puttalam Railway. If this is done, the Committee will be in a better position to bring the remaining roads into a satisfactory state.

6. Statement A annexed shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1915 and 1916, Statement B shows the receipts and expenditure for 1916, and Statement C shows the mileage of roadway vested in the Committee :—

A.—Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	27,208	—	—	27,208	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	7,350	—	—	7,357	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	6,546		89·06	6,450		87·67
(b) Paying double commutation	83		1·12	72		·97
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		6,629	90·19		6,522	88·65
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	260		3·53	337		4·58
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	272		3·70	294		3·99
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	3		·04	5		·06
(h) Fined	3		·04	2		·02
(i) Imprisoned ..	—		—	1		·01
(j) Left local area ..	105		1·42	134		1·82
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		575	7·82		773	10·50
7. Unaccounted for	—	78	1·06	—	62	·84

B.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			9,046	26
Commutation realized in money			9,891	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			3,885	0
Miscellaneous receipts			5,719	49
	Total ..		28,541	75
EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			7,310	81
Amount expended on minor works			11,768	45
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 120 0			
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	703 62			
(c) Commission to division officers ..	715 12			
			1,538	74
Miscellaneous charges			3,798	51
Balance on December 31, 1916			4,125	24
	Total ..		28,541	75

C.—Statement showing the Mileage of Roadway vested in the District Road Committee, Puttalam.

	Miles.
Length metalled	—
Length gravelled	17½
Natural	92½

March 1, 1917.

W. E. WAIT,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, CHILAW, FOR 1916.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) ; the District Engineer, Chilaw ; and Mr. J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar, Pitigal korale north (Official Members) ; and Messrs. S. H. Armitage, N. J. Martin, and G. Panditteseker a (Unofficial Members) representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively. In last November Mr. S. H. Armitage, the European Member, resigned, as he was to leave the Island for war service, and steps have since been taken to elect a successor.

2. Two meetings were held at Chilaw during the year.

3. The usual two-thirds apportionment for 1916 on account of principal roads amounting to Rs. 10,269·50 was paid into the Colonial Treasury in last May.

4. The Madampe-Sembukattiya road was not taken over by the Public Works Department in last October as had been arranged, and the District Road Committee had, therefore, to maintain it throughout the year as usual.

5. Statement A in the following table shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1915 and 1916, and Statement B shows the main heads of receipts and expenditure during 1916 :—

A.—Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	82,580	—	—	82,580	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour..	—	20,818	—	—	21,332	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation..	18,822		90·41	19,115		89·607
(*b*) Paying double commutation..	104		·49	184		·86
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		18,926	90·91		19,299	90·46
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	445		2·13	553		2·59
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	721		3·46	863		4·04
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	77		·36	41		·19
(*h*) Fined	15		·07	7		·03
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·04
(*j*) Left local area ..	195		·93	359		1·67
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area.. ..		1,453	6·97		1,824	8·55
7. Unaccounted for	—	439	2·01	—	209	·97

B.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1916.

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			20,547	55
Commutation realized in money			29,224	50
Toll grant on minor roads			16,156	50
Miscellaneous receipts			4,404	26
Total ..			70,332	81

EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			15,039	88
Amount expended on minor works			24,953	51
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 222	c. 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	3,700	35		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	2,135	13		
			6,057	48
Miscellaneous charges			4,676	72
Balance on December 31, 1916			19,605	22
Total ..			70,332	81

Puttalam, January 15, 1917.

W. E. WAIT,
Chairman

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1916.

Area, 4,080½ square miles; Population in 1911, 86,269.

I.—CHANGES IN OFFICIALS.

IN January Mr. H. B. Hurulle retired from the Ratemahatmayaship of Hurulu palata after long service, and was succeeded by Mr. K. B. Panabokke, the President of the Village Tribunal of the same palata; Mr. G. P. Jayawardena of the Kachcheri was appointed President of Hurulu palata. In March Mr. P. A. C. Eknelligoda, the Kachcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar, left for Kurunegala, and was succeeded by Mr. Basil Tennekoon of the Anuradhapura Courts.

II.—REVENUE.

The revenue of the calendar year was Rs. 162,849·61, Rs. 6,524·08 more than in 1915, owing to an increase in the arrack rent; the revenue would have been considerably higher but for the stoppage of land sales since September, necessary owing to the proposed introduction of a system of leasing.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY, AGRICULTURE, CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND HEALTH.

The north-east monsoon rains having failed both in 1915 and 1916, there was no paddy cultivation under about two-thirds of the village tanks; but the food supply situation was, except in some areas, saved by chenas; chenas themselves were in jeopardy owing to drought at the end of 1916, but happily rain fell from January 8, 1917, and saved much kurakkan. The gingelly crop in 1916 was generally good, though some was damaged by rain when in flower.

Kalawewa, Nachchaduwa, Sangilikanadarawa, and the Anuradhapura town tanks got sufficient water for cultivation the early part of 1916, and crops were satisfactory; under Topawewa and Minneriya, in Tamankaduwa, more water was required, and crops were poor. Kalawewa was practically empty at the end of 1916, and the situation looked serious, but after the middle of January, 1917, the tank fortunately filled; it fills rapidly when rain falls in the North Matale hills; crop prospects under Kalawewa are good at the time of writing.

Indian corn and tobacco are grown in considerable quantities on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga in Tamankaduwa; in Tamankaduwa the Tamil and Moorish population is more self-reliant and capable, and the hamlets more spacious than in Nuwarakalawiya.

In villages where crops failed the villagers managed on jungle fruit, such as palu, mi, mora, &c., and yams; and mushrooms were a good crop owing to showers of rain throughout the year; iguanas and porcupines are also consumed; monkeys are not consumed in this Province, except by some Madu pilgrims. Maize and yams, in themselves good food stuffs, are often made noxious in the cooking; fish when obtainable is an item of food in some villages.

Efforts are being made to get villagers to manure their fields, as cattle manure in all the hamlets is plentiful; even surplus straw is not used for manure, but burnt.

The Maha Iluppallama Experimental Garden is to be discontinued, as it serves no further useful purpose.

An experiment in tea is being made in the dry zone garden.

Some coffee trees are flourishing in a village of half Veddas towards the Vavuniya boundary.

There is some inquiry for small plots of land for prospecting for plumbago.

Fruit-bearing trees are too rarely to be found in hamlets, but a few villagers have taken the trouble to plant them, though drought is a difficulty; in rare cases serviceable wells have been sunk by villagers.

In hard-up areas in Tamankaduwa and Wilachchiya korale an endeavour has been made to get villagers to go to work on estates in Matale and Kurunegala Districts, where there are offers of work from planters; but there were difficulties about the women and children, and villagers have tided over a time of scarcity by getting work on the roads and by sale of cattle; in one specially sick and poor village in Tamankaduwa relief was given by paying out of the Irrigation Fine Fund for extra earthwork on the tank bund.

The Chief Headmen have been authorized to make small advances of money from Gansabhawa Funds for seed paddy—in villages lacking it—if found necessary, for repayment at crop time.

Health as connected with Food Supply.

As regards health, the Registrar-General's report shows that for the first quarter of 1916 the Province shared with Mannar and Puttalam the feature of a death-rate higher than the birth-rate; the death-rate was 43·9 per mille, against 40·5 in 1915; the second and third quarters show much improvement, and the year is regarded as a healthy one in respect of malaria, owing to failure of the north-east monsoon in 1915.

Since 1900 the death-rate has in ten years exceeded the birth-rate, the highest death-rate figure being 54·5 in 1912—a bad record ; the death-rate for the Island in 1915 was 25·2 per mille.

Infant mortality due to convulsions and malaria is high in parts, and many children, owing to ignorance and neglect, have not a chance from birth. Mr. R. W. Ievers in 1899 notes that infant mortality due to worms is a great check on the increase of population. Though the North-Central is the largest of the Provinces, there is only one hospital, at Anuradhapura, and in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the Province distances and inability to travel prevent the sick population from going to dispensaries ; thus, there is a good deal of sickness which does not appear in hospital and dispensary returns.

It is not known at present whether anchylostomiasis is widely prevalent, but special examination of villagers by the Medical Department is shortly to be made ; the strong inertia which prevails may, perhaps, be due to malaria alone.

In addition to malaria and enlarged spleen, parangi, itch, sores, and ulcers are very prevalent; from one village in Tamankaduwa a dozen parangi patients were sent to Dambulla hospital, but did not stay long enough for a cure.

The drinking water supply of the Province, with the exception of a few good springs and wells and the Yoda-ela area, is still bad, especially when in the dry months the foul residue in tanks used for bathing by man and beast is used also for human consumption.

It is common knowledge that the control of parangi in particular depends on proper food and water, in addition to medical treatment ; so that more wells and increased cultivation and medical facilities are desiderata of the future.

Good water and sanitation were the objectives in the creation of this Province in the seventies, and they are still the vital points of administration in the poorer areas, but apt to be lost sight of except on the spot.

Something can be done for the poorest by allowing more extended building plots with sufficient suitable land for gardens—for vegetables and fruit trees—on the easiest terms for future purchase without competition ; by ancient custom both " in Nuwarakalawiya and Tamankaduwa, *i.e.*, throughout the Province, sites for dwelling houses for the *bona fide* use of shareholders of a village are always granted free of payment " (Administration Report, 1895).

The well to do, of whom—thanks to tanks—there are now many, are always ready to buy available land for extension of their fields and gardens. Many hamlets are extremely crowded, and as they are often directly under tank bunds, they are mere insanitary morasses, and gardens are non-existent ; yet a country village without a garden seems a misnomer. Many such hamlets require to be moved bodily out of swamps to higher land, wide lanes provided, and the old hamlets converted into gardens.

It is of record in Mr. Ievers' Manual that leasing of land has never been attractive to people in this Province ; " nindagama " tenants are restive, and anxious to acquire lands of their own.

IV.—Health of Cattle.

This has been good, and cattle have benefited by the unusual weather, viz., showers throughout the year sufficient to keep up the pasturage. Goats thrive in this Province. There were a few cases of anthrax. The Stock Inspector is always wide awake.

V.—Pilgrimages.

Many pilgrims from all the Sinhalese Provinces have now resumed coming each month to the shrines at Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa.

VI.—Education.

A new school has been opened at Amunukola, off the Puttalam road, and a good garden started there. A permanent school building has been completed at Ratmalagahawewa. Money was voted for a permanent school building at Maradankadawala, and a new site allowing of a garden selected ; the work was delayed by inability to find a contractor ; at the time of writing a contractor has been found.

The writer has visited all the Government schools in the Province during the year. New schools are in demand in some areas, but funds are short. It is hoped soon to open Galenbindunuwewa school in Hurulu palata ; the building is complete. Bad seasons and cost of books, &c., and elephants and bears have adversely affected school attendance, and parents prefer to have the children attend to the business of chenas, fields, cattle, &c. Instruction to children in the vital necessity of raising crops is limited to a few school gardens.

VII.—Municipal and Quasi-Municipal Government.

The usual reports on the Provincial and District Road Committees are annexed ; owing to short crops, due to bad seasons, and sickness, exemption from road tax were necessarily high.

A report on the Local Board, Anuradhapura, is annexed. A midwife retained by the Board has been introduced into the town.

A considerable area of land round about the railway station has been given over to the Railway Department for extension of the workshops and dwellings of the large railway colony springing up at Anuradhapura.

Gansabhawas.—Good work has been done in the four Gansabhawas and by the Gansabhawa staff in the Kachcheri ; there was a large falling off in figures of institutions both civil and criminal, due to bad seasons. In Nuwaragam palata there is a considerable balance of fine funds available for expenditure on useful works of village improvement.

VIII.—Public Works.

The chief items are the building of a new bungalow for the District Engineer, Maradankadawala ; clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura ; track metalling Maradankadawala-Habarana road ; renewal of several bridges ; and additions and improvements to the Survey Department offices, Anuradhapura.

IX.—KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

705 Kandyan marriages were registered during the year, and 28 divorces were granted; most of the divorces are by mutual consent, a safety valve which suits the Kandyan temperament.

X.—IRRIGATION.

The usual annual earthwork and clearing has been done on village tanks; owing to water in the tanks at unusual times and the failure of crops due to want of rain, some remission of earthwork had to be granted; some villagers of villages where food was short went away for railway work in Sabaragamuwa, and some to the Iranaimadu tank under construction in the Northern Province.

Irrigation Fine Funds are being expended on improvement and repairs of masonry works of village tanks. Under the Kalawewa Yoda-ela two new regulators have been constructed; sites for anicuts down the Minneriya-oya have been examined, and will be reported on by the Irrigation Department. Channel cutting and surveys are required for development of the big works Kalawewa, Nachchaduwa, Nuwarawewa.

XI.—EXCISE.

The arrack taverns at Talawa and Mannampitiya were abolished from October, 1916, as they were found to be unnecessary. The Advisory Committees are proving themselves useful bodies. Consumption of arrack was 5·1 per cent. more than in 1915; there is no toddy in the Province. Two second class hotel bars in the town of Anuradhapura have been abolished as being unnecessary.

XII.—POLICE, CRIME, AND COURTS.

The Police Magistrate, Mr. M. Prasad, reports as follows:—"1916 has been a good year so far as crime is concerned. There was only one case of murder, in which the accused was discharged, and tried and convicted of simple hurt. There were three cases of grievous hurt, and accused were convicted in all of them. There were a few charges of rape and indecent assault, but on careful inquiries they were all found to be concocted. Like other courts, there are many false and doubtful cases of robbery. Several cases of house-breaking and theft were reported, but accused were convicted in one case only. In many such cases the accused and the stolen articles cannot be traced. Many cattle theft cases also cannot be proved. There were six cases of kidnapping, and they all ended in discharge of accused. Kidnapping seems to be a fashionable charge with some villagers who have money enough to spend on litigation. The village headmen, on the whole, do their work satisfactorily."

A revived case of murder of 1915, in which the accused had absconded and was arrested and tried in Kandy, resulted in an acquittal.

Nearly all the cattle stealing cases are due to the Moorman's taste for beef; he seizes, slaughters, and consumes buffaloes grazing in the background of Kalawewa and other big tanks; this, however, is to some extent retribution for cattle trespass on crops, the bane of the Province.

The work of the police is mostly non-criminal, and confined to the town; the work is satisfactorily done; two members of the force, viz., P. S. 440 N. Kuraishen and P. C. 1121 H. Noor, were specially promoted for a good arrest of a bully out in the country.

The Province is the freest of any from crime. Mr. (Sir John F.) Dickson in 1877 recorded:—"In the town of Anuradhapura order is maintained by one town constable; in the rest of the Province no police are required."

Altogether 24 able-bodied vagrants have now been sent to the Salvation Army House of Detention and Home for Vagrants at Mutwal, Colombo.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

At the election for the Burgher representative in the Legislative Council in February no votes were recorded at Anuradhapura.

The area for a Game Sanctuary in Tamankaduwa has been dealt with by the Land Settlement Department.

Numerous rogue elephants destroying crops and harassing villagers have been shot by Mr. T. C. Wiggin and others; a train was derailed at night by a baby elephant.

Bears have become more plentiful, as there was no water-hole shooting owing to the unusual rains in July and August; attacks by bears on villagers are rather frequent. Leopards are also too plentiful, and village cattle suffer in consequence. Deer and peafowl are plentiful; the number of mongooses to be seen about on all roads is a feature of the country; deaths from snake bite are not frequent.

The strengthening and improvement of the Ruanweliseya Dagoba has proceeded apace during the year.

An application for a lease of land near Thuparama for a charitable dispensary and Buddhist nunnery has been sanctioned by Government.

The town Friend-in-Need Society was allowed to lapse during the year on exhaustion of its funds, as the writer was advised by residents that it was unnecessary; the majority of subscribers were many months in arrears; arrears on subscription lists are a feature of Anuradhapura, where the climate is not conducive to the "do it now" principle of action.

The Queen Mary's Needlework Guild has continued to do good work, in bandages and subscriptions, for the war.

The writer was invited to join the Committee of the Disabled Ceylon Men's Fund and joined, though it has not been possible to attend meetings.

The Village Committees of Nuwaragam palata offered Rs. 1,000, out of balances, to the Government for any purposes connected with the war; the proposal was gratefully acknowledged, and the Committees were asked to keep the money for improvement of communications and village works.

The Government Agent sat on the Committee for consideration of the new Irrigation Ordinance; and gave evidence before the Land Development Committee on its visit to Anuradhapura, also assisting the Fisheries Committee, which inquired into the question of export of tank fish to Colombo.

Some boats, dugouts, are being provided for several river crossings in Tamankaduwa, where crocodiles molest travellers.

A Receiving Post Office has been opened from January 1, 1917, at Ratmalagahawewa, to be served from Kahatagasdigiliya.

The writer acknowledges the ready co-operation of the Kachcheri and outdoor staff, and the great help of the Office Assistant, Mr. M. H. Kantawala.

Rainfall of the year was as follows :—

	Inches.		Inches.
January	0·03	September	7·64
February	0·10	October	6·32
March	2·06	November	5·60
April	7·27	December	3·13
May	11·61		
June	0·59	Total ..	54·97
July	4·76		
August	5·86		

In his Manual of the Province written in 1899, Mr. Ievers has noted that " as the principal harvest is in the spring, deficient rainfall in the latter months of the year means bad harvests and distress in the following year, an isolated heavy shower giving a false impression of the rainfall." This is what happened in 1916.

Kekirawa, February 23, 1917.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE FOR 1916.

THE Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province consisted of the following members :—The writer as Chairman; Mr. A. N. Robertson from January to November, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer; and Unofficial Members : Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratna, C. A. Valoopilley, Rev. T. S. Johnson from January to May and Mr. P. A. C. Eknelligoda from January to May, when these two were succeeded by Messrs. L. P. Emerson and G. H. R. Jayemanna.

2. Three meetings of the Provincial Road Committee were held during the year.

3. There was no change in the staff.

4. Resthouses were white and colour washed, tiles shifted, and other repairs attended to. A water tank was built at the Polonnaruwa resthouse, and the wells of the Tirappane and Kahatagasdigiliya resthouses were cleaned out.

5. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1916 :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—	
(a) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee ..	13,799 70	(a) Principal roads	10,229 0
(b) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee ..	—	(b) Resthouses	3,570 70
Government grant in aid of pay of resthouse-keepers	250 0	Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	349 43
Resthouse collections :—		Pay of resthouse-keepers ..	399 0
(a) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee ..	1,336 88	Provincial Road Committee's establishment	500 0
(b) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee ..	711 75		
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—			
(a) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee ..	—		
(b) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee ..	165 50		
Miscellaneous receipts ..	33 90		
	16,297 73		15,048 13
Balance on January 1, 1916 ..	6,591 68	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	7,841 28
Total ..	22,889 41	Total ..	22,889 41

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 28, 1917.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARAKALAWIYA, FOR 1916.

THE members of this Committee are the same as those of the Provincial Road Committee, with the exception of the Provincial Engineer, whose place is filled up by the District Engineer (as Official Member).

2. The business of the Committee was done by circulating papers. One meeting was held to sanction the yearly estimates, &c.

3. Mr. T. C. Wiggin, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, reports as follows :—

(1) *Expenditure.*—The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 19,854·99, of which Rs. 10,678·81 and Rs. 9,176·18 was spent on the upkeep and improvement respectively of minor roads, Rs. 1,497·98 on resthouses, and Rs. 403·63 on District Road Committee buildings other than resthouses.

(2) *Upkeep of Roads.*—The usual maintenance of roads was carried out during the year, and the roads kept in very fair order.

(3) *Improvement of Roads.*—The following improvements were carried out during the year :—

(*a*) Anuradhapura-Arippu road : building a permanent stone culvert and forming approaches to culvert.

(*b*) Southern minor road : building a temporary wooden bridge of 16 ft. span.

(*c*) Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road : 2½ miles side drain cutting and forming road, reducing hills and raising roads in low places, blasting and removing rock, forming side drains and road, gravelling 1 mile of road for the first time, clearing jungle to a width of 15 ft. on each side of road for 2 miles, building eight permanent stone culverts, forming approaches to culverts and gravelling, and cutting and removing trees from 2 miles of road.

(*d*) Eastern minor road : building seven permanent stone culverts, forming approaches to culverts and gravelling.

(*e*) Sipukulam-Galenbindunuwewa road : 2 miles side drain cutting and forming road, reducing hills and raising road at low places, gravelling 2 miles of road for the first time, making and fixing stone mileposts, and clearing jungle to a width of 15 ft. on each side of road for 4 miles.

(*f*) Madawachchiya-Horawapotana road : building five permanent stone culverts, altering a small wooden bridge into a culvert with stone covers, forming approaches to culverts, and gravelling and re-gravelling bad sections of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 9th miles.

(4) District Road Committee buildings other than resthouse buildings were white and colour washed and other repairs attended to, and ceiling was fixed to the Head Clerk's quarters.

4. The usual comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1915 and 1916, together with receipts and expenditure for 1916, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	74,137	—	—	74,137	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	21,342	—	—	21,329	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	19,155		89·75	18,456		86·53
(*b*) Paying double commutation	140		·66	99		·46
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	27		·13	6		·03
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		19,322	90·54		18,561	87·02
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,342		6·29	1,936		9.08
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	208		·97	351		1·65
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	76		·35	41		·19
(*h*) Fined	2		·01	1		—
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	4		·02	1		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	386		1·81	438		2·06
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		2,018	9·45		2,768	12·98
7. Unaccounted for	—	2	·01	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Nuwarakalawiya, for 1916.

Revenue.	Rs.	c.	Expenditure.	Rs.	c.
Commutation realized in money ..	27,981	0	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	13,799	70
Commutation realized in labour ..	9	0	Amount expended on minor works ..	20,227	80
Government contribution in aid of minor works	10,229	0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
Miscellaneous receipts ..	1,067	86	Rs. c.		
			(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment —		
			(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 4,557 92		
			(c) Commission to division officers .. 2,608 47		
				7,166	39
			Miscellaneous charges ..	3,394	67
	39,286	86		44,588	56
Balance on January 1, 1916 ...	5,445	73	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	144	3
Total ..	44,732	59	Total ..	44,732	59

District Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 28, 1917.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TAMANKADUWA, FOR 1916.

The District Road Committee of Tamankaduwa consisted of the following members :—The writer as Chairman ; Mr. S. M. S. Rajasooriya, District Engineer, Maradankadawala, and Mr. Godwin de Livera, Revenue Officer, as Official Members ; and Messrs. T. B. Minneriya, P. L. Adriyan Appuhamy, and K. V. Varitamby as Unofficial Members.

2. The correspondence was attended to by the Revenue Officer in his capacity as Additional Chairman, and all funds were administered by him under the direction of the Chairman.

3. Business was transacted by circulation of papers amongst members.

4. The members went out of office this year, and were reappointed by the Provincial Road Committee, as the seats were not contested.

5. Poll tax collections were Rs. 2,661, and the total amount standing at the beginning of the year to credit was Rs. 2,631·06. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was voted for side drain cutting and earthwork on the Topawewa-Gallella road to a length of 4½ miles. The work was given on contract, and is progressing satisfactorily.

6. The annual expenditure of Rs. 327 for clearing the road connecting Minneriya and Alutoya was incurred.

7. The usual comparative statements of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1915 and 1916, together with receipts and expenditure for 1916, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	6,778	—	—	6,778	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	1,823	—	—	1,931	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	1,762		96·65	1,748		90·52
(b) Paying double commutation	5		·27	13		·67
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,767	96·92		1,761	91·19
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	27		1·48	113		5·85
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	—		—	39		2·01
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	29		1·59	2		·10
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	—		—	16		·82
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		56	3·07		170	8·80
7. Unaccounted for	—		—	—		—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Tamankaduwa, for 1916.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Commutation realized in money ..	2,661	0	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	337	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	337	0	Amount expended on minor works ..	327	0
Miscellaneous receipts ..	5	0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
			(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment 165 50		
			(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 361 12		
			(c) Commission to division officers .. 244 62		
			771 24		
	3,003	0		1,435	24
Balance on January 1, 1916 ..	2,631	6	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	4,198	82
Total ..	5,634	6	Total ..	5,634	6

District Road Committee's Office,
Tamankaduwa, February 28, 1917.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, ANURADHAPURA, FOR 1916.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board, Anuradhapura, for 1915 and 1916 is as follows:—

REVENUE.	1915. Amount. Rs. c.	1915. Total. Rs. c.	1916. Amount. Rs. c.	1916. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	3,985 24	..	4,283 92	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	3,556 50	..	3,367 40	
Other	734 5	..	856 52	
		8,275 79		8,507 84
Licenses :—				
Liquor	6,131 3	..	—	
Opium ..	1,600 2	..	1,600 2	
Carts	766 0	..	656 0	
Other	653 50	..	386 0	
		9,150 55		2,642 2
Rents :—				
Market ..	6,022 15	..	5,581 45	
Other	2,029 94	..	2,888 25	
		8,052 9		8,469 70
Fines	—	976 15	.. —	393 75
Miscellaneous ..	—	3,099 60	.. —	3,058 25
Total revenue ..	—	29,554 18	.. —	23,071 56
Temporary deposits ..	—	366 97	.. —	321 55
		29,921 15		23,393 11
Balance on January 1 ..	—	22,240 46	.. —	26,672 37
Total ..	—	52,161 61		50,065 48
EXPENDITURE.				
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	2,038 50	..	2,404 0	
Office contingencies ..	384 12	..	393 81	
Cost of audit ..	151 92	..	131 19	
Revenue service ..	962 25	..	850 1	
		3,536 79		3,779 1
Sanitation ..	—	9,971 73	.. —	11,370 42
Lighting ...	—	1,526 14	.. —	1,844 58
Police charges ..	—	120 98	.. —	218 29
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	3,193 45	..	5,458 60	
New construction ..	6,227 77	..	3,905 1	
Tools and stores ..	173 12	..	267 87	
		9,594 34		9,631 48
Miscellaneous ..	—	222 79	.. —	277 67
Total expenditure ..	—	24,972 77	.. —	27,121 45
Other payments :—				
Refund of deposits ..	416 47	..	265 95	
Advances ..	100 0	..	110 0	
		516 47		375 95
		25,489 24		27,497 40
Balance on December 31 ..	—	26,672 37	.. —	22,568 8
Total ..	—	52,161 61		50,065 48

2. The revenue of 1916 shows a decrease of Rs. 6,482·62 from that of the previous year, chiefly due to liquor licenses. The revenue from liquor licenses during 1915 was Rs. 6,131·03, which includes Rs. 2,310 of 1914; in 1916 it was Rs. 1,746, and of this, too, the Board was unable to get a refund from the Colonial Treasurer within the year. This will be brought to account in 1917.

3. The usual work of maintenance of roads and buildings was carried out during the year.

4. In the way of improvements the following works were undertaken and completed during the year:—

(*a*) An expanded metal bridge was constructed near the 6th mile of the Outer Circular road.
(*b*) About 1 mile of the Outer Circular road was metalled, hill reduced, and road raised in low places.
(*c*) The pavement near the drinking pokuna was levelled and metalled.
(*d*) A wooden platform was constructed at the fish market.
(*e*) The drain on the Kurunegala road was extended.
(*f*) The Ellakattu road was improved as far as the Isurumuniya-ela by clearing jungle, cutting side drains, raising, and gravelling.
(*g*) The iron bridge on the Arippu road was strengthened by building cement concrete pavement and retaining wall.

5. There were 31 cases of measles, 6 of chickenpox, and 2 of enteric fever. Some of the measles and chickenpox patients were removed with the contacts to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as the cases occurred in the thickly populated parts of the town. The patients and contacts were looked after and maintained by the Local Board. A sum of Rs. 11,370·42 was spent on sanitation.

6. There were 3 cases of anthrax and 1 of hoof disease amongst cattle in the town during the year.

7. *Lighting.*—Six new lamps were ordered and fixed at important centres during the year.

8. Three meetings were held during the year. The business was mostly done by circulating papers. The Official Members were the writer as Chairman; Mr. A. N. Robertson, Provincial Engineer, and Dr. A. Rajasingham, Provincial Surgeon, from January to November; and Mr. A. E. Mayes and Dr. G. W. van Twest from November to December. Unofficial Members were Messrs. M. M. Usanar, S. N. Sittampalam, and R. H. Harmanis Appu.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1915 and 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	5,354	—	—	5,354	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,737	—	—	2,802	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	2,321		84·80	2,153		76·84
(*b*) Paying double commutation	30		1·10	46		1·64
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,351	85·90		2,199	78·48
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	47		1·72	68		2·43
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	144		5·26	52		1·86
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake.. ..	40		1·46	51		1·82
(*h*) Fined	8		·29	2		·07
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	1		·04	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	146		5·33	427		15·24
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		386	14·10		600	21·41
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	3	·11

Local Board Office,
Anuradhapura, February 28, 1917.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1916.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Changes of Officials.—Mr. G. F. de Livera was succeeded as Assistant Commissioner of Excise by Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz on February 28. On March 13, 1916, Mr. J. A. Maybin, Office Assistant, was transferred, and succeeded by Mr. L. D. C. Hughes, who was previously attached to the Kachcheri as Cadet.

Notable Occurrences.—On May 22 His Excellency the Governor visited Badulla and inspected the public buildings of the town.

II.—REVENUE.

The total revenue collected at the Badulla Kachcheri was Rs. 463,774·51, as compared with Rs. 492,231·41 the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 28,456·90. The abolition of land sales accounts for a decrease of Rs. 62,183 under the head of "Land Sales." Arrack shows an increase of Rs. 19,443, and forest revenue an increase of Rs. 10,204.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure brought to account was Rs. 207,640, as compared with Rs. 65,080·59 for the previous year. A number of lands acquired for the railway were paid for during the year.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The principal industries are agricultural, the products being tea, rubber, rice, dry grains, coconut, and cacao. The staple food of the people is rice, or in the more remote parts of the Province dry grain without rice. The local supply of rice is entirely inadequate for the needs of the Province, a large quantity of imported rice being consumed. The area under paddy cultivation during the year is reported to have been 24,923 acres, as against 30,816 acres in 1915, and the yield estimated at 530,459 bushels, as compared with 669,316 bushels. I see no more reason, however, than in previous years to place any reliance on these figures, which I have previously explained are the result of guess work on the part of the headmen; there was, however, undoubtedly a decrease in the area of land cultivated with paddy.

Chenas to the extent of 3,567 acres 1 rood 11 perches were cultivated on permits, as compared with 3,036 acres in 1915. It was thought desirable to relax restrictions on chenaing during the continuance of the war, in order to increase the food supply of the Province.

Illicit clearings to the extent of 1,722 acres and 2 roods were detected, as against 428 acres detected in 1915. The large increase under this head is due to detections by the Chena Muhandiram.

Kurakkan and Indian corn were the chief chena crops, but beans, peas, pumpkins, chillies, and yams are also grown.

Coconuts are grown throughout the Province wherever the elevation is not too high. Jak and breadfruit are fairly abundant. English vegetables are grown to a considerable extent in the higher districts of the Province, especially in the neighbourhood of Palugama. A small quantity of tobacco is grown in Bintenna and Udukinda divisions. Tea is, of course, the most important product.

Acreage of tea and rubber opened in 1915 and 1916:—Tea, 1,054 acres; rubber, 181 acres.

Minor industries, such as pottery, brass work, brick making, mat, cane, and rattan work, are carried on to a limited extent.

The number of carts registered in 1916 were 776, as against 630 in 1915; while the figures for motor vehicles were 224, as against 193 in 1915.

Cattle Disease.—There were 28 deaths from rinderpest during the early part of the year in Udukinda and Yatikinda divisions. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease were also reported from Buttala, Yatikinda, and Udukinda divisions.

Health of People.—The public health was, on the whole, satisfactory. There were no epidemics of any serious disease, and malaria was not particularly prevalent, except at Kataragama during the festival, where a large number of pilgrims and almost all the officials supervising the festival contracted malaria.

The rainfall was, as in 1915, equally distributed throughout the year, and to this fact is probably due the satisfactory condition of health. I give the rainfall figures for the last three years. 1914 was very unhealthy, while 1915 and 1916 were healthy. It will be noticed that in 1914 there were three consecutive months' drought, while 1915 and 1916 show a pretty even rainfall :—

Month.	1914. Inches.	1915. Inches.	1916. Inches.
January	8·49	12·90	4·69
February	1·02	4·43	0·49
March	5·16	4·79	5·47
April	6·13	6·90	8·73
May	3·44	0·59	4·64
June	0·68	4·04	0·25
July	0·43	4·79	8·80
August	0·99	3·78	5·79
September	5·51	2·98	7·34
October	11·78	4·21	3·11
November	7·81	10·49	7·06
December	14·70	8·43	5·55

The number of deaths registered in the year was 7,977, as against 7,345 in 1915 and 10,114 in 1914. Births were 10,246, compared with 9,265 in 1915 and 8,694 in 1914.

The decrease in parangi which I recorded in 1915 was again noticeable this year.

V.—Pilgrimages.

The usual Buddhist pilgrimages took place at Badulla and Alutnuwara ; three constables and a sergeant preserved order at the latter place. The Roman Catholic festival at Welimada was held as usual. The annual Kataragama festival was attended by Hindus from different parts of the Island. All passed off without disturbance and without epidemic, except for the malaria already mentioned at Kataragama.

VI.—Education.

There are 35 Government schools in the Province (32 boys and 3 mixed), 24 grant-in-aid schools (4 boys, 14 mixed, and 6 girls), and 184 temple and mosque schools. Two new schools were opened during the year, one at Maliyadda in Wiyaluwa and the other at Hambegamuwa in Wellawaya ; and the construction of school buildings at Tuppitiya and Ekiriyankumbura was begun on District School Committee account, while at Buttala the villagers began a school building with funds privately subscribed. The Passara school building is being enlarged. A sum of Rs. 4,073 was spent in new buildings, repairs to existing buildings, and fencing school gardens.

VII.—Police and Crime.

During the year 268 cases were reported to court, as against 304 in 1915. Of the total of 268, 15 were pending at the end of the year, 35 were found to be false or doubtful, while of the balance 218 cases, 62 ended in convictions, 73 in acquittals, and in 79 the accused was unknown or the evidence insufficient to charge any one. Out of 8 cases of homicide, there were convictions in 3, acquittals in 2, and in 2 cases the accused were found insane, while one was pending at the end of the year. There were 40 cases of cattle theft, as against 46 last year, and 6 ended in convictions. Cattle thefts in Udukinda dropped from 25 in 1915 to 8 in 1916, owing, I think, to my threat to establish punitive police if cattle thefts continued. On the other hand, cattle thefts in Wellassa rose from 3 in 1915 to 12 in 1916. This was probably due to the fact that there was some scarcity of food in certain Moor villages, and the inhabitants from time to time join together in obtaining a square meal of beef. There were 27 stabbing cases, as against 35 in 1915.

On the whole, there has been a decrease in crime. The work of the police was satisfactory. In certain cases very good detective work was done, particularly by *P. S. 99 Silva*, while the Town Arachchi, Lunugala, has proved a very efficient rural police officer. There are a fair number of long service constables who take pride in their record, and whose work is uniformly good. I have endeavoured to get to know every police officer in the Province, partly because it interests me to do so, and partly because I think that the men respond by displaying increased efficiency. The relations between police and headmen have been invariably good.

VIII.—Local Government.

The following towns are under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance :—Haputale, Passara, Koslanda, Haldummulla, Lunugala, and Welimada. The work connected with the water supply for Passara was completed, as also was that for Koslanda. Vegetable stalls were constructed at Haputale.

Village Committees.—There are four Village Tribunal Presidents for the Province. The total number of Village Tribunal cases instituted for the year was 2,678 civil and 4,354 criminal or *quasi*-criminal. On January 1, 1916, there were 80 civil and 324 criminal cases pending. Out of these, 2,635 civil and 4,338 criminal cases were decided during the year, excluding 270 civil and 507 criminal cases amicably settled. The number of appeals to the Government Agent were 122. In 76 cases the judgments were confirmed and in 46 set aside. There were no appeals from the Government Agent's decision to the Governor in Executive Council.

The total collections of the Village Committees for the year amounted to Rs. 19,334·33, as against Rs. 26,517·71, under the heads Communal Collections, Village Tribunal Fines, Cattle Vouchers, and Miscellaneous Fines. The balance brought forward from 1915 was Rs. 2,014·05. Out of the sum of Rs. 21,348·38 thus available, Rs. 20,268·37 was spent in repairing 14 Village Tribunal court-houses, constructing 3 new Village Tribunal court-houses at Welimada, Wellawaya, and Medagama, repairing 21 ambalams, 5 dispensaries, and 2 wells, and in maintaining 392 Village Committee roads 1,364 miles in length. The expenditure on the staff of the Village Committee was :—Clerical staff, Rs. 3,606 ; peons, Rs. 1,122 ; court keepers and dispensary keepers, Rs. 1,140.

IX.—LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The total area advertised for sale or settlement at the Kachcheri was 2,575 acres 2 roods 24·84 perches. The number of land sales held was 24. The extent sold was 1,203 acres 0 roods 24·5 perches, realizing Rs. 84,947·53, at an average price of Rs. 70·40 per acre, as compared with 2,382 acres 3 roods 8·97 perches, realizing Rs. 139,978·34, at an average price of Rs. 58·17 in the year 1915. Further land sales were stopped by order of Government in August, 1916.

Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.—No lands were sold under this Minute.

New Areas of Cultivation.—Of the area of land sold, 609 acres 0 roods 37 perches was purchased by Europeans for tea cultivation and 409 acres 1 rood 9 perches by the native community. In addition to the sales at the Kachcheri, the Settlement Officer sold an extent of 266 acres 1 rood 15 perches, realizing Rs. 18,913·60.

Statement showing the settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance in the Province of Uva in 1916 :—

By whom settled.	Declared Crown. A.	R.	P.	Sold to Claimants. A.	R.	P.	Amount realized. Rs.	c.	Declared Private. A.	R.	P.	Total settled. A.	R.	P.
Settlement Officer ..	19,054	3	7·75	259	2	21	1,985	0	809	0	6	20,123	1	34·75
Government Agent ..	10	3	29	—			—		—			10	3	29

X.—IRRIGATION.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports as follows :—

Progress Report of Irrigation Works, 1915–16.

I have the honour to append hereto particulars of irrigation works executed in this Province, the cost of which was wholly defrayed from public money during the year under review.

2. As village works has been separately dealt with in my report No. 9 of 15th instant, no account is given of these in this statement.

(*a*) *Maintenance of Major Irrigation Works in Province of Uva.*—A sum of Rs. 6,493·83 was spent in ordinary upkeep of various major works.

(*b*) *Repairs to Major Irrigation Works : Gal-oya Works.*—An estimate for Rs. 1,839 was sanctioned for restoring the damaged portion of the Gal-oya left bank channel, and a sum of Rs. 1,252·79 was spent during 1915–16 ; the balance Rs. 586·21 is re-voted to be spent in 1916–17.

(*c*) *Flood Damages.*—A sum of Rs. 331·19 was spent on repairs to flood damages caused by the floods of December and April, 1916, as detailed below :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Mawela-ela	99	54
(2) Taldena-ela	231	65
Total ..	331	19

(*d*) *Construction.*—The following works were under construction in 1915–16 :—

(1) Improvements to the distribution sluices of Uma-ela. Rs. 500 was spent on improvements. The work is completed.

(2) Improvements to Badulupitiya-ela. Rs. 799·99 was spent on improvements. The work is not completed. A sum of Rs. 880 has been re-voted for the completion of the work.

I may add that new rules were published for the divisions of Wellassa and Bintenna.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Progress continued on the Muppane-Arugam Bay road.

The following works were completed :—

Dispensary at Hambegamuwa.
Assistant Conservator of Forests' Office at Haputale.
Dispensary at Kahataruppe.

XII.—OTHER ROUTINE WORK.

Arrack and Toddy.—There are 18 arrack taverns and 47 toddy taverns in the Province.

Cattle Branding.—Chemical cattle branding is carried on throughout the Province. The total number of animals branded was 9,357.

Dog Registration.—The number of dogs registered was 3,873, and the number destroyed 80.

Gun Licenses.—913 new gun licenses were issued.

Game.—Elephants are still too numerous in parts of the Province. Three licenses were issued to shoot and fourteen to capture these animals. Other game is, except in one or two localities, scarce, although spotted deer are plentiful near the Game Sanctuary. In my opinion the time has come when the snipe should be made a game bird and protected accordingly.

XIII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests reports :—

1. There are no proclaimed reserves in the division. Notices for proclaiming Haputale forest a reserve have now been sent in.

2. *Protection.*—Eight cases were taken into court by the Department and resulted as follows :—2 convictions, 1 acquittal, and 4 withdrawals. One case was pending at the end of the year.

Fifty-two cases were instituted by the Government Agent resulting as follows :—34 convictions, 13 acquittals, and 5 withdrawals.

3. *Compensation.*—The Assistant Conservator of Forests compounded 35 cases, involving 37 persons, recovering Rs. 791·38 as compensation, equivalent to Rs. 22·61 per person.

By the Government Agent 65 cases were compounded, involving 637 persons, recovering Rs. 2,248·97 as compensation, equivalent to Rs. 3·50 per person.

Illicit chenaing seems to be almost as prevalent in Uva as it was at one time in the Eastern Province.

4. *Chenas.*—Fines for illicit clearings totalled the sum of Rs. 2,248·97, involving 637 persons.

5. Re-afforestation made a start in 1916, and plantations were started at Ohiya, Haputale, and Badulla. These will be continued, as well as at Bandarawela, in 1917. Acacia melanoxylon, Acacia decurrens, Eucalyptus (red gum), jarrah, mahogany, and jak and teak are among the species being planted.

6. *Administration.*—Mr. G. D. Templer took charge of the Province from Mr. R. M. White on February 29, 1916, and remained in charge throughout the year. There were complete changes in the range staff, and an additional ranger has been sanctioned for 1917.

XIV.—CONCLUSION.

Although it is impossible to visit every village in the Province annually, I have endeavoured to contrive my circuits so as to be in touch with all parts of the Province. A visit of the Government Agent to a remote village, if it does nothing else, at least impels the villagers to clear and repair the road leading to the place visited. And I think the friendly feeling on the part of most villagers towards a Government Agent whom they know personally is a help to one's dealings with them. Among villages that I have visited are :—

Hambegamuwa.—The survey of the additional 100 acres of land that I hope to see opened under this tank has been completed, and on receipt of the plans the matter will, I hope, go forward. The school opened here in 1916 has made a good start, and the field owners are keen on it. Some masonry distribution sluices have been paid for by the field owners and constructed in the ela.

Okkampitiya.—I have sold and settled various lots here, and every acre sold or settled helps towards the gradual success of this irrigation scheme.

Uma-ela.—The condition of this ela is being steadily improved since it was taken over two years ago by the Irrigation Department.

Horabokka.—After persistent harrying of the villagers, headmen, and temple authorities, some of this tract of fields was cultivated, although not nearly the whole. I hope to continue my efforts to get the whole tract cultivated.

Etimola.—The villagers asked me to press for the restoration of a fine tank here ; but while there is paddy land available and not taken up at Horabokka, Buttala, and other places in the division, I do not feel justified in doing so.

The great need of the Province continues to be wells. In time of drought many villagers have nothing to drink but a liquid of the colour and consistency of pea soup and of a pungent and horrible odour.

Badulla Kachcheri,
March 5, 1917.

F. BARTLETT,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF BADULLA FOR 1916.

THE revenue for 1916 amounted to Rs. 28,025·39, being an increase of Rs. 1,578·24 over that of the previous year. The increase was derived mainly from conservancy fees.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	5,239 72	5,707 98
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	3,490 0	3,802 0
Water-rates ..	3,115 80	2,978 76
Other rates ..	1,466 25	1,805 50
Licenses :—		
Opium (compensation from Government) ..	1,274 73	1,274 73
Liquor ..	3,299 50	3,178 0
Carts ..	674 0	801 0
Other licenses ..	1,978 92	2,227 89
Rents :—		
Market rent ..	593 0	626 50
Other ..	1,335 5	1,129 10
Fines	969 50	881 31
Sundries :—		
Miscellaneous ..	1,743 25	3,612 62
Balance on January 1 ..	1,267 43	2,917 53
Total ..	26,447 15	30,942 92

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	2,841 62	2,841 62
Cost of administration :—		
(*a*) Establishment ..	3,364 12	3,282 82
(*b*) Office contingencies	303 10	336 64
(*c*) Cost of audit ..	124 52	146 27
(*d*) Revenue services ..	952 80	736 8
Sanitation ..	7,211 12	3,499 4
Conservancy scheme ..	—	2,373 64
Mosquito brigade ..	—	823 29
Street lighting ..	1,463 6	1,582 43
Police charges ..	33 75	97 65
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	4,568 6	5,179 65
New construction ..	1,289 99	6,863 95
Petty expenses ..	1,377 48	1,279 3
Balance on December 31	2,917 53	1,900 81
Total ..	26,447 15	30,942 92

The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily carried out by the contractor.

The latrine conservancy of the town was carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of the Local Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 2,373·64.

Street Lighting.—The lamps were repaired and maintained in fair order.

Bakeries were inspected and kept in fair order.

The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and destroyed within the Local Board town of Badulla :—

	Registered.	Destroyed.
1915	168 ..	34
1916	155 ..	61

The cemetery was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 300.

Weights and measures were periodically inspected and stamped.

Roads, drains, and culverts were kept in fair order at a cost of Rs. 2,146·34.

The water supply was insufficient. The main was examined during the year, with a view to improving the supply.

Public health was satisfactory. 288 births and 351 deaths were registered, as against 223 births and 328 deaths the previous year.

Deviation of Badulla-oya.—Rs. 4,339·66 was spent during this year. The work is progressing, but much remains to be done.

Buildings.—A six-seated public latrine was erected at a cost of Rs. 640·29 below the Provincial Engineer's Office, in place of the latrine washed away by the 1913 floods.

Two stalls for meat and vegetables were erected at Mayilagastenna at a cost of Rs. 1,830.

The Official Members were Messrs. F. Bartlett, Government Agent; A. de C. Carson, Provincial Engineer; and Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, Provincial Surgeon. The Unofficial Members were Messrs. D. H. Kotalawela, A. I. Jainu Deen, and P. Packir Saibo.

Three meetings of the Board were held during the year.

A comparative statement showing the works of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

Return under the Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	6,488	—	—	6,488	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	1,964	—	—	2,053	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	1,667		84·87	1,832		89·23
(*b*) Paying double commutation	37		1·88	32		1·55
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	7		·35	6		·29
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,711	87·11		1,870	91·8
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	103		5·24	65		3·16
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	54		—	44		2·14
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake.. ..	—		—	2·74		—
(*h*) Fined	—		—	2		·09
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	2		·09
(*j*) Left local area ..	91		4·63	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		253	12·88		113	5·5
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	70	3·4

The local debt is Rs. 31,277·52, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1890	8,480						
1894	15,200						
1895	4,000			3½ per cent.			
1897	2,500	31,277 52	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	1,170 52	1,671 10	1942
1911	15,000			4 per cent.			
1913	5,000						

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1916 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

The following statement shows the rainfall during the several months of the year :—

Month.	Inches.	Days.	Month.	Inches.	Days.
January ..	4·69 ..	18	July ..	8·80 ..	18
February ..	0·49 ..	5	August ..	5·78 ..	10
March ..	5·47 ..	15	September ..	7·34 ..	9
April ..	8·73 ..	17	October ..	3·11 ..	16
May ..	4·64 ..	24	November ..	7·06 ..	19
June ..	0·25 ..	5	December ..	5·55 ..	23

March 5, 1917.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF BANDARAWELA FOR 1916.

THE revenue for 1916 amounted to Rs. 24,334·59, being an increase of Rs. 3,344·05 over that of the previous year. The increase was derived from sale of water meters and conservancy fees.

The statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	4,009 86	4,079 52
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	1,506 0	1,558 0
Water-rate ..	6,308 38	6,417 78
Other rates ..	2,326 0	2,294 0
Licenses :—		
Opium (compensation from Government) ..	660 50	660 50
Liquor ..	1,775 0	2,400 0
Carts ..	212 0	144 0
Other licenses ..	999 85	1,074 95
Rents :—		
Market rent ..	1,834 50	1,996 0
Fines ..	383 75	208 51
Sundries :—		
Amount realized by sale of water meter ..	—	2,422 50
Miscellaneous ..	974 70	1,078 83
Balance on January 1 ..	6,522 66	9,594 82
Total ..	27,513 20	33,929 41

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	4,111 52	3,311 16
Cost of administration :—		
(*a*) Establishment ..	2,206 78	2,280 0
(*b*) Office contingencies	289 67	322 92
(*c*) Cost of andit ..	104 18	117 95
(*d*) Revenue services ..	564 27	588 65
Sanitation ..	2,282 28	1,956 90
Conservancy scheme ..	1,088 11	1,288 56
Mosquito brigade ..	110 25	125 37
Street lighting ..	566 93	669 7
Police charges ..	40 0	33 50
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	1,491 69	2,406 54
New construction ..	2,012 24	7,006 38
Petty expenses ..	3,050 46	6,942 35
Balance on December 31	9,594 82	6,880 6
Total ..	27,513 20	33,929 41

Scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town were carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of the Local Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 1,864·56.

Sanitary Precaution.—A sum of Rs. 1,249·03 was spent in this connection.

Bakeries.—All bakeries in the town were periodically inspected and found to be in fair order.

Lighting.—All street lamps were repaired and maintained in good order. The lighting was done by the Board at a cost of Rs. 669·07.

Dogs.—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and destroyed in the Local Board of Bandarawela :—Registered, 36 ; destroyed, 40 ; redeemed, nil.

Cemetery.—No improvement has yet been effected to the cemetery, as the Board has no funds at present to improve it.

Weights and Measures.—Weights and measures in the town were tested and stamped.

The water supply on the whole was satisfactorily maintained during the year. The standpipes were repaired and painted at a cost of Rs. 397·01.

Roads, &c.—The roads, drains, and culverts in the town were kept in a state of repair at a cost of Rs. 1,356·75. A sum of Rs. 515·22 was spent for extending cement drains.

Esplanades.—A sum of Rs. 113·75 was spent in this connection.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory.

Buildings.—Quarters for the Local Board Inspector were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,527·60. A sum of Rs. 687·31 was spent for erecting a public latrine.

Constitution of the Board.—The Official Members were Mr. F. Bartlett, Government Agent ; Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, Provincial Surgeon ; and Mr. F. G. Stevens, District Engineer, Diyatalawa. The Unofficial Members were Dr. P. M. Muttukumaru and Messrs. M. J. Peeris and M. W. Tocke.

A comparative statement showing the work of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the year 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

Return under the Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	1,478	—	—	1,478	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	864	—	—	923	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	749		86·68	779		84·39
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	2		·23	—		—
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation	—	751	86·92	—	779	84·39
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	3		·34	6		65
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	32		3·7	26		2·81
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	1		·11	11		1·19
(*h*) Fined	2		·23	4		·43
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	—		—	9		·97
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		38	4·39		56	6·06
7. Unaccounted for	—	75	8·68	—	88	9·53

The local debt is Rs. 50,206·39, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

Year in which Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1906 } 1908	49,918 0	50,206 39	2 per cent.	3½ per cent. 4½ per cent.	1,182 24	2,128 92	1943
1908 ..	4,007 20						
1913 ..	6,000 0						

March 5, 1917.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1916.

I.—PROCEDURE.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the results of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	216,692	—	—	216,692	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	32,756	—	—	32,966	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	28,139		85·90	28,269		85·75
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	131		·39	103		·31
(*c*) Labouring six days	26		·07	31		·09
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		28,296	86·36		28,403	86·15
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,994		6·08	2,156		6·53
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere.. ..	1,802		5·50	1,798		5·45
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	24		·07	32		·09
(*h*) Fined	1		·003	4		·01
(*i*) Imprisoned	3		·009	2		·006
(*j*) Left local area	636		1·94	571		1·73
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,460	13·61		4,563	13·84
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appended is a comparative statement for the last ten years showing the percentage of the commutation recovered at single rate :—

Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.
1907 ..	87·10	1912 ..	84·54
1908 ..	87·85	1913 ..	83·14
1909 ..	88·28	1914 ..	86·44
1910 ..	87·77	1915 ..	85·90
1911 ..	89·40	1916 ..	85·75

The amount collected in money as commutation and value of labour done shows an increase of Rs. 381·27 compared with the year 1915. A comparative statement for ten years, inclusive of the year under review, is appended :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1907	45,045 0 ..	64 50 ..	45,109 50
1908	45,690 94 ..	90 0 ..	45,780 94
1909	45,557 85 ..	108 0 ..	45,665 85
1910	46,206 66 ..	111 0 ..	46,317 66
1911	47,538 18 ..	145 50 ..	47,683 68
1912	46,321 70 ..	85 50 ..	46,407 20
1913	46,117 76 ..	58 50 ..	46,176 26
1914	46,053 0 ..	49 50 ..	46,102 50
1915	45,988 16 ..	39 0 ..	46,027 16
1916	46,361 93 ..	46 50 ..	46,408 43

II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized and expended is shown in the following statement :—

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.
Road tax collections, Upper Uva ..	28,145 12	Principal roads	15,537 81
Road tax collections, Lower Uva ..	18,216 81	Minor roads	21,581 49
Labour	46 50	Labour	46 50
Resthouse collections	5,540 33	Upkeep of resthouses	3,319 53
Government grant in aid of minor works	750 0	Salaries of Provincial Road Committee establishment	2,403 96
Security of resthouse-keepers ..	322 50	Salary of Superintendent of Minor Roads ..	1,960 0
Branch road assessments ..	27,625 78	Commuted allowance of Superintendent of Minor Roads	750 0
Miscellaneous receipts	3,912 51	Salary of messenger to Superintendent of Minor Roads	180 0
Previous year's balance	12,020 15	Salary of resthouse-keepers ..	4,104 55
		Commission to division officers ..	4,764 64
		Office contingencies, transport, &c. ..	854 11
		Equipment of resthouses ..	1,252 94
		Purchase of tools and stores ..	3,229 76
		Fees for auditing accounts of Provincial Road Committee	130 0
		Pensions	256 56
		Outstanding claims of 1915 ..	2,283 81
		Security, resthouse-keepers ..	322 50
		Refund of security money of resthouse-keepers	302 75
		Payment to Treasurer on account of branch roads	28,446 5
		Miscellaneous payments ..	424 94
			92,151 90
		Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	4,427 80
Total ..	96,579 70	Total ..	96,579 70

The amount apportioned as two-thirds commutation towards principal roads for 1916 is Rs. 12,178·50. The amount Rs. 15,537·81 shown in the above statement on account of principal roads includes Rs. 3,359·31, being arrears of payment for 1913.

Important Works.—Reconstruction of two wing walls and a toe wall to abutments of Erabedda bridge.

Reconstruction of two wing walls to Bogahakumbura bridge.

Construction of a retaining wall and stream deviation at Ratkaruwa bridge.

Road deviation on the 1st mile at Niliyellakandura.

Road deviation and construction of a causeway at Boralanda-oya.

Road deviation close to Dunuwangiya bridge.

Completion of the reconstruction of the circuit bungalow at Dambagalla.

The resthouse at Naulla was closed, and the building was sold by public auction.

Constitution of Committee.—At the close of the year 1916, the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following members :—The Government Agent, Uva, the Provincial Engineer, Messrs. R. Gatehouse, J. J. Robinson, and A. Fellows-Gordon.

Staff.—At the close of the year the staff composed of the following :—Mr. O. H. Ameresekere, Head Clerk ; Mr. J. W. Gunasekera, Second Clerk ; Mr. A. C. Wijeykoon, Third Clerk.

Mr. H. B. Katugaha, who was the Head Clerk up to May, 1916, was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Yatikinda. He was succeeded by Mr. O. H. Ameresekere.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

March 5, 1917.

SABARAGAMUWA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1916.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THIS report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1916, and deals mainly with the administration of the Ratnapura District. The Kegalla District is separately reviewed by the Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla.

2. Few changes among public officers took place during the year. Mr. A. N. Strong was succeeded in December by Mr. W. A. Weerakoon as Office Assistant. Mr. L. L. Hunter, who was extra Office Assistant and Additional Police Magistrate, was transferred in September. No successor was appointed, and the work of administration has been a heavy strain both in the Kachcheri and Court since his removal.

3. The year has been uneventful. The outstanding event was the drought in the early part of the year, followed by an epidemic of malarial fever in some parts of the district. The Supreme Court held a sessions at Ratnapura in November. The railway to Dela was opened for goods traffic on April 3.

4. By the death of Mr. S. D. Mahawalatenne the district has lost during the year a chief headman of exceptional culture and kindliness, who is regretted by every one who knew him.

5. The war has made little difference to the even course of events in the district. The financial stringency at the end of the year has seemed to make little difference, and the rubber, tea, and plumbago-mining industries, on which the district mainly depends, have so far not suffered at all. There has been a boom in plumbago, and rubber has done well, and tea, though crops have been short owing to the drought in the early months of the year, has yielded satisfactory profits.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The revenue collected from the Ratnapura District during the financial year ended September 30, 1916, was Rs. 656,628·43, against Rs. 591,304·35, an increase of Rs. 65,324·08. Rs. 35,629·92 of this increase was due to arrears of the arrack rent of the previous financial year being credited in 1915–1916. Other items of revenue which showed a large increase were :—

	1914–15. Rs. c.	1915–16. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.
Stamps	32,269 69	41,666 63	9,396 94
Medical Aid Recoveries ..	16,003 10	19,435 80	3,432 70
Rent of Lands ..	2,302 57	8,453 87	6,151 30
Forest Revenue ..	13,182 67	18,930 26	5,747 59

7. The increase in stamps was due to the general prosperity of the district. The increase in rent of lands was due to the demand for Crown land for gemming and plumbago mining, and in forest revenue to the demand for timber for use in the mines.

8. The increase in medical aid was due partly to the larger number of estate coolies in the district, and partly to the estates having to pay now for coolies remaining in hospital up to sixty days, instead of thirty as before.

9. The only decrease in revenue of any importance was in land sales, which realized Rs. 17,602·36 in 1915–16, against Rs. 18,426·19 in 1914–15, a decrease of Rs. 823·83. This decrease was due to the stoppage of land sales, the demand for land being as keen as ever, as shown by the substantial increase in the rent of Crown lands.

10. The expenditure for the Ratnapura District was Rs. 52,943·61, an increase of Rs. 1,714·99, of which Rs. 1,628·41 was due to increased expenditure in pensions.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

11. The staple food of the inhabitants is rice, both imported and home grown, supplemented by other cereals, such as amu, meneri, and kurakkan, also by jak, breadfruit, and various kinds of yams.

12. The supply of home-grown rice is almost everywhere insufficient, particularly in the neighbourhood of estates, where villagers have parted with their lands to estates, or shown preference to work on estates on account of the higher rates of wages. The effects of this are becoming serious, and the district is becoming more and more dependent upon imported rice.

13. The price of all kinds of food stuffs has risen since the outbreak of the war, but the boom in the plumbago market and the steady extension of the cultivation of rubber and tea enabled the villagers to obtain general employment and earn high rates of wages.

14. There has been no real distress in the district, although the drought in the early part of the year seriously affected the chena crops in the dry zone of the district.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

15. The general health of the district was not very satisfactory. Fever broke out early in March, and prevailed in an epidemic form till the end of August. The epidemic was due entirely to climatic causes, a very severe drought being followed by heavy and constant rain for three or four months. Quinine was freely distributed, and itinerating dispensers sent out. Measles, chickenpox, and dysentery also broke out, but not in an epidemic form. There were no cases of cholera, smallpox, or plague.

16. The district is fairly well supplied with hospitals and dispensaries. The new hospital at Kahawatta was approaching completion at the end of the year, and the dispensary at Potupitiya, which was begun in 1914, was at length completed, the reason for the delay being the difficulty of procuring labour in, and transporting materials to, that inaccessible part of the district.

17. Permanent dispensaries are needed at Kalatuwawa, Galagama, Niwitigala, Kuruwita, Ayagama, Mullendiyawala, and Kaltota.

18. Parangi is still prevalent in the interior of Atakalan and Kolonna korales, and it is hoped that the salvarsan treatment (the good effects of which have now been established beyond doubt) will be resumed as soon as supplies of that drug are again obtainable.

V.—INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

19. The industries of the district are principally agricultural. Rubber, tea, paddy, kurakkan, and other dry grains, coconuts, and arecanuts are the chief products cultivated.

Tea and Rubber.—About 1,500 acres of land have been opened up in rubber during 1916, and the acreage under rubber now exceeds the acreage under tea.

Paddy Cultivation.—There has been no change in the methods or extent of paddy cultivation during the year. Crops were more satisfactory, and less affected by the drought in the early part of the year than was expected. In Kuruwiti korale the epidemic of malaria after the drought was very bad. Some fields were left uncultivated for the yala harvest through sickness among the cultivators.

20. I doubt whether many paddy fields are left uncultivated by the ordinary villager owing to the superior attractions of estate work. One Ratemahatmaya reports: "Before the tea and rubber estates were opened up the *goiya* (peasant) used to go to his field with much alacrity, and working on estates, roads, &c., was then considered by him degrading; but at present he, with his sons and daughters and wife, goes to a tea or rubber estate with great pleasure to return home in the evening with a poor pittance, which is barely sufficient to keep their body and soul together." Against this other Ratemahatmayas report: "The villagers now seem to make better efforts in the cultivation of their lands. The villagers, whose regular pursuits have been cultivation, do not give it up for estate labour. Estates have not in any way affected the people. No high wages would detain a villager a single day on the estate, if he is wanted in the field or chena."

21. The ordinary villager owning and cultivating his own fields does not, I believe, often leave them uncultivated. But the large landowner who has to give his fields out to cultivate finds the competition for labour is altering his position. The cultivator who was accustomed to receive advances during the cultivation season and to have little left to receive out of his share of the crop when harvested is not content with this system, and prefers work on estates, where he receives good wages, and has them paid regularly.

22. *Chena Cultivation.*—In the wet zone of the district chena cultivation is gradually dying out. The high land giving good crops is too valuable to be cultivated only at intervals of several years, and is being rapidly planted up, generally in rubber. In the dry zone the population still depends on chena cultivation for a large proportion of their food supply, and the partial failure of the chena crops owing to the drought was a serious loss.

23. *Coconuts and Arecanuts.*—Coconuts are grown in almost every village garden, but, except in Atakalan korale, in the neighbourhood of Madampe and Godakewela, there are no coconut estates. Arecanuts are common, but the prices realized for them are very low, and the cost of transport stops any extensive trade in them.

24. *Manufactures.*—There is no increase in manufactures. Pottery and bricks and tiles are made for local use, and also a very small amount of silver and brassware.

25. *Gemming.*—The gemming industry, which the outbreak of war had brought to a standstill, revived during the latter half of 1916. The whole industry is a highly speculative gamble, and the exact returns are difficult to find out. The Ratemahatmayas of Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales both report there was a large demand in the latter half of the year for *dalam* (rough inferior gems), but the Ratemahatmaya of Kuruwiti korale reports that little of it was found, though valuing the output of gems in his korale at Rs. 7,500. The number of gemming licenses issued was 97, against 1912 193, 1913 204, 1914 161 (151 January to August, 10 August to December), and 1915 24.

26. *Plumbago Mining.*—In addition to the revival of the gemming industry, there was a boom in plumbago mining. Very high prices made prospecting for new veins universal throughout the district. The number of mines registered in the district since 1912 is as follows:—

Korale.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Kuruwiti Korale ..	22	45	25	85	219
Nawadun Korale ..	3	7	1	48	28
Kukul Korale ..	14	39	11	70	182
Atakalan Korale ..	2	1	4	23	59
Kolonna Korale ..	15	28	13	26	143
Meda Korale ..	—	—	—	2	3
Kadawata Korale ..	1	—	—	4	10
Total ..	57	120	54	258	644

27. Very high wages are paid in the plumbago pits to attract labour, largely Sinhalese labour from the low-country, and a large part of the prosperity of the district during the year has been due to this boom in plumbago. The value of the plumbago extracted is difficult to estimate, but from Dumbara village, the largest centre of plumbago mining, the value of the plumbago extracted in 1916 is estimated at Rs. 900,000.

VI.—RAINFALL.

28. There was a severe drought throughout the district in January and February; but during the rest of the year there was plenty of rain, except in December, which was unusually dry. The following table shows the variations of rainfall in different parts of the district :—

Year.	Ratnapura.	Pelmadulla.	Mahawalatenna.	Maduwanwela.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1912	149	131	72	79
1913	159	138	85	59
1914	128	116	86	73
1915	188	138	101	51
1916	165	128	64	59

29. In the town of Ratnapura there were 231 wet days during the year. In June the Kalu-ganga overflowed its banks, and the road by the Post Office was a foot under water. The flood subsided in a day, and not much damage was caused.

VII.—PILGRIMAGES.

30. The main centre of religious interest is Adam's Peak. The pilgrimage season lasts from February to May, during which time many thousands of worshippers make the ascent. The sanitary arrangements in 1916 were, as usual, in charge of an Inspector with a staff of scavenging coolies, and an apothecary at Heramitipana, where the two routes to the Peak meet, from the south by Gilimale and from the south-west by Kuruwita and Eratne. No case of infectious disease was reported.

31. The Esala Perahera at Maha Saman Dewale, near Ratnapura, was held in August. A large number of people were present, and the perahera was a very successful one. An innovation in the district was a service of motor conveyances plying for hire between Ratnapura town and the temple at 25 cents per passenger.

32. The Muhammadan shrine of Kuragala, in a remote part of Meda korale, was visited by several pilgrims during the year, but there is no special season for worship there.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

33. The Rural Schools Ordinance is in operation throughout the district, except in Ratnapura town, which is under the Town Schools Ordinance. The number of schools is as follows :—

Government boys' schools	56
Government girls' schols	12
Mixed schools	3
Mission schools	7
Estate schools	14

A new Government school was opened during the year at Puwakgahawadiya, and the Ellawala girls' school rebuilt.

34. The school attendance during the year was satisfactory. The Koralas have done very good work in supervising the attendance, and the villager is now, as a rule, alive to the importance of having his boys taught to read and write. Female education is backward, but public opinion is progressing, and a sign of this is found in the considerable number of girls attending boys' schools, as the better class villagers send their young girls to the boys' schools, especially where the teacher of the school is married. It is still noteworthy, however, that while a whole village will join in an application for a new boys' school, such an application for a new girls' school is unknown.

35. The majority of the Ratemahatmayas favour the alteration of the compulsory school-going age from seven years to fourteen or fifteen instead of the present six to twelve, but the extra two or three years' attendance seems still too much in advance of the general village feeling. There is no difficulty about the three-mile limit for compulsory attendance, as exemptions are freely given to younger children, and where the path is difficult.

36. The District School Committee consisted of the Government Agent (Chairman), the Director of Education, the Rev. Father P. Wallyn, S.J., and Messrs. D. E. Jayatilleke and H. A. Gunasekera (Ratemahatmaya of Nawadun korale).

37. There were 2,980 prosecutions in 1916 against parents or guardians for irregular school attendance of children, resulting in 1,057 convictions, against 3,350 prosecutions in 1915 with 1,218 convictions and 3,531 prosecutions in 1914 with 1,487 convictions. The decrease is due to more regular attendance.

38. An amendment of the law was found necessary. According to the Rural Schools Ordinance, a child could be compelled to attend a school only in the school division to which the village belonged. Hence a child living just outside Balangoda town (a separate school division under the Rural Schools Ordinance) could not be compelled to attend school within the town, or where a school was on the border of two korales, a boy from the korale outside the actual korale in which the school was situated was similarly exempt, if there was no other school within the three-mile limit.

39. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the District School Committee for the years 1915 and 1916 is appended. This does not, however, show the actual cost of the schools, as the Village Committees spend considerable sums on them, apart from these contributions to the District School Committee Funds :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward	4,295 86	7,831 57
Government grant	4,572 0	4,580 50
Fines in school cases	1,563 45	1,683 15
Village Committee contributions	5,637 41	1,710 50
Miscellaneous	10 40	108 70
Total ..	16,079 12	15,914 42

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Salary of clerk	360 0	390 0
Repairs to buildings	3,532 22	4,146 94
Making and repairing fences, &c.	568 49	1,093 56
Erection of new buildings	3,395 88	971 4
Furniture and school apparatus	—	101 50
Miscellaneous	390 96	245 51
Balance	7,831 57	8,965 87
Total ..	16,079 12	15,914 42

IX.—CRIME.

40. The Police Magistrate, Ratnapura, Mr. E. T. Hughes, reports :—

1. The following statement shows the nature and extent of chief crimes reported within the division of Ratnapura Police Court in 1916 :—

Arson	15	Robbery	42
Burglary	87	Theft over Rs. 20	116
Cattle theft	20		
Grievous hurt	38	Total ..	377
Hurt with knife	47		
Murder	12		

2. I append a similar statement for the year 1915 :—

Arson	15	Robbery	38
Burglary	96	Theft over Rs. 20	99
Cattle theft	41		
Grievous hurt	23	Total ..	373
Murder	15		
Hurt with knife	46		

3. In the year under review there were 395 cases of serious crime reported, against 391 cases in 1915. The true cases were 251, against 302 in the previous year.

4. There were 11 murders in 1916; in 1915 the number was 15. In 1916 there were no cases of attempted murder. There was an increase in the number of grievous hurt cases reported (38, against 23) and in the cases of hurt with knife (47, against 46). But of the grievous hurt cases only 32 and of knife cases only 34 were found to be true. Fewer cases of burglary (87, against 96) and cattle theft (20, against 41) were reported. 11 burglary cases and 9 cattle theft cases were found to be false.

5. The work done by the police was creditable, and they co-operated well with the headmen. The work of the Court Sergeant, H. Abeywardena, was increased by the establishment of two new police stations and by the undertaking of the prosecution in cases of serious crime reported by the headmen. This officer was of great assistance to the court; he is efficient and reliable.

6. Inevitably a considerable part of the Magistrate's time is spent in dealing with cases under the Labour Ordinance. Institutions during the year numbered 652, compared with 701 in 1915. There were 142 convictions and 230 acquittals (including cases in which the labourers were discharged on undertaking to return to work); in the other 280 cases, it was not practicable to secure the attendance of the offender. Cases of serious offences against estate discipline were rare, and, on the whole, the labour force was quiet and contented.

41. The figures of grave crime for the whole district, including cases tried by the Avissawella Police Court, are :—

	1915.	1916.
Number of offences	391	392
True cases	267	219
Convictions	79	100

(Riot cases of 1915 are excluded.)

The large increase in convictions and the decrease in the number of true cases are very gratifying, and show that the investigation of crime is improving. The Assistant Superintendent of Police reports :—"The decrease in crime in the korales is in a great measure due to the major and minor headmen taking more interest in their work, and becoming more energetic in proceeding promptly to the scene of a crime and investigating it more thoroughly than they did. The major and minor headmen have done good work during the year, and are to be congratulated on the reduction of crime. Co-operation between the police and headmen was cordial on the whole."

X.—POLICE.

42. The sanctioned strength of the police in the district for 1916 was 1 Assistant Superintendent, 3 Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors, 3 Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 9 sergeants, and 51 constables. The actual strength on December 31, 1916, was 1 Assistant Superintendent, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 11 sergeants, and 60 constables.

43. The police stations at the beginning of the year were Ratnapura, Rakwana, and Balangoda, but during the year an innovation of much importance was made. The existing police stations were gravets police stations, principally concerned with keeping order in the towns in which they were situated. Two new district police stations were opened, one at Ratnapura on June 1, 1916, and one at Kendangamuwa on September 11, 1916. These new stations have been established for the purpose of dealing with serious crime in the Arachchis' divisions round them. When a serious offence occurs, the Arachchi has to send a special messenger to the police station, and the Inspector or senior officer available at the station goes at once to the scene, and with the Arachchi, investigates the offence, thus securing the co-operation of the trained police officer with the local headman acquainted with the people concerned. The system is working well, as shown in the increase of convictions secured. The work thrown on the police stations is, however, proving very heavy, and the strength of the Kendangamuwa police station should be increased.

44. The supervision of the crime work of the headmen forms a considerable portion of the Government Agent's work, especially on circuits, when the action taken by each headmen in each case of serious crime is scrutinized, and any delay or lack of energy is brought to light.

XI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

45. *Local Boards.*—The only town in the district under the Local Boards Ordinance is Ratnapura. A separate report on its working forms an Appendix to this report.

46. *Sanitary Boards.*—The following small towns are now being worked under the Small Towns Ordinance. A separate report on the work done by the Sanitary Board forms an Appendix to this report :—Balangoda, Rakwana, Kuruwita, Kendangamuwa, Welandura, Pelmadulla, Dela, and Kahawatta.

XII.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

47. *Village Committees.*—The term of office of the sitting Committeemen expires in 1917, when fresh elections will have to be held.

Besides the maintenance of village roads, which is done by labour called out under the Village Communities Ordinance, the Village Committees undertake many other works of a more important nature.

The following works were carried out during 1916 :—

Work.	Cost. Rs. c.
Repairs to Village Tribunal Court at Kuruwita	177 14
Approach road to Village Tribunal Court at Marapona ..	80 22
Repairs to witness sheds and Village Tribunal Court at Pelmadulla ..	225 0
Four canoes for the Tuntota and Maskeli-ganga ferries ..	72 0
Bridge over Atakalan-ela	92 0
Repairs to Government well at Kolonna	98 0
Edanda over Denawak-ganga	179 50
Edanda over Denawak-ganga	215 25
Repairs to Government well at Pelmadulla	120 0
Edanda over Wetakeiya-ela	185 0
Edanda over Bandura-ela	467 0
Repairs to bridge over Damme	132 60
Edanda over Paru-ela	190 0

8. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure of each korale during 1916 is appended :—

Korale.	Balance at end of 1915. Rs. c.	Revenue for 1916. Rs. c.	Expenditure for 1916. Rs. c.	Balance at end of 1916. Rs. c.
Kuruwiti ..	2,079 17	1,328 64	2,426 97	980 84
Nawadun ..	8,250 76	4,231 64	4,397 46	6,084 94
Kukul ..	1,035 38	1,494 79	1,385 8	1,145 10
Atakalan ..	8,624 76	3,686 64	1,212 77	11,098 63
Kolonna ..	987 48	1,500 19	1,045 45	1,442 22
Meda and Kadawat ..	4,312 62	3,136 21	2,830 60	4,618 25

49. *Village Tribunals.*—The two Presidents are doing good work. The number of civil and criminal institutions in each court for the last five years is shown in the following table :—

Name of Village Tribunal.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Kuruwiti Korale ..	1,900	2,380	2,629	1,727	2,159
Nawadun Korale ..	1,268	987	2,728	1,739	1,842
Total ..	3,168	3,367	5,357	3,466	4,001

50. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure of each Village Tribunal during 1916 is appended :—

Name of Village Tribunal.	Balance at end of 1915. Rs. c.	Revenue for 1916. Rs. c.	Expenditure for 1916. Rs. c.	Balance at end of 1916. Rs. c.
Kuruwiti Korale ..	500 12	1,708 18	1,853 11	355 19
Nawadun Korale ..	3,176 90	1,443 71	1,976 98	2,643 63

XIII.—WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

51. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The number of divorces during the year showed an increase, the result of the large number of marriages in 1915, when a rumour went about the villages that unmarried men would be enrolled for military service. The marriages in 1916 show a return to the normal figures.

A statement of marriages (Kandyan and General) and divorces for the last three years is appended :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Marriages under Kandyan Marriage Ordinance ..	489	2,051	538
Marriages under General Marriage Ordinance ..	339	1,032	298
Divorces :—			
Number of petitions dealt with ..	259	289	313
Number of divorces granted	79	95	99
Number of divorces refused	14	22	20
Number of cases struck off	131	133	127
Number of cases pending at end of year ..	35	39	67
Causes of divorce :—			
Adultery by wife	1	3	3
Separation for a year	5	4	7
Mutual consent	73	88	89

52. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—The Ordinance is worked chiefly by the Land Settlement Department. The Government Agent took action under the Ordinance during 1916 in respect of the following lots :—

Village.	Date of Publication of Final Order.	Declared Crown. A. R. P.
Messenna	.. July 21, 1916 ..	13 1 3
Opanake	.. Sept. 1, 1916 ..	0 1 16
Opanake	.. Sept. 15, 1916 ..	2 2 3
Uggalkaltota	.. Oct. 13, 1916 ..	3 2 12

Action is still pending in the case of 18 lots at Weralupe, Embilipitiya, Julangete, and Potupitiya, of a total extent of 2,383 acres and 33 perches.

53. *Excise Ordinance.*—The Excise Department was active, and the working of the Ordinance was satisfactory. There was no alteration in the number of arrack and toddy taverns and liquor shops. The consumption of arrack increased by 2,000 gallons (42,000 gallons, against 40,000 gallons in the previous twelve months). This increase is attributed to the enhanced price of imported liquor. The increase in the consumption of toddy (68,000 gallons, compared with 56,000 gallons) is said to be due to its increasing popularity. The rents sold in 1916 showed an increase, arrack from Rs. 194,000 to Rs. 244,000 and toddy from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000. Foreign liquor licenses, owing to the enhanced duties on imported spirit, produced 15 per cent. less revenue than in the previous year.

54. *Dog Registration.*—The number of dogs registered was 2,485, practically the same as the number (2,426) in 1915. Ownerless dogs are far too numerous, but the religious prejudice of the inhabitants (including the minor headmen) makes destruction difficult.

55. *Firearms Ordinance.*—The number of gun licenses renewed was 1,813 (against 1,989 in 1916), and the number of new licenses issued 291, compared with 425. The new Ordinance, which is to come into force in 1917, should make the control of firearms more strict.

56. *Game Ordinance.*—Eight licenses to shoot game were issued, as against 16 during the previous year. Six licenses were issued to capture buffaloes and 2 free licenses for rogue elephants.

57. *Opium Ordinance.*—The original number of consumers registered when the Ordinance came into operation in 1910 was 867. The number added to the register since (by transfers from other districts) is 60, making a total of 927, which has been reduced by deaths, convictions, and voluntary relinquishments of licenses to 561, the number on the register at the close of 1916. The nett reduction during the year was 50, including 36 who died and 11 who ceased to draw opium. The number of vedaralas on the register was 145 (a reduction of 1). The total issue of opium was 2,156,931 grains, compared with 2,296,406 grains in 1915.

XIV.—IRRIGATION.

58. With the exception of the Batugedara channel, which is in Ratnapura town, all irrigation works of any importance are situated either within or very close to the dry zone, which comprises Kolonna and parts of Meda and Atakalan korales. In these korales the most important working schemes are the following :—Uggalkaltota channel, Rakwana-ganga scheme, Walalgoda channel, Malwatta channel, and Panamure and Kitalabokke channels. All these works consist of anicuts across rivers, from which water is led by a channel to a tract of fields.

59. The works were maintained in a satisfactory condition during the year. Water-rate amounting to Rs. 2,448·50 was paid during the year. All amounts due were paid within the year, and there were no arrears and no lands sold for default of payment.

60. During the year 87 acres were sold under Hingure-ara tank, and are now being asweddumized. The great obstacle to the extension of cultivation under these irrigation schemes in the dry zone is the unhealthiness of the climate, and little progress is possible until some remedy for malaria is found. The largest scheme in the district, at Uggalkaltota, is worked mostly from other villages by cultivators, who come for the cultivating season and then return home. About one-third of the asweddumized area was left uncultivated in 1916 for want of *goiyas*.

61. In the wet zone of the district paddy cultivation is carried on by means of elas, which tap the numerous streams. There is seldom any lack of water, and no special works of assistance are required. Nor does the fever, which accompanies paddy cultivation in the dry zone, accompany it in the wet zone, unless after an abnormal drought.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

62. The principal public works carried out in the district during 1916 were the following :—

(1) Flood guide posts, Ratnapura District.
(2) Conversion of boys' school, Ratnapura, into gravets police station.
(3) Balangoda hospital burial ground.
(4) Kahawatta hospital.
(5) Reconstruction of bridges, Ratnapura-Halpe road.
(6) Reconstruction of Weralupe bridge.
(7) Dispensary at Potupitiya.

No important works are in progress, except the railway extension to Kahawatta and Opanake, which will open the railway to Rakwana and Balangoda traffic.

63. A new post office and new quarters for the Office Assistant and other officers have been sanctioned, but work has not been begun pending a decision regarding the proposed new bridge across the Kalu-ganga. More public offices and quarters are needed in Ratnapura, and the new scheme will open up large building blocks and relieve the heavy congestion which exists within the present town limits.

64. The following are the principal needs of the Province :—

(1) Quarters for clerks at Kegalla.
(2) Extension of the narrow gauge railway from Karawanella to Bulatkohupitiya, and of the broad gauge from Rambukkana to Kegalla and Morontota. Both these extensions are necessary, and, considering the large native population and the important planting districts they will serve, cannot fail to turn out paying propositions.
(3) Surface drainage, Ratnapura town. An urgent and important work, which will be undertaken by the Local Board.
(4) Additional waterworks, Ratnapura town.
(5) Permanent dispensaries at Kuruwita, Nivitigala, Kaltota, Ayagama, Mulendiyawala, and Kalatuwawa.
(6) Metalling the Hambantota road from Timbolketiya to Liyangahawela.
(7) Road to Kaltota. There is an important irrigation work at Kaltota, and for the full development of this work a good cart road is essential.

65. Other important, but at present less urgent, public works, which, if carried out, will assist in the further development of the Ratnapura District, are the following :—

(1) A cart road from Yatipawwa to Karandana.
(2) A cart road from Talawitiya to Kurugammodara.
(3) Bridge across the Kalu-ganga at Galature, and extension of the cart road from Galature estate to Ayagama.
(4) Extension of the Kukul korale road from Karawita to Kalawana, and thence to Badureliya in the Kalutara District.

XVI.—FORESTS.

66. The revenue of the Forest Department in the Province during the year was Rs. 17,527·85. The Assistant Conservator of Forests in charge of the Province is stationed at Ratnapura, and also controls the Western Province, the two Provinces being classed together as the Colombo Division. The Forest Department instituted 9 cases for forest offences during the year. Six resulted in convictions, carrying a total fine of Rs. 126·56, and 1 in an acquittal. Apart from the cases dealt with by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, the Government Agent has taken action in the following way :—

Number of offences reported	136
Number of cases in which compensation recovered	54
Amount of compensation recovered	Rs. 2,124·20
Number of prosecutions	54
Number of convictions	30
Number of acquittals	7
Number of cases pending	11
Number of cases still under inquiry	17

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

67. *Sale or Settlement, Crown Lands.*—There were 9 land sales during 1916, as against 12 of the previous year. The results were as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Extent offered for sale and settlement	523	2	21½
Extent sold by public auction	215	1	14

	Rs.	c.
Total amount realized by sales and settlements	34,316	25

The average rate per acre at which lands were sold in 1916 was Rs. 122·34, in 1915 it was Rs. 59. The maximum in 1916 was Rs. 254·30, in 1915 it was Rs. 88·03. The high rates in 1916 were due to the decision of Government to stop all sales of Crown land, and the last few sales in consequence realized record prices, due to keen competition amongst capitalists to secure what they knew to be the last few blocks of Crown land that would be open to them for purchase outright from the Crown.

The demand for Crown land continues, but owing to the proposed new lease system no new applications for purchase on the old system were entertained. During the year 32 applications for the purchase of Crown land were received, of which 10, for an aggregate extent of 1,883 acres 2 roods and 24 perches, were from European applicants.

The following is a statement of private applications received during the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Applications.	Extent applied for. A.	R.	P.
1912	55	612	2	18
1913	75	1,086	1	8
1914	21	177	3	22
1915	35	644	3	17
1916	32	2,139	3	4

Since the decision of Government to stop Crown land sales, the demand for land appears to be partially met by villagers, who are not unaccustomed to sell unsettled lands with doubtful titles to capitalists seeking to purchase lands at low prices. These purchasers will have to submit their claims ultimately to the Land Settlement Department for settlement, and take the risks usually attendant on purchasing unsettled lands.

During the year eight allotments of land, aggregating in extent 8 acres 2 roods and 35 perches, were settled on certificates of quiet possession. The settlement of three claims relating to lands at Agalawatta, Kiragala, and Dengama, involving an extent of about 350 acres, was also completed during the year.

There are now in hand eight certificates of quiet possession plans, including those brought forward from previous years, for an aggregate extent of 2,316 acres 2 roods and 19 perches. In three cases the applicants, beyond submitting the plans, have not taken any action to submit their title for examination and settlement. In one case the prospective purchaser, at whose instance the lands were surveyed, has given up the idea of purchase, and the claimants have not moved in the matter to get their claim settled. Two plans await inspection and inquiry, and of the remaining two, one relates to lands in Akarella and Batadure, of which only the lands lying within Akarella, in extent 434 acres 1 rood and 9 perches, were inspected and a settlement recommended, which is now before Government for sanction, and the other is the plan received during the year for an extent of 720 acres 2 roods and 9 perches of land in Paragala and Udugala villages in Kukul korale.

68. The Chena Surveyor Muhandiram continues to do useful work in the detection of encroachments and forest offences and in the inspection of settled Crown lands.

69. *Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.*—During 1916 an extent of 40 acres and 36 perches of land was acquired by the Crown, of which 24 acres 1 rood and 14 perches were for the Opanake railway. A sum of Rs. 23,356·18 was paid in compensation, of which Rs. 20,325·57 was on account of the railway.

The following is a statement relating to the cases referred to court :—

Number of cases pending on January 1, 1916	27
Number of cases referred to court in 1916	21
Number of cases settled	22
Number of cases tried	17
Number of cases pending at the end of 1916	9

All the cases, except one, were referred to court on account of disputes of title. There was only one case in which the Government Agent's award of compensation was disputed, but even in that the Government Agent's award was accepted before going to trial.

70. *Cattle Disease.*—There was no outbreak of any disease among cattle up to end of May. In June rinderpest broke out in certain villages of Nawadun korale, adjoining the cart road from Ratnapura to Pelmadulla. Sporadic cases occurred among cart bulls at Madampe in Atakalan korale and at Godigamuwa and Dewalegama in Kuruwiti korale. Prompt measures were adopted in the suppression of the disease, but it was not till November that the disease was fully stamped out. Out of 138 cases, 109 proved fatal. Difficulty was experienced in enforcing the rules, owing to the fact that the high roads had to be used to transport supplies to estates.

71. *Buddhist Temporalities.*—The working of the Ratnapura District Committee, consisting of the members for Kuruwiti, Nawadun, and Kukul korales, has been satisfactory. New members have been elected for the Balangoda district, and it is hoped that some good work will be done by the new Committee.

72. *Agricultural or Co-operative Credit Societies.*—No interest is taken by the people in Agricultural or Co-operative Credit Societies. There is an agricultural instructor working in the district. His duties, besides the experiments at the Balangoda garden, include excursions into villages, to advise and assist cultivators in their field work. Various experiments were carried out with vegetables, grains, and cinnamon, and the results obtained were promising.

May 23, 1917.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF RATNAPURA FOR 1916.

THE following comparative statement shows the revenue and expenditure for 1915 and 1916 :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes	12,622 6	14,307 96
Licenses	6,727 73	7,564 23
Rents	2,887 78	3,372 48
Fines	1,287 57	1,480 1
Miscellaneous	4,560 8	5,055 17
	28,085 22	31,779 85
Balance of previous year	19,723 75	16,928 47
Total	47,808 97	48,708 32

EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund	520 0	520 0
Cost of administration	11,317 47	11,655 85
Education	254 45	250 45
Sanitation	3,473 81	3,519 90
Lighting	1,214 2	1,955 71
Police	58 70	142 23
Public works	13,820 97	17,858 6
Miscellaneous	221 8	256 90
	30,880 50	36,159 10
Balance at end of year	16,928 47	12,549 22
Total	47,808 97	48,708 32

The following is the statement of debt :—

Year in which the loan was raised	1908
Original amount of loan	Rs. 8,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 6,720
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 160
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 360
Date when loan will be extinguished	1938

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1915 and 1916 is appended :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,476	—	—	5,476	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,289	—	—	2,395	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,950		85·19	2,059		85·97
(b) Paying double commutation ..	15		0·65	20		0·83
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,965	85·84		2,079	86·80
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	99		4·32	84		3·50
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	56		2·45	62		2·58
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	15		0·65	49		2·07
(h) Fined	—		—	2		0·08
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	154		6·73	119		4·96
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		324	14·15		316	13·19
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Finances.—Notwithstanding the depression in trade and business caused by the war, the resources of the Board have been well maintained. The increase in the revenue over that of 1915 has been appreciable. In addition to the ordinary current expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 25,803·36, the Board spent on extraordinary works a sum of Rs. 10,355·74. Chief among these was a contribution of Rs. 8,073 for the new infectious diseases hospital.

Sanitation.—But for some cases of chickenpox and measles, the health of the town was satisfactory. There were 53 cases of chickenpox and 46 cases of measles. Of the 53 cases of chickenpox, 47 occurred in Batugedara. Measles appeared only in the town and Weralupe divisions. There were also 4 cases of enteric in the town.

The number of births and deaths during the last two years was :—

	1915.	1916.
Births	175 ..	173
Deaths	169 ..	213

The burial of estate coolies who die in the hospital has been taken over by the Board, and consequently there has been an increase in the fees received. The deaths include many cases of deaths in hospital from outside the town.

Cattle Disease.—There was an outbreak of rinderpest in the town and at Batugedara. Of the 22 cases, there were only 2 recoveries.

Rabies.—On the occurrence of a few cases of rabies, a vigorous campaign was started against stray dogs, and 225 were accounted for during the year.

Education.—The number of children between the ages of 6 and 12 attending school was :—Beginning of year 1915 468, and at the end of 1916 504.

Buildings.—Twenty-eight houses were built during the year, and 41 permits have been issued for new houses. Steps have been taken to get the owners, according to their circumstances and the requirements of the locality, to conform to the conditions of the new Housing Ordinance.

The scavenging and lighting of the town, as hitherto, were done departmentally, and very satisfactorily. The roads were maintained in a good condition, and in a few cases were widened to suit increased traffic.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

May 23, 1917.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE SANITARY BOARD OF RATNAPURA FOR 1916.

THE members of the Board at the beginning of 1916 were the Government Agent (Chairman); the Provincial Engineer; the Provincial Surgeon; the District Medical Officer, Balangoda; the District Medical Officer, Rakwana; Mr. D. E. Jayetilleke; and Mr. S. D. Mahawalatenne. Mr. Mahawalatenne died in September, and Mr. H. Ellawala was appointed in his stead. Four meetings were held.

2. There are eight towns under the Board, viz., Balangoda, Rakwana, Kuruwita, Kendangamuwa, Wellandura, Pelmadulla, Dela, and Kahawatta. No new areas were brought under the operation of the Ordinance during the year. But the village of Dumbara will be proclaimed a small town early in 1917, and the question of proclaiming the Opanake bazaar is under consideration.

3. No tax has hitherto been imposed on the small town of Kahawatta, but it is developing fast, and a levy of 4 per cent. has been sanctioned from the beginning of 1917.

4. There are three Inspectors employed by the Board, stationed at Balangoda, Rakwana (supervising also Wellandura), and Kendangamuwa (also charge of Kuruwita). Their work during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the towns were kept reasonably clean.

5. The chief items of expenditure were as follows :—

		Rs.	c.
In Balangoda.			
Completion of girls' school	.. .. ..	1,620	0
Improvements and repairs to roads	.. .. ..	464	0
Construction of slaughter-house	.. .. ..	294	0
In Rakwana.			
Improvements to boys' school	.. .. ..	381	0
Acquisition of land for latrine	.. .. ..	243	0

The financial position of the other towns does not at present warrant large expenditure on new works.

6. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of each town is appended :—

Balangoda.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	2,963 66	Expenditure	5,926 91
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	3,181 54	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	218 29
Total ..	6,145 20	Total ..	6,145 20

Rakwana.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	2,495 61	Expenditure	3,117 88
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	1,382 68	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	760 41
Total ..	3,878 29	Total ..	3,878 29

Kuruwita.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	790 35	Expenditure	455 82
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	368 18	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	702 71
Total ..	1,158 53	Total ..	1,158 53

Kendangamuwa.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	1,566 80	Expenditure	1,007 52
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	289 32	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	848 60
Total ..	1,856 12	Total ..	1,856 12

Wellandura.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	395 48	Expenditure	304 91
		Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	90 57
Total ..	395 48	Total ..	395 48

Pelmadulla.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	761 88	Expenditure	469 25
		Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	292 63
Total ..	761 88	Total ..	761 88

Dela.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	415 1	Expenditure	159 13
		Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	255 88
Total ..	415 1	Total ..	415 1

Kahawatta.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Revenue	228 50	Expenditure	87 70
Balance on December 31, 1915 ..	45 0	Balance on December 31, 1916 ..	185 80
Total ..	273 50	Total ..	273 50

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA FOR 1916.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1916 consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent (Chairman) ; Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. Harry Ellawala ; Mr. George Brown up to June, and thereafter Mr. E. E. Megget ; Mr. E. R. E. Geddes ; and Mr. C. R. P. Jayewardena.

2. Five meetings were held during the year. Papers were also circulated among the members for approval.

3. The Provincial Road Committee is entirely responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the resthouses and bungalows. In the Ratnapura District there are six resthouses and four bungalows and one ambalam. Belihuloya resthouse has been converted into a bungalow from January, 1917.

4. When the railway is opened to Kahawatta and Opanake, resthouses will be needed at these two places. The Pelmadulla resthouse will then be unnecessary.

5. In the Kegalla District there are nine resthouses and one ambalam. No additional resthouses are at present required in this district, but the question of rebuilding a portion of the Kitulgala resthouse is under consideration.

6. The most important works of improvement carried out during the year are as follows :—

(1) Providing electric bells and punkahs to Ratnapura resthouse.
(2) Repairs to Pelmadulla resthouse.
(3) Providing water tank to Balangoda resthouse and improving approach road.
(4) Providing motor car shed for Belihuloya resthouse.
(5) Repair of main building of Madampe resthouse and wire fence.
(6) Providing iron bars and folding blind shutters to Rakwana resthouse, and colour washing and repairing main building and kitchen.
(7) Repairs to Karawita bungalow.
(8) Repairs to Ayagama bungalow.
(9) Special repairs to main building of Ruwanwella resthouse.

7. The usual works of maintenance were carried out satisfactorily during the year.

8. The expenditure on resthouses, bungalows, and ambalam during the year was as follows :— Ratnapura, Rs. 5,960·78 ; Kegalla, Rs. 4,407·86.

9. I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for 1916 :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916			4,459	32
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—				
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee			18,322	0
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee			30,861	0
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads			2,439	0
Government grant in aid of minor works			3,225	0
Resthouse collections :—	Rs.	c.		
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee	3,671	0		
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee	2,915	5		
			6,586	81
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—				
	Rs.	c.		
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee	600	0		
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee	600	0		
			1,200	0
Miscellaneous receipts			8,525	64
Total			75,618	77

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—				
(a) Principal roads	36,887	25		
(b) Resthouses	10,368	64		
			47,255	89
Pay of resthouse-keepers			4,213	0
Provincial Road Committee's establishment			1,200	0
Toll grants remitted to—				
(a) Ratnapura District Road Committee			—	
(b) Kegalla District Road Committee			2,439	0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—				
	Rs.	c.		
(a) Ratnapura District Road Committee	725	0		
(b) Kegalla District Road Committee	2,500	0		
			3,225	0
Miscellaneous charges			671	53
Balance on December 31, 1916			16,614	35
Total			75,618	77

10. *Branch Roads Department.*—There are six branch roads in the Province, which are controlled under Ordinance No. 14 of 1898.

The following statement gives the names and situation of the roads, length of each road, and the contribution of Government and the estates :—

Name of Road.	Length. Miles.	Government Contribution. Rs.	Estate Contribution. Rs.
Ratnapura District.			
(1) Ratnapura-Malwala ferry	5	3,500	3,570
(2) Balangoda-Chetnole	3	1,100	1,122
Kegalla District.			
(3) Glenalla-Havilland	3·50	1,750	1,785
(4) Dehiowita-Algoda	1·5	500	510
(5) Parakaduwa-Hemmingford	1·48	600	612
(6) Gevilipitiya-Hatgamopla	1·65	600	612

11. Local Committees have been appointed for all, except the Parakaduwa station to Hemmingford and Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola roads. All estate contributions were paid during the year.

12. An application by the estate owners for the extension of 3 miles from Pinnawala to Udagama of the newly proclaimed Ellearawa-Pinnawala branch road in the Balangoda district under the Branch Roads Ordinance is under the consideration of Government.

13. *Estate Roads Department, Ordinance No. 12 of 1902.*—There are three estate roads in the Province. These roads are the following :—

	Miles.
Ratnapura District.	
(1) Ellearawa-Pinnawala	6½
(2) Malwala ferry-Wewelwatta Factory	14
Kegalla District.	
(3) Beville-Digowa	5½

14. The only road to which Government gives a contribution is the Ellearawa-Pinnawala road. This road has been proclaimed a branch road from 1917.

15. The construction of the Beville-Digowa road has been completed at a cost of Rs. 100,212·60, borne entirely by the estates. A bridge of about 100 feet span over the Sitawaka-ganga at Ambalanpitiya has not been undertaken, owing to lack of funds and knowledge of bridge building, and the estates have applied to Government that this work be undertaken by Government, or that Government give them some assistance in its construction. The estates have further applied to Government for a grant for the construction and maintenance of the road.

16. The Arandara-Morontota road in the Kegalla District is to be proclaimed under the Estate Roads Ordinance, and the estates have already paid in Rs. 6,700, being their contribution towards its improvement.

17. Steps are being taken by this Committee on an application made by the estate owners to bring 43 lines of the Yattatawala-Yattogoda minor road in the Kegalla District under the operation of the Estate Roads Ordinance.

18. *Staff.*—The clerical staff of the Provincial Road Committee and District Road Committee is identical and has had no addition to its number since 1889, in which year Sabaragamuwa was created a Province. The work in the Committee since then has much increased, and is yearly increasing. This is due chiefly to the rapid development of the tea and rubber industry in the Province, which calls for better means of communication under the Branch and Estate Roads Ordinances.

May 23, 1917.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE RATNAPURA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

THE District Road Committee of Ratnapura consisted of the following members during 1916 :—The Government Agent (Chairman) ; Mr. J. C. Cooper, District Engineer ; Mr. C. F. Jayetilleke ; Mr. J. Vandenberg ; and Mr. J. Hawke. In addition to these members Mr. George Brown was an additional member under section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 up to June, and thereafter Mr. E. E. Megget.

2. Two meetings were held during the year. Papers were also circulated among members for approval of votes.

3. I append a statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	130,151	—	—	130,151	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	32,918	—	—	33,196	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	28,456		86·44	29,159		87·84
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	135		·41	213		·64
(*c*) Labouring six days	7		·02	5		·01
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		29,598	86·87		29,377	88·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,627		7·97	2,089		6·28
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,537		4·66	1,547		4·66
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	24		·07	39		·12
(*h*) Fined	1		—	4		·01
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	2		·01
(*j*) Left local area	131		0·39	138		·42
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,320	13·09		3,819	11·50
7. Unaccounted for	131	—	—	138	—	—

4. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee for 1916 is appended below :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
REVENUE.		
Balance on January 1, 1916		13,052 28
Commutation realized in money	42,824 50	
Commutation realized in labour	7 50	
		42,832 0
Total grant on minor roads		492 41
Government contribution in aid of minor works		725 0
Miscellaneous receipts		414 38
Total		57,516 7
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		18,322 0
Amount expended on minor works		20,368 21
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	600 0	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	2,682 0	
(*c*) Commission to division officers	5,034 36	
		8,316 36
Miscellaneous charges		1,750 17
Balance on December 31, 1916		8,759 33
Total		57,516 7

5. The amount expended on minor roads in charge of this Committee is shown in the annexed statement :—

	Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount expended. Maintenance. Rs. c.	Amount expended. Improvement. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1.	Malwala-Illukwatta-Tibbotuoya-Carney	8	250 0	—	250 0
2.	Illukwatta-Tuntota	1½	30 0	—	30 0
3.	Talawitiya-Kuruganmodara cart road	3	660 0	—	660 0
4.	Talawitiya-Kuruganmodara bridle road	4	60 0	224 5	284 5
5.	First mile, Kuruganmodara end to Matuwagala factory	1	125 0	—	125 0
6.	Minnam-Labugama	6	90 0	177 10	267 10
7.	Karandana-Mapota	7	105 0	180 0	285 0
8.	Kuruwita-Eratne	12	300 0	656 96	956 96
9.	Tiriwanaketiya-Dela	5	175 0	152 0	327 0
10.	Kahawatta-Hunuwala	4½	109 57	—	109 57
11.	Dunuwatta ferry-Kotamulla bridge	2	324 0	—	324 0
12.	Kotamulla bridge-Wewelkandura	12	180 0	126 48	306 48
13.	Rambukkanda turn off-Hangomuwa	3·4	625 0	—	625 0
14.	Wewelwatta-Agarsland	4	100 0	—	100 0
15.	Wewelkandura-Dunukeiyagala	13	162 50	607 50	770 0
16.	Kalawana-Depedene	22	285 50	200 0	485 50
17.	Ayagama-Kukulegama	11	137 50	—	137 50
18.	Rakwana resthouse-courthouse	¼	15 0	—	15 0
19.	Rakwana-Depedene	8	90 0	749 65	839 65
20.	Rakwana-Bulutota	4	170 0	—	170 0
21.	Barra-Elebico	6	500 0	—	500 0
22.	Rakwana-Godakewela	5½	200 0	—	200 0
23.	Petits bridge-Howpe	7	250 0	—	250 0
24.	Old road from Madampe to Rakwana	3½	75 0	—	75 0
25.	Pallewela-Medaganoya	6¾	101 25	—	101 25
26.	Ereporuwa-Panamure-Embilipitiya	16	1,000 0	487 86	1,487 86
27.	Balangoda-Damaleana	5½	2,176 75	321 50	2,498 25
28.	Damaleana-Medaganoya	6¼	93 75	—	93 75
29.	Tumbagoda-Weliharanawa	1	15 0	—	15 0
30.	Lankabarana-Kaltota	16	320 0	1,834 88	2,154 88
31.	Tumbagoda-Bogahalanga	2	75 0	—	75 0
32.	Chetnole-Agarsland	7	250 0	—	250 0
33.	Olugantota-Bogawantalawa	8¾	350 0	585 25	935 25
34.	Imbulpe-Maratenna	9	200 0	—	200 0
35.	Belihuloya-Horton Plains	9	112 50	—	112 50
36.	87th milepost, main road-Denagama bridge	1½	30 0	—	30 0
37.	Rassagala-Waleboda	3½	75 0	—	75 0
38.	Rassagala-Pinnawala	5	150 0	—	150 0
39.	Construction of edanda over Belihul-oya stream	—	—	203 75	203 75
40.	Gravelling Bolangoda resthouse approach road	—	—	37 0	37 0
41.	Repairs of approach roads to resthouses	—	96 50	—	96 50
42.	Compensation for land acquired for Idangoda ferry	—	—	70 0	70 0
43.	Repairs to ferry boats, &c.	—	—	185 65	185 65
44.	Idangoda-Ayagama	9	1,000 0	—	1,000 0
	Pay of boat keepers	—	—	—	160 0
	Pay and allowance of Superintendent of Minor Roads	—	—	—	2,343 76
	Total	259¼	10,864 82	6,799 63	20,368 21

May 23, 1917.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

I.—History of the Year.

In January Captain T. G. Salmon assumed duties as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

2. In January Mr. C. E. Jones, Cadet, assumed duties as Office Assistant. He was transferred to the Censor's Office on April 3, and Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz succeeded him as Office Assistant.

3. In August Mr. H. E. Beven assumed duties as District Judge, in place of Mr. Boone, transferred to Colombo Kachcheri as Assistant Government Agent.

4. In August His Excellency the Governor visited Kegalla and inspected the public offices.

5. In November the Commission appointed to inquire into certain cases of shooting during the period of martial law in 1915 held a number of their sittings in Kegalla.

6. Meedeniya Dissawa, Ratemahatmaya of Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, resigned from the Public Service on December 31 after 25 years' service under Government. On his retirement he received the thanks of Government, to which his able and loyal service fully entitled him. He was subsequently appointed to be the Kandyan Member of the Legislative Council.

II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

7. During the twelve months October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, the amount of revenue credited at this Kachcheri was Rs. 294,447·76, as compared with Rs. 177,214·41 last year. The difference is chiefly due to the fact that a portion of the arrack rent was credited in this Kachcheri this year. Including the arrack rent figures, the totals are :—

	Rs. c.
Revenue for 1914–15	482,624 55
Revenue for 1915–16	499,420 57

showing an increase of Rs. 16,796·02.

8. The notable increases are :—

Stamp duty, Rs. 42,080, as compared with Rs. 38,288·62.
Fines, &c., Rs. 11,983, as compared with Rs. 7,955·47.
Rent of Land, Rs. 12,094·88, as compared with Rs. 373·13.
Forest Department, Rs. 6,406·46, as compared with Rs. 3,132·89.
Sundries, Rs. 4,066·39, as compared with Rs. 1,638·26.

9. The chief decrease has been on account of land sales, the figures being Rs. 18,571·41 for 1916, as compared with Rs. 28,428 for 1915.

10. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 43,999·69, as compared with Rs. 41,889·82, an increase of Rs. 2,109·87.

III.—Health.

11. There has been no epidemic of any sort during the year.

12. The health of the district, on the whole, has been satisfactory, but not so good as last year. The fever season during 1916 was worse than in 1915, and this chiefly accounts for the large increase in the numbers of persons treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries.

13. The following statement shows the number of patients treated at the various dispensaries and hospitals :—

Kegalla civil hospital	1,518	Rambukkana dispensary	10,366
Kegalla dispensary attached to hospital ..	16,303	Mawanella dispensary	14,094
Karawanella district hospital ..	1,751	Kitulgala dispensary	4,262
Karawanella dispensary attached to hospital ..	8,863	Aranayaka dispensary	8,347
Undugoda district hospital	926		
Undugoda dispensary attached to hospital ..	6,159	Total ..	83,073
Nelundeniya dispensary	7,140		
Pindeniya dispensary	6,344		

The total figures for 1915 were 49,403.

14. During the year the Kitulgala hospital has been completed, and progress has been made with the Aranayaka hospital.

15. A dispensary is required at Deraniyagala.

IV.—Industries and Manufactures.

16. The principal industries of the district are the cultivation of tea, rubber, coconuts, arecanuts, plantain, paddy, and various dry grains, and the mining of plumbago.

17. The extent of rubber land in the hands of villagers and native owners is continually increasing, and there has also been a great increase in the extent of land opened up for plantain cultivation.

18. No chena permits are issued in this district. This does not mean that no chena to which the Crown has title is cultivated, but merely that the title to large extents of chena has never been settled, and until it is settled no action is taken when the growth is under twenty years. There is sufficient chena under twenty years to satisfy the needs of the villagers.

19. The plumbago industry still felt the impetus which it received in 1915, and during the year 266 applications were received, as compared with 66 last year.

V.—Education.

20. The membership of the Committee was the same as in 1915. The term of office of the members expires this year.

21. The number of Government schools was the same as in 1915, viz., 44. Two Buddhist mixed schools were opened during the year at Kadigomuwa and Siyambalawala. There are 36 grant-in-aid schools in the district. There are 12 girls schools and 28 mixed schools. More girls' schools are required.

22. A great amount of work has been done during the year. The works of importance completed during the year were the extensions of the Getiyamulla, Hemmatagama, and Deliwela girls' schools; kitchens for Mabopitiya and Hettimulla schools; and latrines for Hettimulla and Dedigama schools. In addition to these, the following works were still under construction at the end of the year :—

New school at Panawala;
Reconstruction of Atulugama and Kottapola schools;
Extensions and improvements to Ruwanwella Anglo-vernacular boys' school; and
Latrines for six schools.

23. The District School Committee has not sufficient funds to carry out all the works which are needed. There are at present five schools which need extensions, and ten schools in which the school building requires to be reconstructed and made permanent.

VI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

24. The figures of grave crimes show 332 " true " cases, as compared with 464 in 1915. Of the latter, however, 141 were riot cases; exclusive of these, the figures show a small increase.

25. The comparative figures of " true " cases of true crime for 1915 and 1916 are given below :—

Offence.	1915.	1916.	Offence.	1915.	1916.
Arson	16	14	Rape	2	—
Burglary	72	100	Riot	141	—
Cattle stealing ..	31	46	Robbery	26	16
Grievous hurt ..	14	28	Theft over Rs. 20 ..	95	67
Homicide	7	6			
Attempted homicide ..	1	1	Total ..	464	331
Hurt by knife ..	59	53			

26. It will be seen that there have been considerable decreases in theft over Rs. 20 and robbery, and increases in burglary, cattle stealing, and grievous hurt. The increase in the total is chiefly due to the burglary cases. As a matter of fact, it is always a matter of considerable doubt whether some burglary cases are true or false. This year 100 such cases out of 145 were true, last year 72 out of 130 were true. As is usual, the number of convictions in burglary cases is very low, 8 out of 100, as compared with 4 out of 72 last year. Altogether there were convictions in 107 cases out of 332—a somewhat lower percentage than the figures of last year, 139 out of 323 (excluding the riot cases).

27. The police work has been in charge of Captain T. G. Salmon, Assistant Superintendent of Police, throughout the year. Captain Salmon has resided at Polgahawela, an arrangement which will be altered as soon as regular police have been established throughout the district. A scheme has been drawn up, and it is proposed to place stations at Warakapola, Rambukkana, Aranayaka, Ruanwella, and Dehiowita, with a guardroom at Yatiyantota. There will also be a district station in Kegalla. Each station will be well supervised, as the Inspector-General of Police has provided an Inspector or a Sub-Inspector of Police for each place. The trained officers will be of great use in working up the more difficult cases and in tracing absconders, and in following up clues from one division to another. Cases will also be more intelligently presented before court and save a good deal of time. The conditions of life in the district are growing more varied each year, and society is becoming too complex for the ordinary village headman, who is fixed in his wasama, to be able to cope with crime so fully as formerly. Of course, in many cases work is done by the headmen and success is achieved, which the regular police could never hope to accomplish, and the headmen will have as many opportunities as ever of rendering such services. The headman will still usually be the first police officer to whom a crime is reported.

VII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

28. The Local Board of Kegalla is dealt with in a separate report.

29. *Sanitary Board.*—The three towns of Dehiowita, Yatiyantota, and Rambukkana have been brought under the Small Towns Ordinance.

30. Steps are being taken to bring Parakaduwa, Mawanella, and Undugoda under the Ordinance. It is proposed to bring Hingula and Aranayaka also under the Ordinance.

31. Very little has been done in the way of actual construction during 1916, but during 1917 a gala and market will be built at Rambukkana at a cost of Rs. 6,935, two latrines will be built at Yatiyantota, one latrine at Rambukkana and lines for the coolies, and quarters for the Inspector at Dehiowita. Estimates were passed for constructional improvements to the road by the market and the Post Office road at Rambukkana. The work on the market road has been completed.

32. During the year the acquisition of land for latrines at Rambukkana and Yatiyantota and quarters at Rambukkana was approved. The acquisition of the swampy ground behind the Dehiowita bazaar was also completed. A slaughter-house for goats at Yatiyantota has also been approved. Four lamp posts were erected in Rambukkana, but have not yet been used.

33. The balances to the credit of the towns at the end of December were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Dehiowita	7,494	42
Yatiyantota	6,305	5
Rambukkana	6,414	33

The proposed works will, however, swallow up the entire balances.

34. It was decided to amend the boundaries of the Rambukkana Sanitary Board town, as the original Proclamation included the village of Werellapota, which is situated at some considerable distance from the bazaar; this village will now be excluded.

35. *Village Committees.*—The ordinary work of maintaining the Village Committee paths and edandas has been carried out during the year. With the continued opening up of the country more facilities are required for the transport of produce; this is especially so towards Maliboda, and also in Otara pattu in Beligal korale. Bridges are required over the Kelani at Kitulgala and over the Magalganga at Nakkawita; bridges are required over several streams in Otara pattu. At present a downpour of rain renders them impassable, with consequent great inconvenience to the villagers.

36. I annex a statement showing the balances to the credit of the Village Committees as compared with last year's balances :—

	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales ..	10,501 96	9,886 48
Paranakuru Korale	2,342 94	3,376 67
Beligal Korale	2,851 19	4,197 55
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama ..	3,284 82	2,992 92

VIII.—WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

37. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—The number of marriages registered during the year was 904, as compared with 802 during 1915 and 779 during 1914.

38. There were 205 applications for divorce, of which 110 were allowed. I give a statement showing the number of marriages and the number of applications for divorce since 1910. The figures appear to indicate a lessening desire on the part of the villagers to avail themselves of the facilities for divorce. The figures probably reflect a change which is actually taking place in the attitude of the Kandyans towards marriage :—

Year.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Applications for Divorce.
1910	1,131	494
1911	560	366
1912 and 1913	1,384	608
1914	779	270
1915	802	230
1916	904	205

39. *Dog Registration.*—No money was expended on the destruction of dogs, but registration was more strictly insisted upon. The number of dogs registered was 5,864, as compared with 1,016 last year. In addition to this, there were a very large number of prosecutions.

40. *Cattle Branding.*—The number of cattle branded was 8,808, as compared with 2,560 last year.

41. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—No fresh villages were closed by the Settlement Officer during the year 1916.

42. Final village plans for the villages of Kotaulle, Udanwita, Mottappuliya, Udahinguruwaka, Diyasunnata, and Gangekumbura were issued.

43. The following statement shows the extent of land disposed of during the year :—

Sold to and settled on whom.	Lands sold. A. R. P.	Lands sold. Rs. c.	Lands settled. A. R. P.	Lands settled. Rs. c.	Total. A. R. P.	Total. Rs. c.
Europeans ..	103 0 29	24,877 20	15 0 24	1,701 6	118 1 13	26,578 26
Natives ..	152 2 19	25,496 85	19 0 6	2,514 87	171 2 25	28,011 72

44. There are at present eleven applications for certificates of quiet possession under consideration, and the total extent involved is 2,061 acres 1 rood and 7 perches.

45. Most of the land is or has been chena land, the title to which has not been settled, and when the title comes to be looked into, it is always found that the extent to which private title can be allowed forms a very small portion of the whole area. In view of the recent decision that prescription cannot be pleaded in respect of a chena land, and also of the fact that an occupier of chena land without proper title cannot be held to hold *bona fide* and hence has no claim to the improvements, it renders it highly desirable for any purchaser of chena lands from villagers to take the earliest opportunity of having the Crown claims settled. This can be brought about by applying for a certificate of quiet possession.

46. *Land Acquisition Ordinance.*—The acquisitions completed during the year were for the Kitulgala Medical Officer's quarters, the Rambukkana-Karandupone road, for Aranayaka hospital, and for drains for Kegalla hospital. The swampy land behind the Dehiowita bazaar was also acquired for the Sanitary Board.

47. The total extent acquired was 17 acres and 15·63 perches.

48. *Excise Ordinance.*—No new taverns were opened or old ones closed. Two new foreign liquor retail licenses were issued at Warakapola and Pindeniya respectively.

49. The sales of arrack rent for 1916–17 realized Rs. 197,866 for Four Korales and Rs. 281,200 for Three Korales, as compared with Rs. 145,250 and Rs. 203,592, respectively, for the preceding year.

50. The amount realized by the sale of toddy rents for 1916–17 was Rs. 16,466, as compared with Rs. 6,145 in 1915–16 and Rs. 3,891·66 in 1914–15. Of the Rs. 6,145 bid for 1915–16, the whole was recovered, and no cases had to be instituted. The collection of toddy rents is not now giving any trouble.

51. The fees fixed for foreign liquor licenses in 1916–17 amount to Rs. 6,203, as compared with Rs. 7,735 in 1915–16.

52. *Opium.*—There has been a still further decline in the number of consumers and the amount of opium sold. The following statement shows the present position :—

Original number of consumers			548
New consumers from other districts in 1916			5
Consumers removed from the register in 1916			31
Number of consumers at present			523
Original number of vedaralas			28
Number at present			38
	lb.	oz.	gr.
Amount of opium sold in 1915	223	12	351½
Amount of opium sold in 1916	217	6	2

53. *Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.*—The following statement shows the number of institutions, civil and criminal, in the Village Tribunals of this district for the last three years, and the number of appeals, and the manner of their disposal :—

	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.	Beligal and Paranakuru Korales.	Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama.
Number of cases instituted, civil and criminal :—			
1914	4,810	4,234	2,374
1915	4,373	3,152	2,022
1916	6,105	3,358	2,115
APPEALS.			
To the Assistant Government Agent, and manner of disposal.			
Number of appeals :—			
1914	56	65	29
1915	50	14	15
1916	92	28	16
Manner of disposal :—			
1914 :—			
Confirmed	51	59	27
Set aside	5	6	2
1915 :—			
Confirmed	47	14	14
Set aside	3	—	1
1916 :—			
Confirmed	81	26	14
Set aside	11	2	2
To His Excellency the Governor, and manner of disposal.			
Number of appeals :—			
1914	3	1	—
1915	—	—	—
1916	1	—	—
Manner of disposal :—			
1914 :—			
Confirmed	3	1	—
Set aside	—	—	—
1915 :—			
Confirmed	—	—	—
Set aside	—	—	—
1916 :—			
Confirmed	1	—	—
Set aside	—	—	—

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

54. The chief works completed or in progress during the year have been—

(1) Aranayaka hospital.
(2) Kitulgala hospital.
(3) Bridges on Kegalla-Polgahawela road.
(4) Work on the Rambukkana-Karandupone road.

55. The large bridge over the Maha-oya on the Rambukkana-Karandupone road will be completed during 1917. Thorough traffic will then be possible to Rambukkana. There will undoubtedly be a large amount of traffic on this road ; in addition to a large local plantain traffic, there will be a large amount of carting along this road in preference to the Kegalla-Polgahawela road, which is dangerous and difficult.

56. The chief works required are :—

(1) The extension of the railway system in the Kegalla District.
(2) A new Kachcheri.
(3) Clerks' quarters, Kegalla.
(4) Post Office, Mawanella.
(5) Dispensaries at Rambukkana, Pindeniya.
(6) A dispensary at Deraniyagala.
(7) The extension of the telephone system to Kegalla.
(8) Additional telegraphic facilities, *e.g.*, to Aranayaka and along the Colombo-Kandy main road.

57. The District Road Committee has not yet been relieved of the upkeep of the Pindeniya road. The road should be taken over and improved by the Public Works Department.

58. For the proper development of the district, the following roads, which are in some instances mere paths, should be made possible for cart traffic :—

The road from Morontota on the Bulatkohupitiya-Arandara on the Pindeniya road and thence to Tuntota on the Nelundeniya-Tuntota road ;
The District Road Committee road from Nelundeniya-Alawwa through Otara pattu ;
The Village Committee road from Wattarama-Andiramada connecting the Polgahawela road with Rambukkana ;
The improvement and extension of the Mawanella-Alpitiya road ; and
The improvement of the Rambukkana-Katupitiya road, which is a connecting road with the Kurunegala District.

X.—FORESTS.

59. There were no proposals for the reservation of forests during the year.

60. The number of forest offence cases dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent was 157, as compared with 42 for 1915 and 106 for 1914.

61. Most of the forest offence reports are referred to the Chena Muhandiram for inspection and action. The Chena Muhandiram also inspected nine villages brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

62. The total amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 788·90, as compared with Rs. 645·02 in 1915.

Kegalla Kachcheri,
March 24, 1917.

H. A. BURDEN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, KEGALLA, FOR 1916.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Composition of the Board.—The following members held office during the year 1916 :—Officials : The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, District Engineer ; and Dr. Hinton de Silva, Medical Officer ; Unofficials : Mr. J. R. Molligoda, Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, and Mr. G. S. Suraweera.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. Comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1915 and 1916 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Taxes :—			Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	1,020 0	1,020 0
Property rate	1,903 22	2,237 4	Cost of administration :—		
Thoroughfares Ordinance collection ..	1,390 50	1,374 0	Establishment ..	1,680 0	1,692 0
Other	424 0	673 0	Office contingencies ..	194 74	152 53
Licenses :—			Cost of audit ..	44 83	53 11
Liquor	1,975 0	1,973 25	Revenue services ..	455 19	463 95
Opium	678 97	678 97	Education : Town Schools Ordinance ..	18 50	15 0
Carts	88 0	88 0	Sanitation ..	1,871 87	1,831 27
Other	482 0	404 0	Lighting	1,681 50	1,416 41
Rents :—			Police	31 86	35 61
Markets ..	1,027 1	1,041 38	Public works :—		
Other	867 24	1,280 54	Maintenance ..	1,972 50	2,193 94
Fines	127 50	143 0	New construction ..	550 0	70 80
Miscellaneous ..	573 21	678 32	Miscellaneous ..	432 62	332 76
Deposit	—	218 24	Deposit	—	118 24
	9,536 65	10,789 74		9,953 61	9,395 62
Balance on January 1 ..	1,463 84	1,046 88	Balance on December 31	1,046 88	2,441 0
Total ..	11,000 49	11,836 62	Total ..	11,000 49	11,836 62

3. *Taxes : Property Rates.*—The increase was chiefly due to an increased assessment in respect of some properties.

4. *Taxes : Other.*—Increase was due to the recovery of a larger amount as tax on motor cars.

5. *Rents : Other.*—The increase was chiefly due to a larger amount being realized by the sale of license to sell refreshments near the court-house.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase was due to the District Road Committee contributing a larger amount for repairs and upkeep of roads.

7. *Deposit.*—All sums deposited by the butchers as security and fees recovered as cattle seizers' fees were deposited under this head.

8. *Lighting.*—Increase in 1915 was due to the cost of lighting the street lamps in the town all throughout the nights during the period of martial law.

9. *Police.*—Forty-eight dogs were registered and 30 dogs were destroyed during the year.

10. *Public Works : Maintenance.*—Increase was due to a larger amount being expended for repairing Circular road.

11. *Public Works : New Construction.*—The barb wire fence round the old cemetery was re-erected.

12. *Deposit.*—Amount expended under this head was due to payment to cattle seizers of fees recovered and deposited, and also to refund of amounts deposited as security.

III.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

13. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the years 1915 and 1916 is appended :—

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	2,536	—	—	2,536	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	830	—	—	848	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	684		82·41	670		79·01
(b) Paying double commutation ..	4		·48	5		·58
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		688	82·89		675	79·59
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	14		1·69	13		1·53
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	42		5·06	79		9·32
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	4		·48	11		1·30
(h) Fines	—		—	2		·23
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	59		7·10	63		7·43
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		119	14·33		168	19·81
7. Unaccounted for	—	23	2·77	—	5	·58

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

14. The health of the people during the year was satisfactory.

15. The scavenging of roads, maintenance of public grounds, and the conservancy of public latrines were carried out by coolies in the employ of the Board under the supervision of the Inspector.

V.—GENERAL.

16. Six meetings of the Board were held during the year.

17. Statement of debt due by the Board is appended :—

	Loan for the Construction, &c., of the Public Market.	Loan for completing, &c., of the Public Market.
Year in which the loan was raised ..	1908	1911
Original amount of loan	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 8,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 6,595·41	Rs. 7,200
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	4¼ per cent.	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 160	Rs. 160
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 340	Rs. 360
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	1957	1961

18. It was decided to defer the extension of the Local Board limits for the present.

19. It was also decided to build up portions of drains in town as far as practicable.

20. A meeting for the election of three Unofficial Members was held on December 30, 1916, and resulted in the re-election of the three sitting members : Messrs. J. R. Molligoda, A. A. Wickramasinghe, and G. S. Suraweera.

H. A. BURDEN,
Chairman.

Kegalla, March 24, 1917.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE IN THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1916.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE District Road Committee of Kegalla during 1916 consisted of the Chairman, Mr. H. A. Burden; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, District Engineer, Kegalla; Mr. A. E. Barrs, European Member; Mr. C. B. Ferdinands, Burgher Member ; Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, Native Member ; Mr. A. W. Cantlay, Additional Member representing the Kelani Valley Planters' Association ; and Mr. H. Fenning, Additional Member representing the Dolosbage and Yakdessa Planters' Association.

2. Three meetings were held during the year, and the opinion of the members was taken at other times by circulation of papers.

II.—COMMUTATION.

3. A comparative statement showing the results of the Committee's efforts to call out labour and to collect commutation money is annexed :—

Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884 for the Year 1916.

	1915.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1916.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	180,674	—	—	180,674	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	46,978	—	—	48,150	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	43,056		91·65	44,346		92·10
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	275		·06	267		·06
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	1		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		43,331	91·71		44,614	92·16
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,557		3·31	1,343		2·79
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,320		2·81	1,377		2·86
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	—		—	—		—
(*h*) Fined	14		—	36		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	2		—	3		—
(*j*) Left local area	754		1·61	777		1·61
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		3,647	7·73		3,536	7·26
7. Unaccounted for	754	—	—	777	—	—

4. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure during the year under review is also annexed :—

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1916		..	12,693	22
Commutation realized in money		..	67,485	0
Commutation realized in labour		..	1	50
Toll grant on minor roads		..	2,439	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..		..	500	0
Special grant for Pindeniya road		..	2,000	0
Miscellaneous receipts		..	4,884	53
Contributions from estates on account minor roads ..		..	2,775	0
Total ..		..	92,778	25
EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		..	30,861	0
Amount expended on minor works		..	27,234	31
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 600 0			
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	6,019 0			
(*c*) Commission to division officers	8,061 73			
			14,680	73
Miscellaneous charges		..	6,963	16
Balance on December 31, 1916		..	13,039	5
Total ..		..	92,778	25

III.—ENCROACHMENTS ON ROADS.

5. The encroachment referred to in the report of 1915 at Mahena corner at the 37th mile on Colombo-Kandy road was removed by the District Road Committee, Kegalla, under section 90 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861. The encroachment at the 59th mile on Colombo-Kandy road was satisfactorily removed by the owners of the building.

6. The encroachment at the 34¾ mile on the Avissawella-Ginigathena road is still being dealt with.

6. 101 permits for building houses have been issued during the year 1916, as against 56 during 1915.

7. Eighteen prosecutions were instituted for building without giving notice during 1916, 10 of which resulted in conviction and 8 are pending.

9. The Morontota-Arandara road as far as the Higgoda estate turn off is to be brought under the Estate Roads Ordinance.

10. Many of the roads which are maintained by the District Road Committee convey a very large amount of estate and plumbago traffic, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain them in proper order. During the year increased contributions have been obtained from estates using various roads.

District Road Committee,
Kegalla, March 24, 1917.

H. A. BURDEN,
Chairman.

Ceylon Survey

Sheet L/24

Compiled from Surveys made 1913 – 1915

PRINCIPAL ROADS
MINOR ROADS
CART TRACKS
FOOT PATHS
PROVINCE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
DIV. & HATPATTU BDY.
KORALE & PATTU BDY.

RAILWAYS, BROAD GAUGE — STATION — RY. OVER ROAD
DO NARROW GAUGE — LEVEL CROSSING — RY. UNDER ROAD
DO UNDER CONSTRUCTION — TUNNEL
TELEGRAPH LINE
YODI ELA
DO (ABANDONED)

Published under the orders of Mr. W. D. S. Ingall, A.I.C.E., Surveyor General, Ceylon.

P. OF SAB.

KEY MAP

ESTATES & GARDENS
PADDY FIELDS
TANKS
DO (ABANDONED)
MARSH

TRIG. STATIONS — HOSPITAL H
HEIGHTS IN FEET — DISPENSARY D
LIGHT HOUSES & BEACONS — REST HOUSE R.H
POST OFFICE P.O. — POLICE COURT P.C.
RECEIVING POST OFFICE R.O. — POLICE STATION P.S.
PUBLIC WORKS BUNGALOW P.W. — SCHOOL SCH
CIRCUIT BUNGALOW C.B. — KULAM (TANK) K.
IRRIGATION BUNGALOW I.B. — WEWA W.

Photo Zincо Survey Dept., Colombo.

Scale of One Mile to an Inch

1/63,360

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SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1916.

THIS Department during the war has been depleted of a considerable number of supervising officers, who went on active service, and another five Assistant Superintendents are leaving early in 1917. Though this is so, it will be seen from a perusal of the report that the Department's activities are still very great, and many urgent demands from all quarters have to be met.

2. The question of town and improvement surveys has now become urgent, not only in Colombo, but throughout the Island; a start has been made on what I may call a skeleton town survey of Colombo, which is referred to under Western Province notes. Other towns already taken up, or about to be taken up, are Galle, Matara, Dondra, Weligama, Tangalla, Moratuwa, Negombo, Trincomalee, &c.

3. Three more officers have gone on active service, making a total of 32, inclusive of those who resigned early in the war. The following is a full list of the officers of this Department who were on active service during 1916, giving as far as possible their present rank :—

Mr. F. J. Salmon, Captain, Royal Engineers. Mentioned in despatches.
Mr. A. J. Bamford, Captain, Machine Gun Section.
Mr. R. W. E. Ruddock, Second Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Special Reserve.
Mr. H. P. Harrison, Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Mr. K. W. S. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant, Line Regiment.
Mr. J. Ferguson, Captain, Royal Engineers.
Mr. J. Moriarty, Second Lieutenant, Indian Army.
Mr. W. W. Bentley, Captain, Royal Field Artillery.
Mr. C. A. Copland, Second Lieutenant, Line Regiment.
Mr. J. de Rosse, Second Lieutenant, Indian Army.
Mr. C. C. S. Stephenson, Officers' Training Corps.
Mr. H. O. Clark, Royal Artillery.
Mr. E. B. Manson.
Mr. W. H. Johnson.
Mr. F. E. Dainty.
Mr. W. S. Maddams.
Mr. A. T. Burgess.
} Re-absorbed into Corps of Royal Engineers.
Mr. H. R. van Twest, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, 30th Depôt Co., 5th Battalion, M.G.C.
Mr. G. de Livera, Private, Coldstream Guards.
Mr. O. de Livera, Private, Coldstream Guards.
Mr. C. J. Lourensz, Private, Middlesex Regiment.
Mr. A. A. Carthelis, Private, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following Assistant Superintendents of Surveys resigned to go to the front :—

Mr. N. B. Favell, Captain, Line Regiment.
Mr. G. B. Manson, Second Lieutenant, Line Regiment.
Mr. W. Adam, Yeomanry.
Mr. E. J. Whitehead, Sergeant, Artists' Rifles.
Mr. C. D. Day, Royal Engineers.

I may mention that the following officers have also gone on active service early in 1917 :—

Mr. R. J. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. W. H. Crutchley, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. P. Moriarty, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. A. R. Watson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. H. F. Humby, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.

4. The work of the general staff, both field, office, and supervision, has been further affected by officers, surveyors, and clerks and draughtsmen being mobilized and otherwise engaged on volunteer duties.

5. The Survey Section of the Administrative Battalion, Colombo Town Guard, put in excellent work during the year. Lieutenant C. V. Foenander and his non-commissioned officers are to be congratulated on their success. I can fully endorse the eulogistic remarks made by the Assistant Surveyor-General elsewhere in this report.

6. *Topographical Surveys.*—735 square miles were mapped in the Kegalla District for issue on the scale of one mile to an inch. The Province of Sabaragamuwa was completed, and already some flat map sheets with spot heights have been issued of this work. I look upon the issue of these sheets as an urgent necessity; as I remarked in last year's report, no reliable map existed of the Province of

Sabaragamuwa. The Superintendent of Topographical Surveys, Mr. L. G. O. Woodhouse, has worked well up to the estimate; ten plane tablers were employed on this work. Advantage was taken of the existence of private estate plans; these were kindly lent me by the estate superintendents; reduced records were made by photography, and the work incorporated on the plane table. I take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who so kindly assisted this Department in pushing on this work.

Preparation was made for the flat map survey of the Western Province and balance of the Southern Province during 1917. A survey was made in advance of the environs of Colombo for issue of a flat map on the half mile and one mile; a specimen half mile sheet is attached to this report. A small amount of gap filling for the one-mile-to-an-inch contour sheets was done during the year. This is intricate work, carried out with the plane table and Indian pattern clinometer. The work is closely controlled by numerous trigonometrical stations, whose heights are accurately known, from which fixations can be obtained by the surveyor at close intervals. An illustration showing a portion of the area under survey is given in this report. It is intended gradually to carry out this useful survey over the remaining portion of the hill country in Ceylon. The models referred to in my last year's report have proved a success. Great efforts have been made during the year to devise improvements. The originals are constructed in cardboard, from which plaster of Paris models are made; the reproductions are then cast from the moulds. The operations up to this point are cheaply carried out, but the insertion of the subsequent detail, colour, &c., has proved a somewhat lengthy work, and will have to give way to something less ornate, though the usefulness of these models will not be affected, as they can be used in conjunction with the one-mile-to-an-inch contour sheets. An illustration of a model is given in this report. I have received many applications for these models from the planting community, Government officials, and others, and hope to be able to meet the call.

The flat map topographical surveys in the Matara District, which were pushed on over an area of 220 square miles, fill a long-felt want; such maps prove invaluable in determining catchment areas in connection with irrigation schemes, and facilitate the obtaining of information when flood outlet schemes are under consideration, to say nothing of their general value to the public and Government officials. I hope shortly to be able to publish a catalogue, with specimens, of published maps and plans, showing the cost, which will be of value to the public.

7. *Observatory.*—This useful branch of the Department has been very short-handed during the year. The Superintendent, Mr. A. J. Bamford, has been on active service the whole year, and Mr. H. Jameson, Assistant Astronomer, who from the commencement of hostilities was locally mobilized, left on the termination of his agreement towards the end of the year. The Acting Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Evans, was thus left to run the Observatory. I have therefore deputed the Assistant Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, to assist him in time ball work, and instructed the Superintendents of Surveys to assist in closely supervising the outstation meteorological observatories. Mr. Bamford's investigations into the possibility of weather predicting in Ceylon have been continued by Mr. Evans, with some success; although in these low latitudes the barometric variations are very minute, yet with careful and precise readings reliable indications of weather change can be determined, though, perhaps, not so easily as from the more violent changes of gradients met with in higher latitudes. I deal at greater length with the year's work in the Observatory report.

8. *Application Surveys.*—There is no branch of this Department where the work is more varied than that called the Application Branch. It deals with the active history of a proposed lot up to the time of a Crown grant being issued, and includes encroachment surveys of a few perches to large railway acquisition surveys, irrigation surveys, forest surveys, town surveys, &c., all of which are in great demand. Licensed surveyors' certificates of quiet possession plans pass through this branch, details of which are given in the Superintendent's report for the year under review.

As anticipated, the number of applications received for the purchase of Crown land for the whole Island has fallen off considerably when compared with the year 1915, the figures being in 1915 2,489 applications received and in 1916 only 1,579, while special question surveys increased from 531 in 1915 to 672 in 1916, due to increased activity in the Southern Province, Northern Province, and Province of Sabaragamuwa, the figures for these three Provinces being for 1915 some 178, against 344 in 1916. Of the applications, 547 acres were for rubber growing in 1915, while 1,421 acres were applied for the same purpose in 1916, which figures are remarkable. Over 3,000 acres were applied for in lots of over 25 acres. The decrease in applications for survey during the year was no doubt partly due to the pending change of the land sale regulations, Government having decided to adopt a new system of generally leasing land rather than making a practice of outright sale. I have always been greatly in favour of such a system.

9. *Land Settlement Surveys.*—As each year goes by the Land Settlement operations extend more and more over newly surveyed landmarked areas; while the older, small scale, unlandmarked surveys, which have been proved over and over again most unsuitable for close settlement work, have almost been finally dealt with. The data required for land settlement are now well known by this Department. As the new four-chain landmarked surveys are under progress, every endeavour is made to obtain as much information as possible on the ground by the officers of this Department who *reside* in the area under survey. This Department has been able to supply the Land Settlement Department with sufficient work during the year. With the depleted Land Settlement staff, I have found it possible to spare further supervising officers for active service, which will reduce the outturn of new block survey work during 1917, but still keep the Settlement Officer supplied with sufficient work for his present staff, which staff, I hope, may soon be augmented. Full details of actual work done will be found in the report of the Superintendent of Waste Lands Ordinance Surveys.

10. *Inspections.*—I inspected all Provinces during the year, with the exception of the Northern and Southern Provinces, which were inspected, as well as other Provinces, by the Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. A. J. Wickwar.

11. *North-Western Province.*—The estimated outturn in area in this Province was somewhat exceeded; 10,760 acres of block survey in the Giritalana korale were completed, while plans of 6,285 acres were completed of the 1915 field work. In the preliminary work in the Kumara Pallam pattu pickets in concrete were set out on primary and secondary traverses over some 26 miles, and 20 miles were surveyed. Owing to the nature of the country being flat and densely wooded, check points could

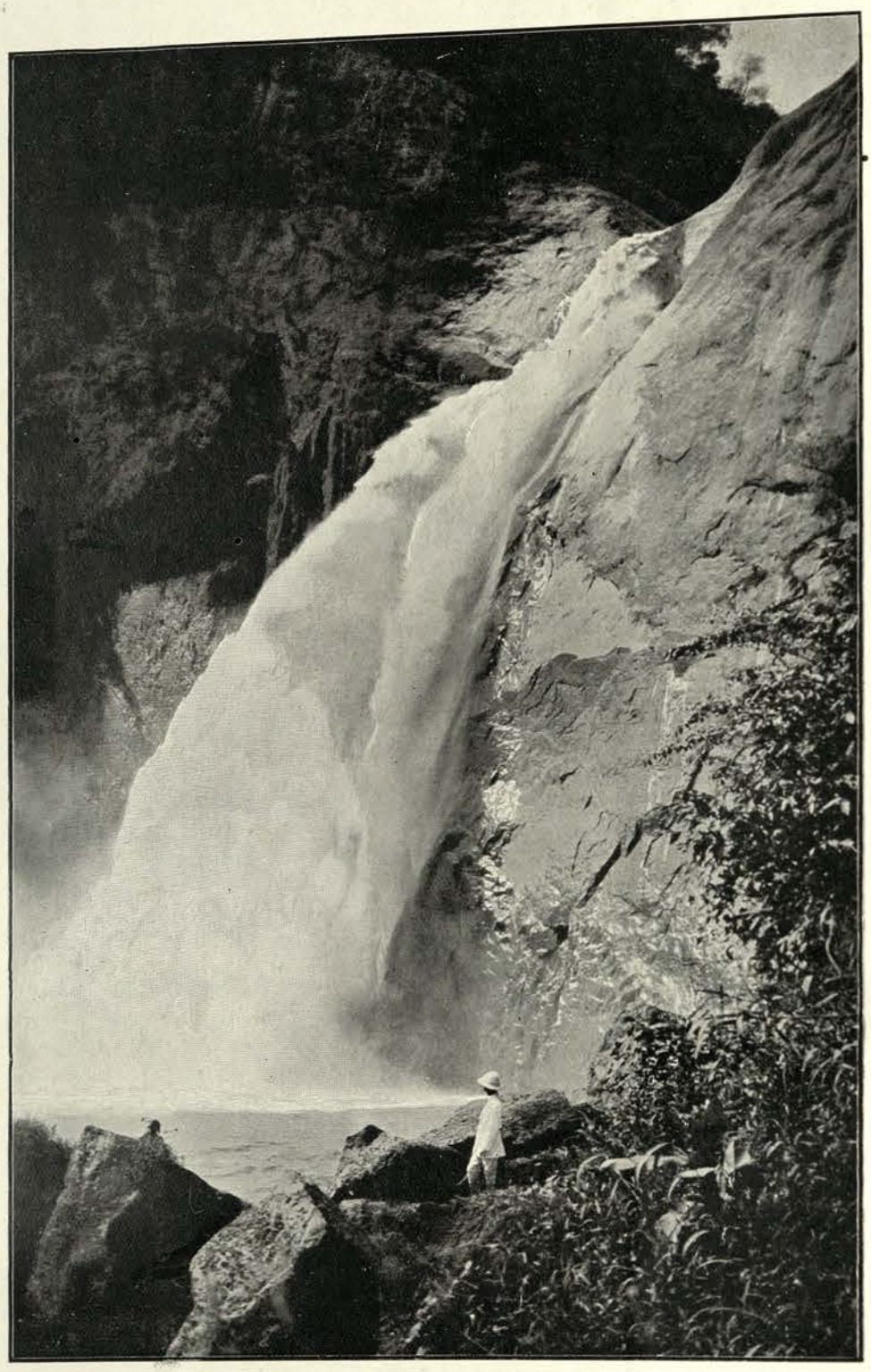


Photo & Printing by Survey Dept. Ceylon.

Dunhinda Falls Badulla.

Included in 1916 Contour Survey.

not be established, except at great expense by erecting stages. Sun observations were, therefore, taken at several places, and gave most satisfactory results; such observations, of course, are confined to meridian checks only, and do not compare with the definite information given by a check point, which determines the exact position in latitude and longitude of the point fixed. A large number of settlement and demarcation surveys were carried out in Kiniyama, Baladora, and Udukaha korales, and, except in Kiniyama korale, were practically up to date at the end of the year.

Plans of eleven certificate of quiet possession surveys were examined and passed by the Superintendent. General progress on all works was good, and estimates well maintained.

The weather was mostly unsuitable for triangulation during the year. The Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. L. Shipton, makes the following note in his diary for March:—"Two of Mr. Chelliah's coolies have just reported themselves having been mauled by a bear whilst working at Panilkanda trig. I have sent them to hospital, and think they should soon recover." They were subsequently discharged well.

The general health of the party was fairly good, and malarial fever less prevalent than usual. It was in this Province that Mr. W. T. van den Driesen, a promising young surveyor, died of enteric in November.

12. *Western Province.*—Settlement surveys were carried out in the Walallawiti pattu of Pasdun korale west area for the Settlement Officer and completed early in the year; further work was received in this area in December. A great many acquisition surveys were carried out for improvements to towns, the duplication of the main line, widening roads, and special requirements.

A portion of the Colombo lake was re-defined in connection with the Lake Development Scheme. Four one-mile sheets of the topographical survey have been taken up in advance. These sheets include Colombo town and environs, and will be issued on the scale of half mile to an inch, as well as on the one-mile scale; spot heights are shown. These will fill an urgent want, and should prove very useful for military and engineering purposes. A specimen copy of the first sheet will be found in this report.

The town of Colombo has long been in want of a large scale survey, but hitherto the estimate for carrying out such a survey *in toto* have proved too high. The existing surveys are on several scales; the old town plan, which covers a portion only of Colombo, is drawn on the one-chain scale and dated 1868. I therefore proposed to carry out for the Board of Improvement a skeleton town survey of precision on the one-chain scale, which will show all road and lane frontages, leaving interior detail to be filled in from time to time as required. The Board approved of this suggestion, and a start has been made with the triangulation, and permanent points of departure are being laid down in the Kochchikade area.

13. *Southern Province.*—A large number of applications for the purchase of Crown lands was dealt with in this Province. The work in the Galle District has proved very difficult owing to the great number of old title plans extant and the large number of field sheets on which old adjoining title plans appear, aggravated by the fact that in many cases the old field sheets are so dilapidated that each title plan lot had to be re-plotted from the old field book and the lot compared with records in the head office before the old boundaries could be laid down. In three cases over eighty title plans had to be laid down in connection with lots to be sold. Settlement surveys were mostly confined to the Hambantota District, and owing to the shortage of staff in the Land Settlement Department there were times when the Survey staff were not fully employed in the field. Altogether settlement surveys and definition of old lots were carried out during the year over an area of 49,411 acres in 37 villages. I refer to the topographical surveys carried out in this Province and town surveys elsewhere in this report.

14. *Central Province.*—There was considerable change in supervision in this Province during the year, which was unavoidable owing to the illness of Mr. E. B. Manson, the Superintendent, which necessitated his proceeding to England. Only some 685 acres in 598 lots were surveyed on applications for purchase; the scattered nature of these, together with their small extents, made the work very expensive. Block surveys were carried out in the Udugoda Udasiya pattu in Matale District. The survey of this block was commenced in 1914, but owing to retrenchment caused by the war was suspended, and not resumed until the lapse of nearly a year, in October, 1915. The area surveyed was some 6,300 acres, and 6,254 landmarks were buried. The country surveyed was hilly, and mostly chena land heavily overgrown with lantana.

15. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Important block surveys are in progress in the vicinity of the new Opanake Railway, running up to the ridge along the Hunuwala range, the latter being a very imposing feature in this district. This work, together with the area lying between the Pelmadulla-Balangoda and Pelmadulla-Rakwana roads, totals some 19,000 acres; of these, some 6,000 acres were surveyed. Large scale road surveys were completed in this area for the use of the Public Works Department. Settlement surveys were dealt with over an area of 6,574 acres. 142 lots, totalling 807 acres, were cut out in 9 villages in the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts. It has become noticeable in dealing with applications and special surveys in this Province that the more intelligent class of applicants appear to avail themselves of the information given in the final village plans with regard to Crown land; and applications for large blocks in these villages have increased during the year. An important work carried out was the acquisition survey for the improvement of the Pinnawala-Ellearawa road; 9 acres of land in 5½ miles was cut up into 199 claims. There is every possibility of this survey being extended, and the road ultimately being carried through to Bogawantalawa. The field work of the flat map topographical survey of this Province was completed during the year. The pressing need of this Department in this Province is, as pointed out in my report for 1915, an up-to-date office and a bungalow for the Superintendent of Surveys in a healthy site in Ratnapura. I hope to obtain the office at once, before the present rented building falls down.

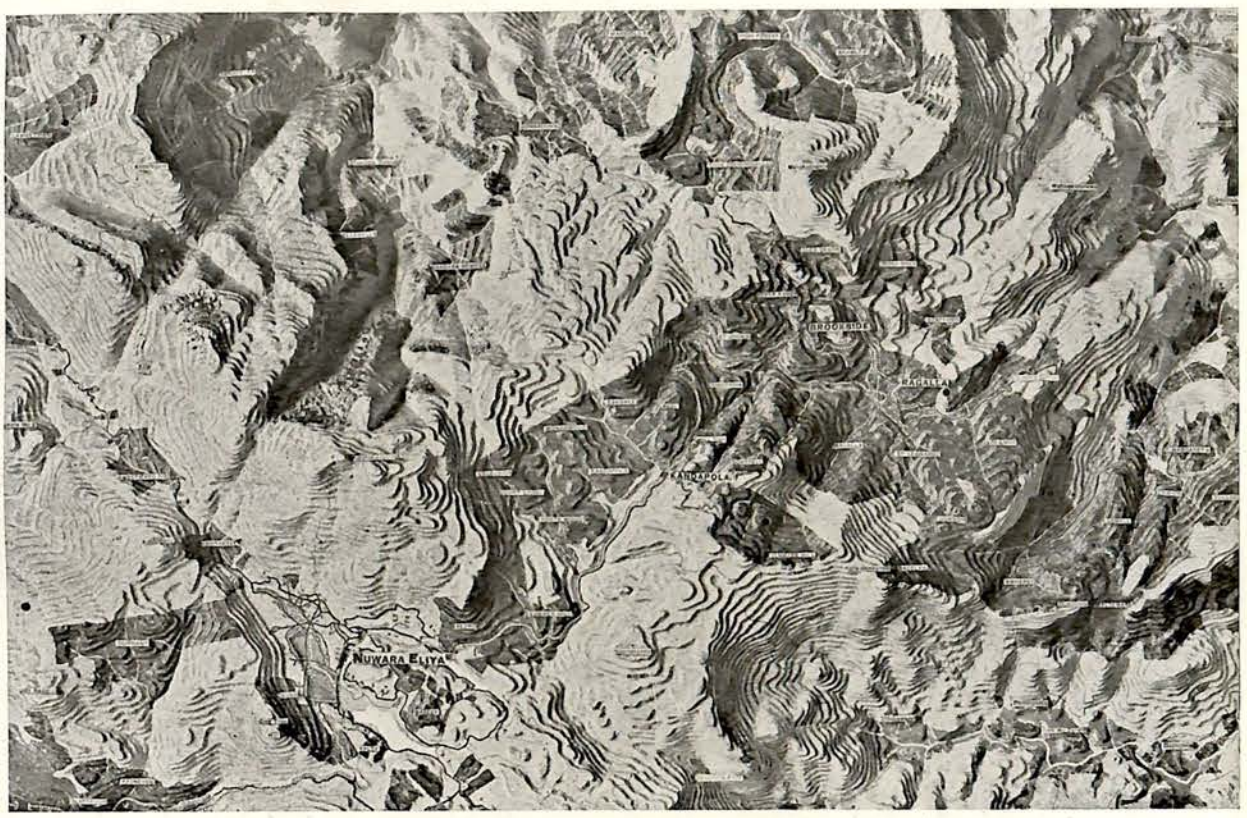
16. *Province of Uva.*—The block surveys carried out in this Province in the Kumbalwela korale were situated in a difficult country, varying from 1,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea; about 8,000 acres were completed. It has just been found possible to complete the three closure areas for applications during the year; about 1,100 acres in nine applications were surveyed for rubber and tea in Buttala, Muppane, &c., and one application for 150 acres for paddy in Hambegamuwa. Land was applied for below the 5,000 foot contour near Hakgala. The Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. P. J. May, states in connection with application work: "The benefits of having used permanent pickets for *all* surveys during the last two or three years are now being reaped." Special surveys were carried out in this Province in

Topographical Models of Ceylon.

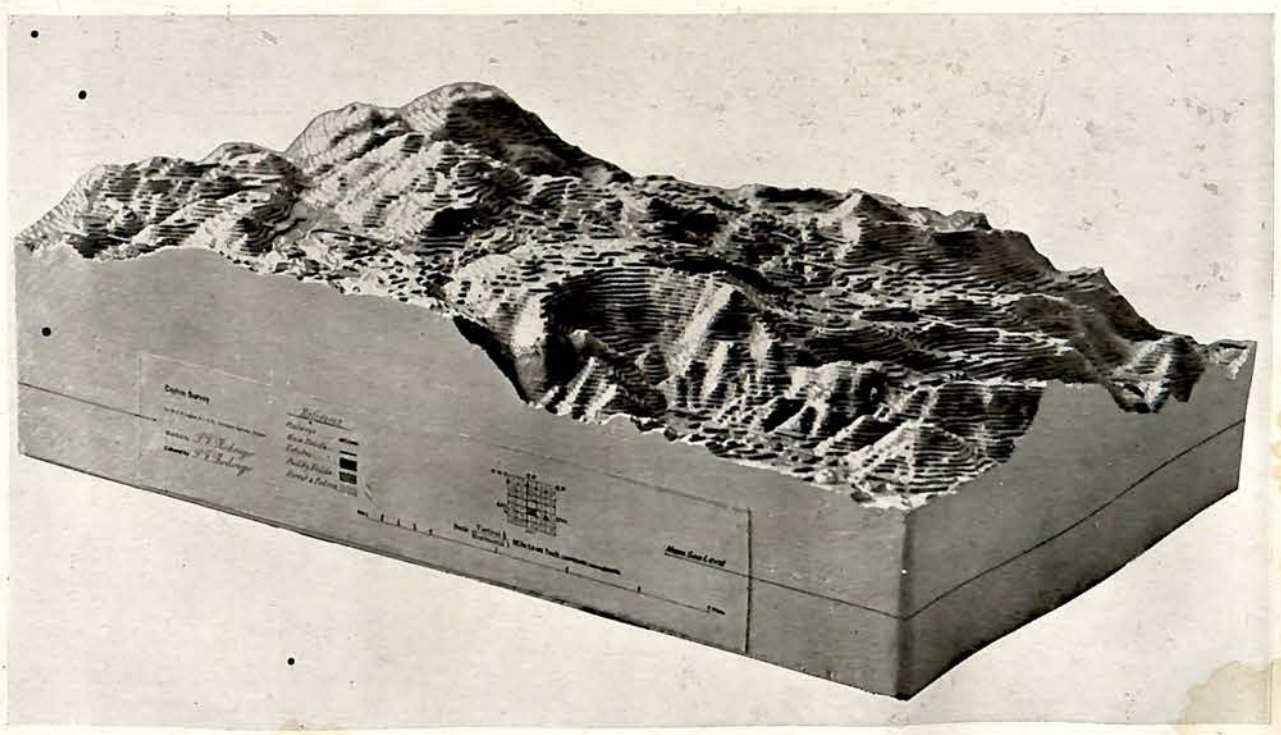
SCALE

ONE MILE TO AN INCH. - HORIZONTAL.

HALF MILE „ „ „ - VERTICAL.



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

Photo & Printing by Survey Dept: Ceylon.

connection with the Haputale water supply, widening of Badulla-Passara road, slips on the railway land or quarries, &c. Sickness, I regret to say, prevailed to a greater extent in this Province than usual, the average days sickness per surveyor being thirty, against twelve for the previous four years.

17. *North-Central Province.*—91,095 acres were block surveyed for settlement during the year. The Wilachchiya korale is now finished. Some 11,000 acres remain to be surveyed in order to complete the block survey of Nuwaragam korale; this will be completed in 1917. Preparations were made for the block survey in Kanadara korale. The minor triangulation was completed and some main circuit traverses run.

There was a slight increase in applications for purchase surveys carried out during the year. This work gave considerable trouble over the old eight-chain block survey areas, necessitating re-plotting of the old work on the four-chain scale. In connection with all surveys carried out in this Province 10,245 landmarks were established.

18. *Northern Province.*—The demand for land in this Province hardly fluctuates as year by year goes by; a spurt is being made in building in the peninsula, possibly due to the large sums of money earned in and sent from the Straits, which is invested in land and houses. Acquisition surveys for public buildings in Talaimannar were carried out. Six proposed forest reserves were surveyed, and a portion of a seventh, approximately 33,398 acres, was surveyed; in this connection a considerably extended forest reserve programme for 1917 is in view. Six surveyors are being employed on this work. Some Mannar town survey settlements were carried out.

19. *Eastern Province.*—The usual application surveys were attended to in this Province. An important work was the survey of all irrigable land under the Vakaneri tank, which I referred to in my report for 1915. The survey was completed, and plans are now being drawn up. It disclosed the fact that constant change had been going on in occupation, which had not been systematically recorded; it seems clear that a great deal of water has been used for a long time, for which water-rate has never been paid. Numerous portions of old title plans have reverted to the Crown, some of which have been encroached on; this is bound to happen over areas the boundaries of which are not clear. The present survey was badly wanted to put matters on a satisfactory basis. The approximate total acreage surveyed was 13,600 acres. A start has been made with an engineering skeleton survey of Trincomalee town, which is urgently required by the Assistant Government Agent in connection with Local Board improvements.

20. *Triangulation.*—An area of 225 square miles was triangulated in Kanadara korale, North-Central Province, in advance of the block survey. Calculations were made for final fixations of points in Sabaragamuwa, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces. No initial levelling was carried out during the year.

21. *Training School.*—Six members of the license class in the Training School completed their course and passed the examination, and were granted licenses in June. The two departmental classes were reopened, and 21 students were under training from October and November; these students are being trained in Padukka, under the control of the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Trigonometrical Branch.

22. *Title Plans.*—The preparation and issue of title plans has kept pace with demands. As I stated last year, arrears should never accumulate in this Department again, unless an abnormal activity in land occupation and settlements should suddenly prevail. As it is necessary that the title plans have to be drawn up by this Department, I consider that the deeds to which they are attached might with advantage be prepared by this Department at the same time.

23. During 1916 the following additional departmental works were completed and printed for the use of officers of this Department :—

Notes on Surveying, for use in the Training School.
Instructions for Draughtsmen.
Block Survey Orders (revised).
Standing Orders (revised).
Topographical Instructions (in type) (revised).

They entailed a lot of close study and thought, and fill a long-felt want, and make a very complete library for all grades, from Superintendents of Surveys to clerks and draughtsmen.

24. Mr. C. R. Lundie, Superintendent of Surveys, who has been on leave from December 15, was given permission to take up war work.

25. *Promotions.*—Mr. D. Bloxham was promoted First Grade Superintendent of Surveys on March 1. Mr. A. Plested (R. E.), Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was taken on the fixed establishment on October 1. Messrs. B. J. Thiedeman, A. H. Fernando, V. E. H. de Zylva, R. Alvapillai, C. J. Sabapathy, and J. D. van den Driesen, Third Grade Surveyors, were promoted to Second Grade on July 1.

26. *Retirement.*—Mr. E. R. F. Koch, Third Grade Surveyor, retired from June 11.

27. *Resignations.*—Mr. C. A. Maartensz, Third Grade Surveyor, resigned from February 22; Mr. T. Collinson, Third Grade Surveyor, from March 1; Mr. N. K. Muttuswamy, Third Grade Surveyor, from April 1; and Mr. S. J. L. Vanderput from April 27. Mr. H. Jameson, Assistant Astronomer, on the termination of his agreement, from December 29.

28. *Deaths.*—Mr. A. Thenawara, Third Grade Surveyor, died on August 3; Mr. W. T. van den Driesen, Third Grade Surveyor, died on November 30.

29. *Conclusion.*—As the supervising staff has been reduced from time to time owing to the war, more work has naturally been thrown on the staff officers, some of whom have foregone their well-earned leave, and I again wish to place on record my appreciation of their loyal co-operation and that of all members of the Department both in field and office.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April 21, 1917.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Surveyor-General.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF APPLICATION SURVEYS.

THE state of the application work may be considered as satisfactory at the end of the year under review. It was found possible, by employing retrenched block surveyors, to increase the staff by five men, but as they were new to application work, the full benefit of the increase was not evident for some time. The number of applications and Crown requisitions received from the Government Agents up to the end of December was 2,278, as compared with 3,056 received for the corresponding period of last year. The work in the Galle District of the Southern Province has been particularly heavy during the year, 449 applications have been dealt with in addition to a large number of Crown requisitions for defining boundaries of land over which plumbago mining rights were required. To deal with the large amount of work the staff in the Province was increased from eight to seventeen surveyors, and an Assistant Superintendent was transferred from the North-Western Province to help with the supervision. Throughout the Island over 1,900 acres were applied for for rubber cultivation, besides considerable extents for tea and coconuts. The total number of questions outstanding in the field and office up to the end of December is 1,646, as compared with 2,164 at the end of the same period last year.

Acquisition Surveys.—A large number of acquisition surveys were carried out, particularly in the Western Province, where the following are worthy of special mention:—

Wellawatta treatment works,
Flower road swamp.
A site for a vegetable garden and approach road for the new Lunatic Asylum site at Angoda.

Road Contract Surveys.—The only work taken up by the contractor consisted of 8 miles of the Kandy-Kurunduoya road, which was not completed during 1915. Tenders have now been accepted for the Colombo-Chilaw and Nagoda-Matugama roads, and it is expected to complete these and to take up the roads in the Jaffna peninsula during the coming year.

Forest Surveys.—Two surveyors were engaged throughout the year on forest surveys in the Northern Province. Plans of three reserves comprising 18,000 acres were forwarded to the Settlement Officer, and plans of approximately 70,000 acres are nearing completion, and will be forwarded early next year. Six surveyors will be engaged on these surveys during 1917, and a further outturn of about 200,000 acres is expected, in addition to the above. This work has now been included in the programme of block survey and settlement and transferred to the Block Survey Department.

Miscellaneous Surveys.—Some important miscellaneous surveys were carried out, particularly the following:—

Extension of the Nuwara Eliya Local Board limits.
Exchange of 810 acres of land at Bambarabotuwa.
Settlement survey of 316 acres at Yatipawa, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and one of 800 acres at Nilawala, in the Central Province.
A survey of Horana bazaar for improvement purposes.

Irrigation Surveys.—An extensive survey for dealing with the irrigable lands under the Vakaneri tank in the Eastern Province was carried out, the plans of which are now in course of preparation, and will be completed early next year. This most important work was carried out by a party of six surveyors under the supervision of an Assistant Superintendent. Preliminary arrangements have been made for dealing with land under the Kirindi-oya in the Southern Province in a similar manner.

G. K. THORNHILL,
Acting Superintendent of Application Surveys.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, WASTE LANDS.

General.—The staff was mostly engaged throughout the year on new block surveys. The Bandarawela-Badulla and the Pelmadulla-Opanake railway acquisition surveys were completed by the itinerating surveyors, together with other acquisition and application surveys. A large number of settlement survey questions were attended to in the North-Western Province.

2. *Block Surveys.*—The area covered by new block surveys during the year was about 70,436 acres. This area is roughly made up of 40,632 acres in the Wilachchiya korale of the North-Central Province, 11,540 acres in the Giritalana korale of the North-Western Province, 6,254 acres in the Udugoda Udasiya pattu of the Central Province, 4,375 acres in the Nawadun korale, and 20 acres in the Opanake area of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and 7,615 acres in the Kumbalwela korale of the Province of Uva.

3. During the year 64 block survey preliminary plans were issued to the Settlement Officer, containing 3,853 lots, and covering an area of 24,373 acres. This leaves an extent of about 68,764 acres outstanding on December 31, 1916, the plans of which are not yet complete, comprising 40,632 acres in the Wilachchiya korale of the North-Central Province, 11,540 acres in the Giritalana korale of the North-Western Province, 6,254 acres in the Udugoda Udasiya pattu of the Central Province, 5,943 acres in the Kumbalwela korale of the Province of Uva, and 4,375 acres in the Nawadun korale, and 20 acres in the Opanake area of the Province of Sabaragamuwa. In addition to the above, 18,000 acres of forest surveys in the Vavuniya District of the Northern Province were surveyed by the Application Staff and issued to the Settlement Officer for settlement purposes (*vide* Superintendent of Application Survey's report).

4. *Topographical Plans with Block Survey Insets.*—Topographical plans with block survey insets for settlement purposes, covering an area of some 77,620 acres, were dealt with during the year. comprising 27,263 acres in the Wilachchiya and 23,200 acres in the Nuwaragam korales of the North-Central Province, and 27,158 acres in the Gangoda Udasiya and Pallesiya pattus of the Central Province. Out of these, three topographical preliminary plans were issued, containing 56 lots, and covering an area of 54,420 acres, leaving an extent of about 23,200 acres in the Nuwaragam korale of the North-Central Province outstanding on December 31, 1916, the plans of which were not ready for issue.

5. *Areas settled on Block Survey Plans.*—The following table shows the extent of settled areas in each Province :—

Province.	Settled. Acres.	Unsettled. Acres.
Western	11,220 ..	19,674
Central	4,639 ..	2,469
Southern	570,682 ..	31,929
North-Western	360,647 ..	52,310
North-Central	428,592 ..	48,373
Uva	238,578 ..	20,237
Sabaragamuwa	131,195 ..	54,036
Northern	— ..	19,344*
Total ..	1,745,553	248,372

* Includes 17,998 forest surveys.

6. *Topographical Preliminary Plans.*—Topographical preliminary plans covering an area of 1,070,181 acres have been issued to the Settlement Officer for settlement up to date, of which 807,743 acres have been settled, and 262,438 acres remain to be settled.

7. *Interim Villages.*—Three final reports on interim villages were received during the year, leaving a balance of 15 interim villages still outstanding.

8. *Closed Villages.*—Sixty-six villages were closed to the Revenue Officer, in consequence of the Settlement Officer working in them, and 95 villages were released during the year. Up to date 2,541 villages have been closed, out of which 1,205 have been released, leaving a balance of 1,337 villages still in the hands of the Settlement Officer.

9. *Settlement Survey Questions.*—There were 75 settlement survey questions outstanding at the end of 1916, and 129 questions were received from the Settlement Officer this year. Out of these, 131 were completed and returned to the Settlement Officer, leaving 73 questions in hand. Out of 295 applications coming in villages under settlement, 253 were attended to, leaving a balance of 42.

10. *Waste Lands Ordinance Sketches.*—During the period 1,949 Waste Lands Ordinance sketches to accompany Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders were examined and certified.

11. *Final Reports.*—The final reports of 108 villages were received from the Settlement Officer during the year, bringing the total up to 1,787, and 115 printed reports were issued, making a total of 1,714 final reports issued. This leaves a balance in hand of 73, of which 31 final reports are in this office for preparation, 8 have been referred back to the Settlement Officer, 20 sent to Government for approval, and 14 are with the Government Printer.

12. *Final Village Plans.*—The number of final village plans prepared during the year was 128, bringing the total issues to 1,711, and leaving a balance of 3 under preparation.

G. K. THORNHILL,
Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Office.—The effect of the war is again shown in all Departments this year, but there has been no material decrease in the work when compared with 1915. It is difficult to comment on anything in particular, and until the war is over there can be very little change.

2. *Issue of Crown Titles.*—The title plans dealt with amounted to 6,173, as against 7,663 in 1915, of which 5,163 were issued to the Controller of Revenue and 189 to various Government Agents, making a total of 5,352 plans, at an average of 446 plans a month. The balance of 821 plans has been carried forward to 1917. Appendices I. and II. show the issue of the plans in detail.

3. *Miscellaneous Department.*—The fees for the work done by the Miscellaneous Department, such as the preparation of tracings, copies of plans, sale of maps, &c., amounted to Rs. 13,072·71, of which Rs. 4,639·55 was not recovered, being free issues to Government Departments. This is an increase over last year of nearly Rs. 3,000 in fees recovered. The work of this Department is heavy, and continues to increase, and the staff has had to be considerably augmented this year.

4. *Mapping Department.*—This Department has been very busy throughout the year. The diagram of the Island at the end of this report shows clearly the progress made with the coloured one-mile sheets, the whole outturn being very satisfactory. The issue of the contoured area was completed, and the great use these sheets have been put to shows how essential it is that the contouring of the hill district should be completed at an early date. Six sheets of the new four-mile map of the Island were completed, and new editions of the eight-mile map of the Island, the sixteen-chain map of Colombo, and the eight-mile motor map started. Recent maps that should prove extremely useful are the one-mile-to-an-inch and half-mile-to-an-inch topographical maps of Colombo and surrounding district. An innovation this year has been the making of plaster of Paris models of the hill districts from the one-mile contour sheets. These are fully described by the Surveyor-General.

5. *Lithographic and Process Departments.*—The high standard of work in these Departments has been maintained, the quantity of work remaining about the same.

Survey Party in North Central Province.

Photo & Printing by Survey Dept: Ceylon

6. *Staff: Clerks and Draughtsmen.*—Five clerks and draughtsmen retired, and one, Mr. G. W. Fonseka, was appointed President of the Village Tribunal, Hewagam korale, Western Province. Ten extra clerks and draughtsmen resigned, and three were dismissed. Mr. A. A. Carthelis, Clerk and Draughtsman, Class II., Grade II., and of the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers, obtained leave to go to England to enlist. He is now in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Of the retiring clerks and draughtsmen above mentioned, Mr. M. P. Rodrigo, Mudaliyar, one of the most trusted officers of the Department, retired after thirty-eight years' meritorious service, having been head of the Title Plan Department for eleven years. Mr. W. C. Fernandes retired, owing to ill-health, at the age of 57 after thirty-eight years' service, his last eleven years being in the Block Survey Department, where he did much valuable work. Mr. D. J. Wijeratne, Mudaliyar, was for many years head of the Record Map Department, where his great knowledge of plans and plan work was of invaluable assistance to the Department. He was created a Mudaliyar shortly before his retirement in recognition of his service. Mr. K. M. Perera, head of the Mapping Department, and a skilled draughtsman, suffered in recent years from poor health, and was finally obliged to retire at the age of 55. I regret to have to record that he died shortly after his retirement. Mr. A. N. Saldin, head of the Lithographic Department, was another officer whose long years of work told on his health, and resulted in a final breakdown, which compelled his retirement. Mr. Saldin served for thirty-one years in the Lithographic Department, and the excellent work now turned out is in no small measure due to him.

7. *Town Guard Administrative Section.*—This section now consists of 1 officer and 83 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 69 are extra efficient. It is principally due to the untiring efforts of Lieutenant C. V. Foenander that the Section has been brought up to its present state of efficiency, and has come to be regarded as one of the smartest units of the Administrative Battalion of the Town Guard.

8. *The Library.*—I am very glad to say that this institution continues to gain in popularity, which is a very healthy sign, and a credit to the office staff generally.

A. H. G. DAWSON,
Assistant Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX I.

Return showing Number of Lots received for the Preparation of Title Plans during 1916.

Brought forward from 1915	..	610	Prepared and issued during 1916 .. 5,352
Received during 1916	..	5,563	Returned for verification .. 19
			Returned for landmarking .. 12
			Balance to prepare .. 790
		6,173	6,173

APPENDIX II.

Return of Title Plans issued from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

Province.	Forwarded to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue.			Forwarded to the Government Agents.			Total.		
	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.
			A. R. P.			A. R. P.			A. R. P.
Western ..	1,278	426	1,337 2 10·72	48	16	33 1 17·88	1,326	442	1,370 3 28·60
Central ..	375	125	1,236 1 36·11	111	37	24 3 35·16	486	162	1,261 1 31·27
Northern ..	1,434	478	1,623 1 1·57	9	3	51 3 2	1,443	481	1,675 0 3·57
Southern ..	3,021	1,007	3,472 3 32·22	102	34	96 2 16	3,123	1,041	3,569 2 8·22
Eastern ..	1,041	347	1,279 1 1·60	111	37	41 1 23·10	1,152	384	1,320 2 24·70
North-Western..	4,149	1,383	6,288 1 3·24	60	20	100 2 23	4,209	1,403	6,388 3 26·24
North-Central ..	2,073	691	1,840 3 32·98	24	8	109 2 10	2,097	699	1,950 2 2·98
Uva ..	966	322	2,321 3 28·05	69	23	52 1 26·31	1,035	345	2,374 1 14·36
Sabaragamuwa..	1,152	384	1,438 3 11	33	11	83 2 32	1,185	395	1,522 2 3
Total ...	15,489	5,163	20,839 1 37·49	567	189	594 1 25·45	16,056	5,352	21,433 3 22·94
Lease plans in quadruplicate							272	68	3,868 3 17·63
Plans issued to be attached to deeds of assignment for mining rights ..							96	32	22 3 32·98
Plans issued for rectification deeds and fresh deeds							24	8	618 2 21·14
						Grand Total ..	16,448	5,460	25,944 1 14·69

APPENDIX III.

Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued for the last Ten Years.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees, &c.	Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Number of Lots.	Extent.			Number of Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
1907	9,430	41,904	1,734,138	903,065	8,249	52,465
1908	8,807	25,080	916,081	989,107	12,033	52,815
1909	9,968	28,828	991,866	1,244,841	7,624	22,904
1910	12,713	30,673	1,273,889	1,500,538	7,724	34,410
1911	11,451	27,947	1,269,597	1,691,912	2,006	9,344
1912	10,042	30,692	1,649,367	1,590,683	6,937	29,208
1913	11,906	32,832	1,714,768	1,766,537	14,264	51,520
1914	9,693	28,937	1,414,361	1,678,546	11,584	40,885
1915	6,740	23,225	1,100,579	1,392,912	7,053	27,212
1916	5,867	20,221	1,104,413	1,479,485	5,352	21,433

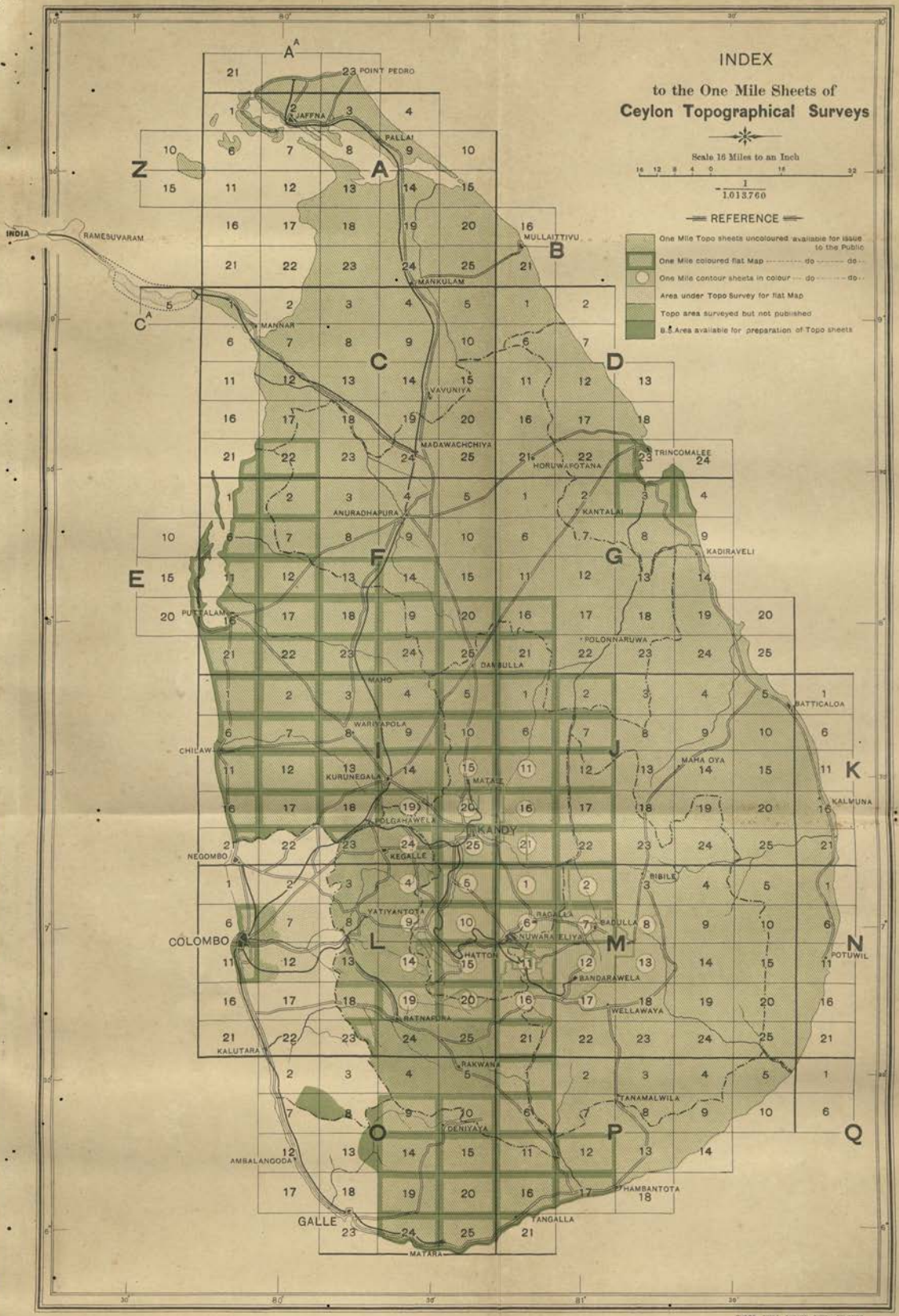
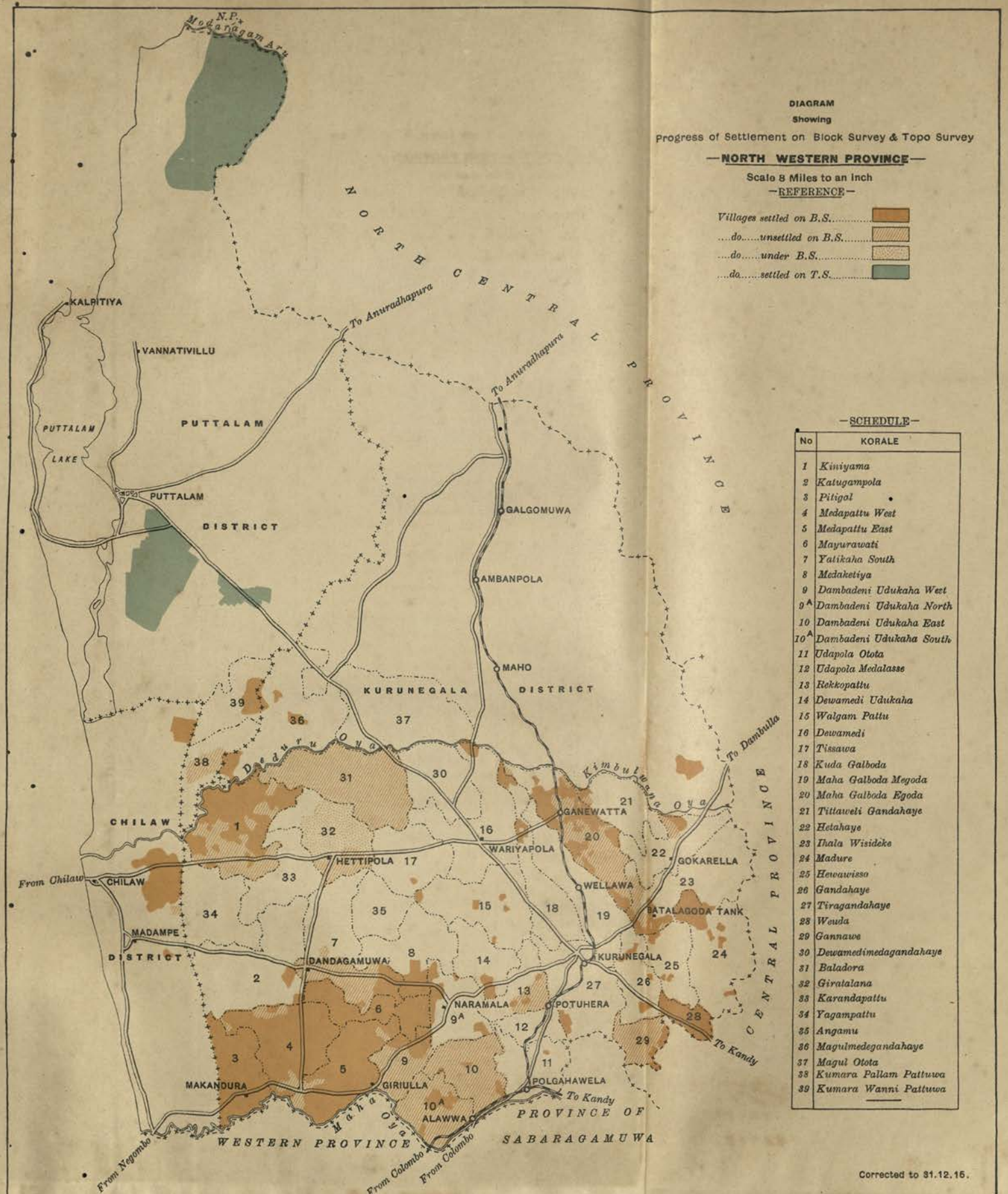


PHOTO SURVEY DEPT COLOMBO

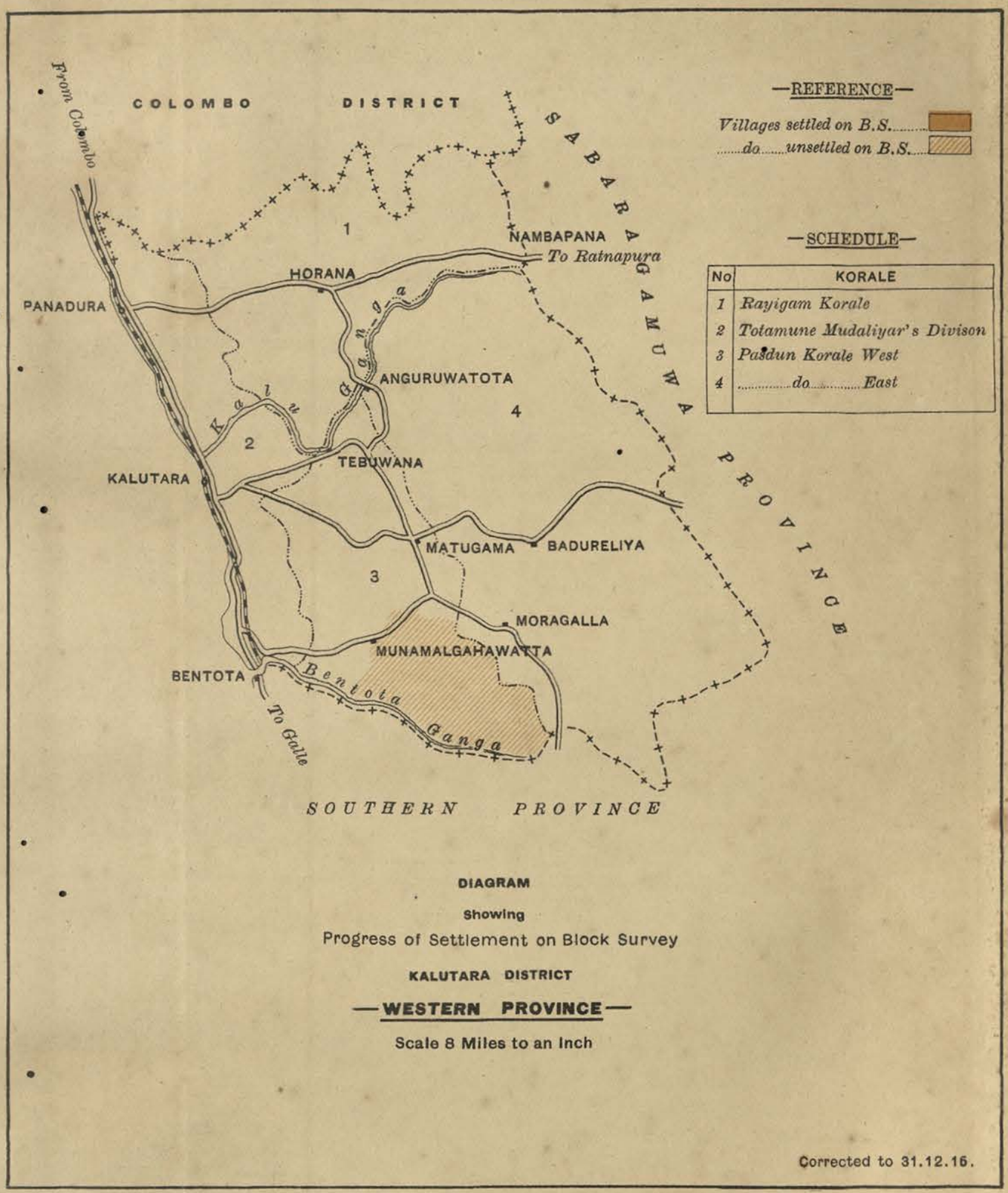


Corrected to 31.12.15.

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
26 - 1 - 17.

SHEET L/6

A L U T K U R U K O R A L E
R A G A M P A T T U W A
S O U T H
W E S T
A D I K A R I P A T T U W A
S I T A S E K O R A L E
C
COLOMBO DIST
HARBOUR
COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY
SALPITI
AMBATALENPAHALA
KORALE
Pallibopa
Nugape
Hopitiya
Wewala
Walipanpitiya
Batagama North
Pulpitimukalana
Billavilla
Parana Ambalama
Panuwangama
Kalaeliya
Nedunpitiya
Batagama South
Nandana
Ellapitibela
Uswetakeiyawa
Nagoda
Pelliyawatta
Timbirigasyaya
Hagamul
Wellara
Matimagoda
Mahalagu
Halanduruwa
Galudupita
Hinkenda
Metagoda
Magammana
Kiriwapokuna
Nawinnahena
Elapitiwala
Tuduwegoda
Pallakandawila
Gongitota
Kotiwalapitiya
Endanawila
Hendala
Dayawatiya
Hekitta
Padiliyatadawa
Kaluwatiya
Hapugalla
Wattala
Priyawatiya
Wanawasala
Wekadawa
Dalugama
Warakagoda
Talangahena
Badalgoda
Himbutwelgoda
Kohaliwila
Badahelawatta
Kelaniya
Nungamugoda
Peliyagoda
Wedamulla
Patiya
Gangahena
Kelaniya
Pilapitiya
Sinharamulla
Sedawatta
Potiyagoda
Kotiawila
Kelaniwulla
Weragoda
Uruggahawatta
Wijerama
Kohilawatta
Kittampahuwa
KEY MAP
W.P.
Scale of Half Mile to an Inch
1/31,680
PRINCIPAL ROADS
MINOR ROADS
CART TRACKS
FOOT PATHS
PROVINCE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
DIV. & HATPATTU SDY.
KORALE & PATTU SDY.
RAILWAYS, BROAD GAUGE
DO. NARROW GAUGE
DO. UNDER CONSTRUCTION
TELEGRAPH LINES
ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS
YODI ELA
DO. (ABANDONED)
ESTATES & GARDENS
PADDY FIELDS
TANKS
DO. (ABANDONED)
MARSHES
PARKS
TRIG. STATIONS
HEIGHTS IN FEET
LIGHT HOUSES & BEACONS
POST OFFICES P.O.
PUBLIC WORKS BUNGALOWS P.W.
CIRCUIT BUNGALOWS C.B.
RECEIVING POST OFFICES R.O.
POLICE COURTS P.C.
POLICE STATIONS P.S.
REST HOUSES R.H.
HOSPITALS H.
DISPENSARIES D.
SCHOOLS Sch.
CHURCHES
RAILWAY STATIONS R.S.



DIAGRAM

Showing

Progress of Settlement on Block Survey

KALUTARA DISTRICT

—WESTERN PROVINCE—

Scale 8 Miles to an Inch

Corrected to 31.12.16.

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
26 - 1 - 17

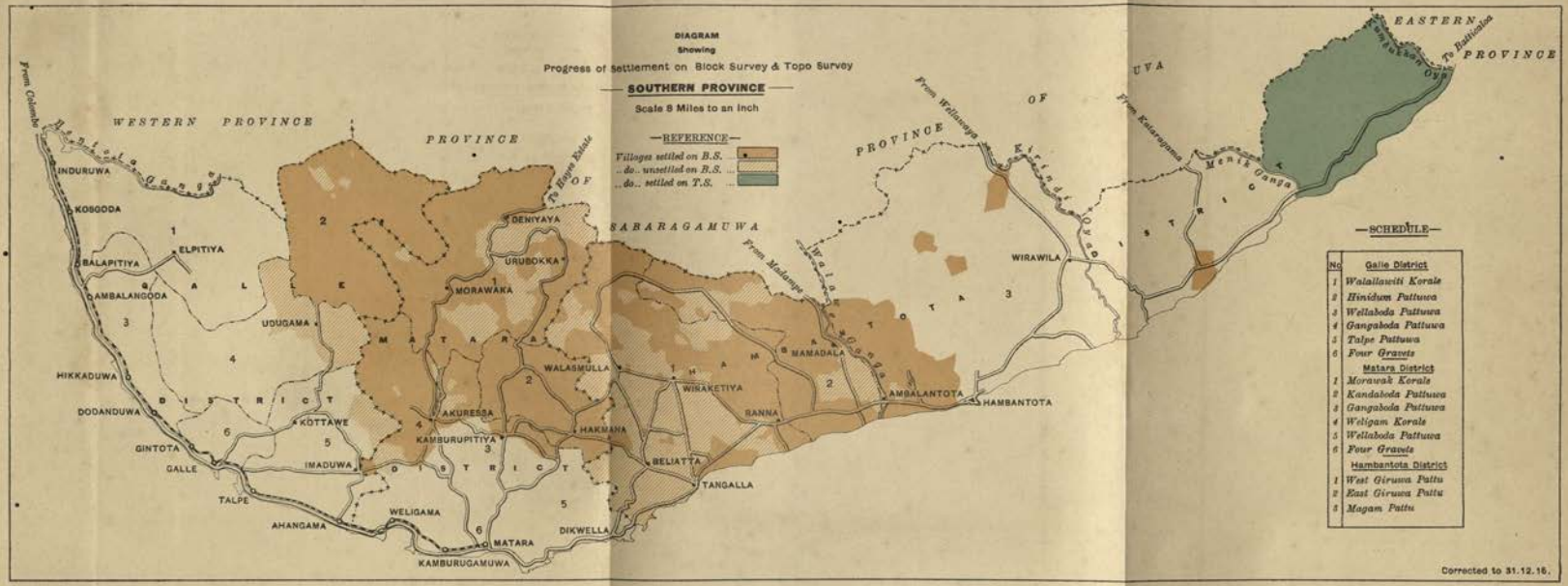


Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
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DIAGRAM

Showing

Progress of Settlement on Block Survey & Topo Survey

MATALE DISTRICT

—CENTRAL PROVINCE—

Scale 8 Miles to an Inch

—REFERENCE—

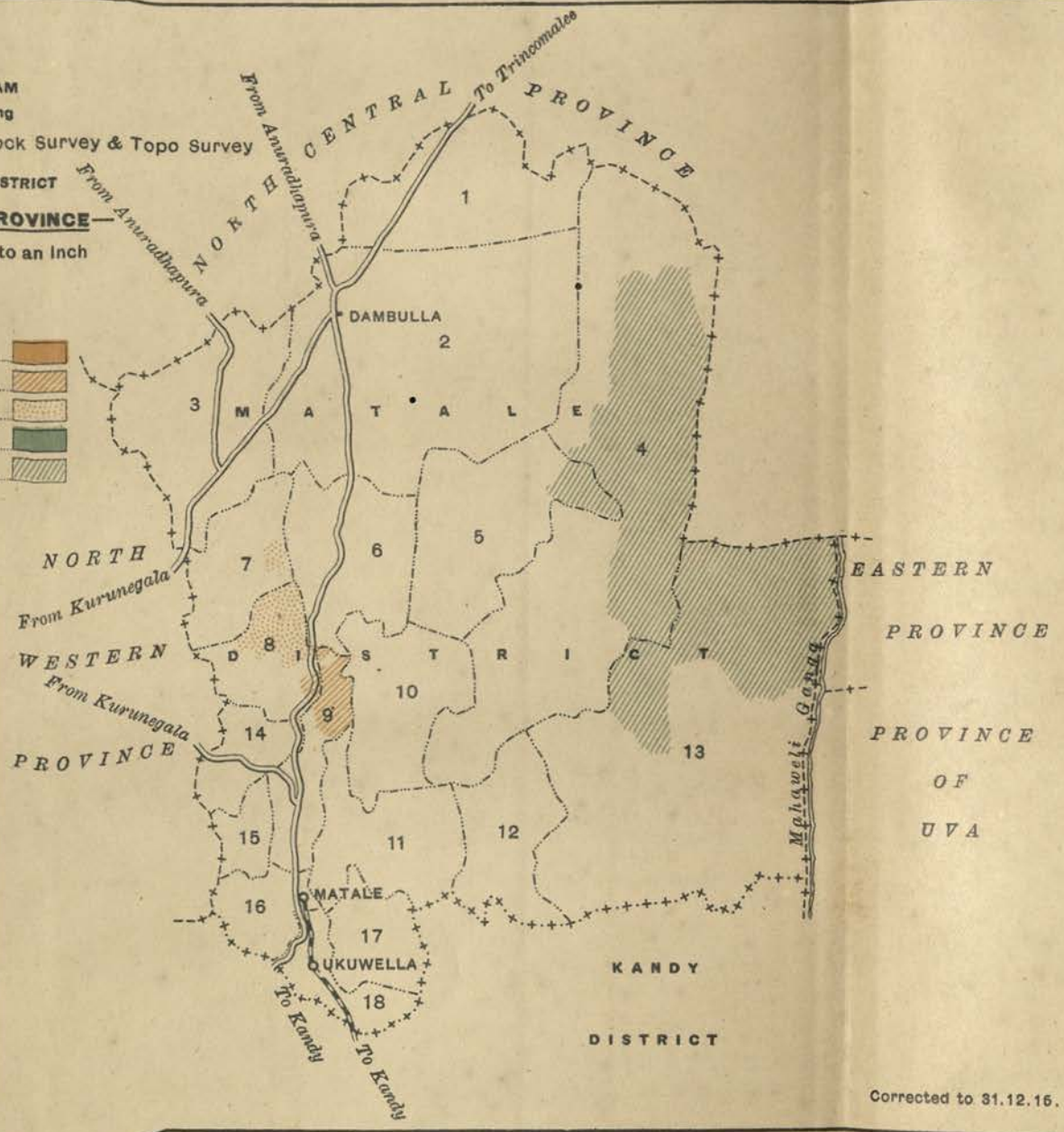
Villages settled

do unsettled on B.S

do under B.S

do settled on T.S.

do unsettled on T.S.



—SCHEDULE—

No	Matale District
1	Inamalawa Korale
2	Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu
3	Kandapalla Korale
4	Gangala Udasiya Pattu
5	Gangala Pallesiya Pattu
6	Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu
7	Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu
8	Udugoda Udasiya Pattu
9	Gumpahasiya Pattu
10	Ambanganga Korale
11	Matale Pallesiya Pattu
12	Laggala Udasiya Pattu
13	Laggala Pallesiya Pattu
14	Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu
15	Asgiri Udasiya Pattu
16	Kohonsiya Pattu
17	Matale Udasiya Pattu
18	Matale Medasiya Pattu

Corrected to 31.12.15.

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
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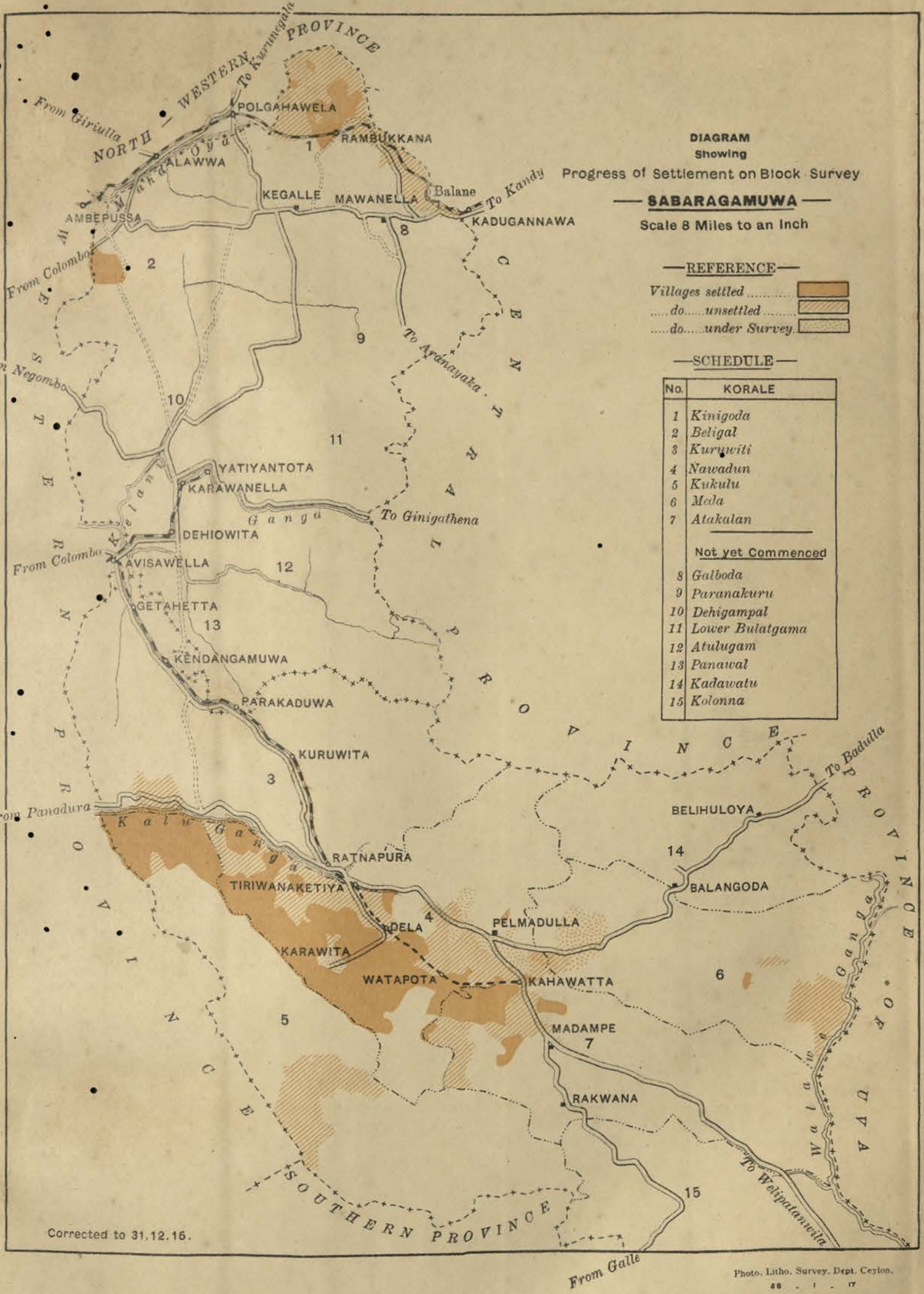


DIAGRAM
Showing
Progress of Settlement on Block Survey

SABARAGAMUWA

Scale 8 Miles to an Inch

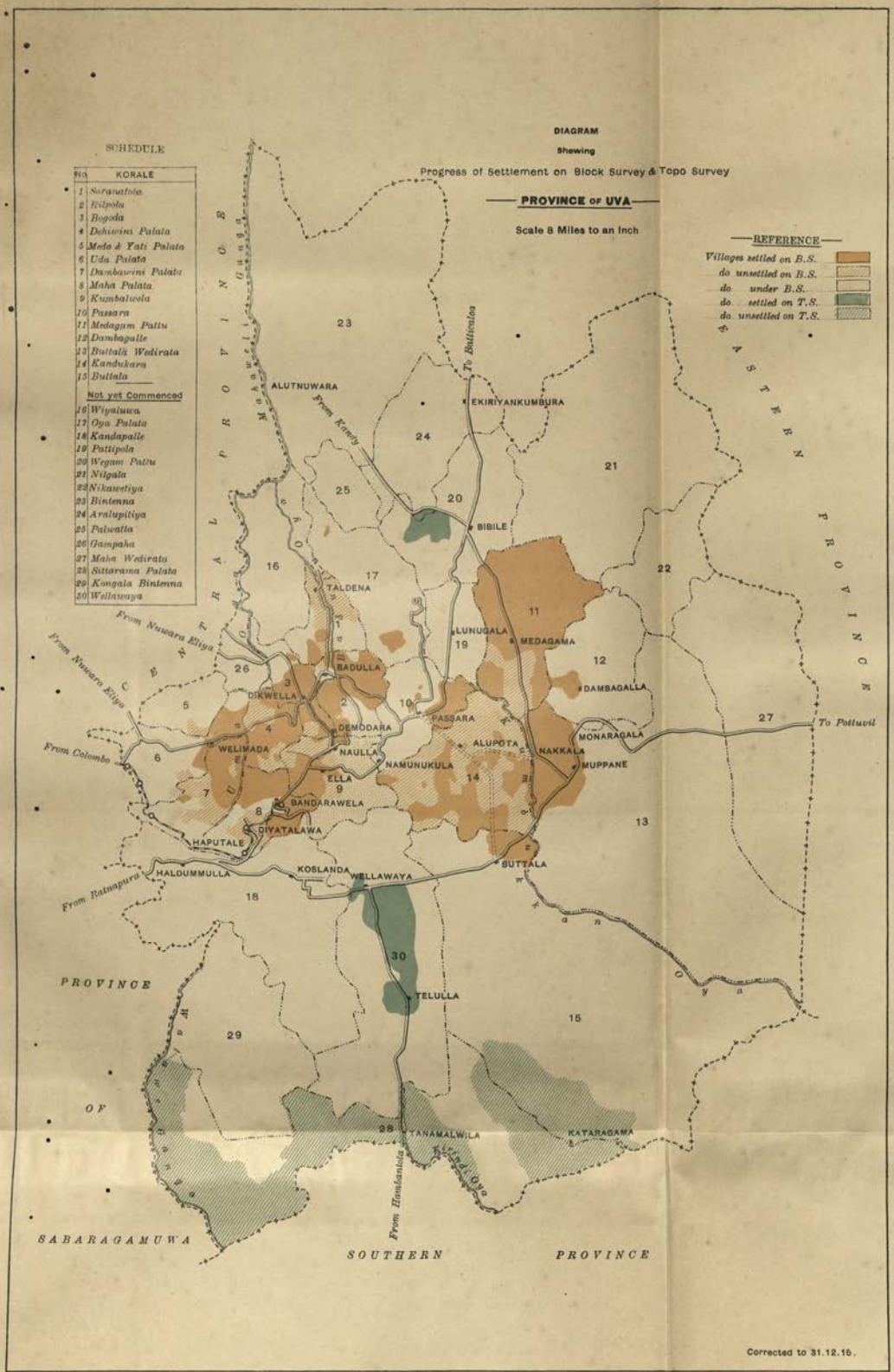
—REFERENCE—

Villages settled .....
.....do.....unsettled .....
.....do.....under Survey

—SCHEDULE—

No.	KORALE
1	*Kinigoda*
2	*Beligal*
3	*Kuruwiti*
4	*Nawadun*
5	*Kukulu*
6	*Meda*
7	*Atakalan*
	Not yet Commenced
8	*Galboda*
9	*Paranakuru*
10	*Dehigampal*
11	*Lower Bulatgama*
12	*Atulugam*
13	*Panawal*
14	*Kadawatu*
15	*Kolonna*

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
46 . 1 . 17



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Photo, Litho, Survey Dept, Ceylon 26-1-17

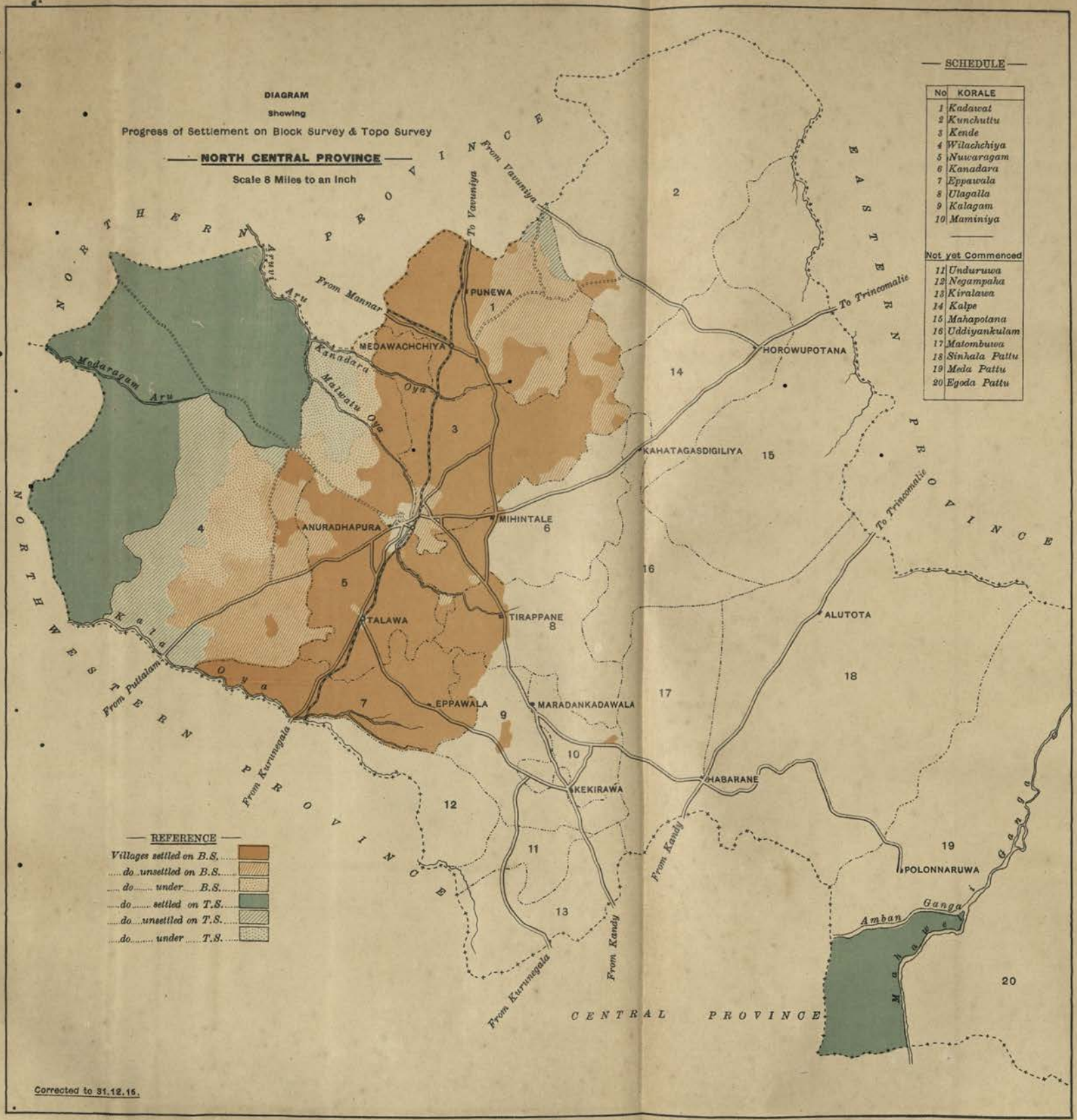

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
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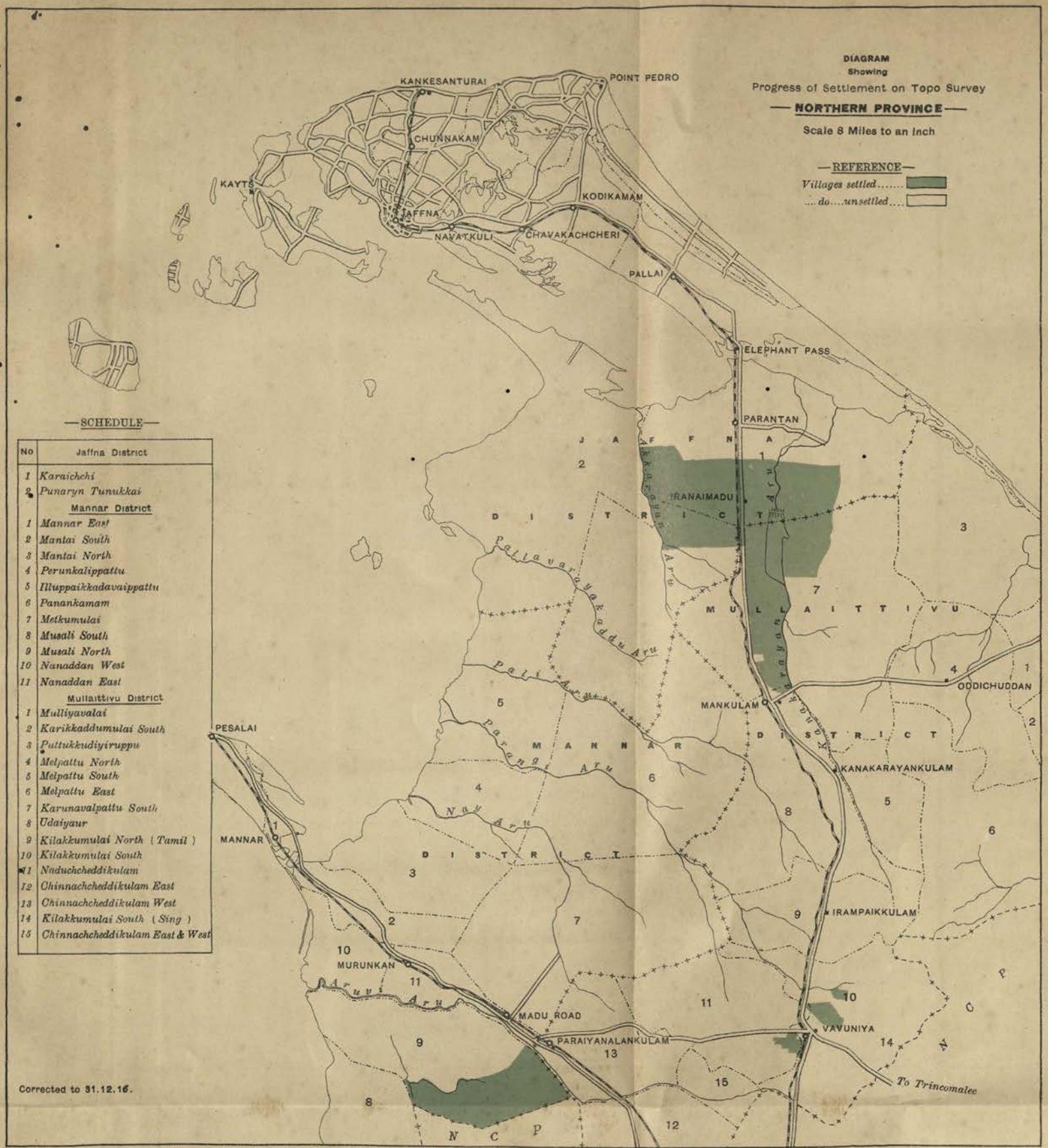
DIAGRAM
Showing
Progress of Settlement on Topo Survey
— NORTHERN PROVINCE —
Scale 8 Miles to an Inch
—REFERENCE—
Villages settled.....
....do....unsettled....
KANKESANTURAI
POINT PEDRO
CHUNNAKAM
KAYTS
JAFFNA
KODIKAMAM
NAVATKULI
CHAVAKACHCHERI
PALLAI
ELEPHANT PASS
PARANTAN
IRANAIMADU
DISTRICT
MULLAITTIVU
ODDICHUDDAN
MANKULAM
PESALAI
MANNAR
KANAKARAYANKULAM
IRAMPAIKKULAM
MURUNKAN
MADU ROAD
VAVUNIYA
PARAIYANALANKULAM
To Mullaittivu
To Trincomalee
To Anuradhapura
From Colombo
Palavarayakaddu Aru
Pali Aru
Parangi Aru
Nay Aru
Aruvi Aru
Akkarayan Aru
Kanakarayan Aru
N C P
S P
—SCHEDULE—
Jaffna District
1 Karaichchi
2 Punaryn Tunukkai
Mannar District
1 Mannar East
2 Mantai South
3 Mantai North
4 Perunkalippattu
5 Illuppaikkadavaippattu
6 Panankamam
7 Metkumulai
8 Musali South
9 Musali North
10 Nanaddan West
11 Nanaddan East
Mullaittivu District
1 Mulliyavalai
2 Karikkaddumulai South
3 Puttukkudiyiruppu
4 Melpattu North
5 Melpattu South
6 Melpattu East
7 Karunavalpattu South
8 Udaiyaur
9 Kilakkumulai North (Tamil)
10 Kilakkumulai South
11 Naduchcheddikulam
12 Chinnachcheddikulam East
13 Chinnachcheddikulam West
14 Kilakkumulai South (Sing)
15 Chinnachcheddikulam East & West
Corrected to 31.12.16.
Photo.Litho. Survey Dept.Ceylon.
28 - 1 - 17.

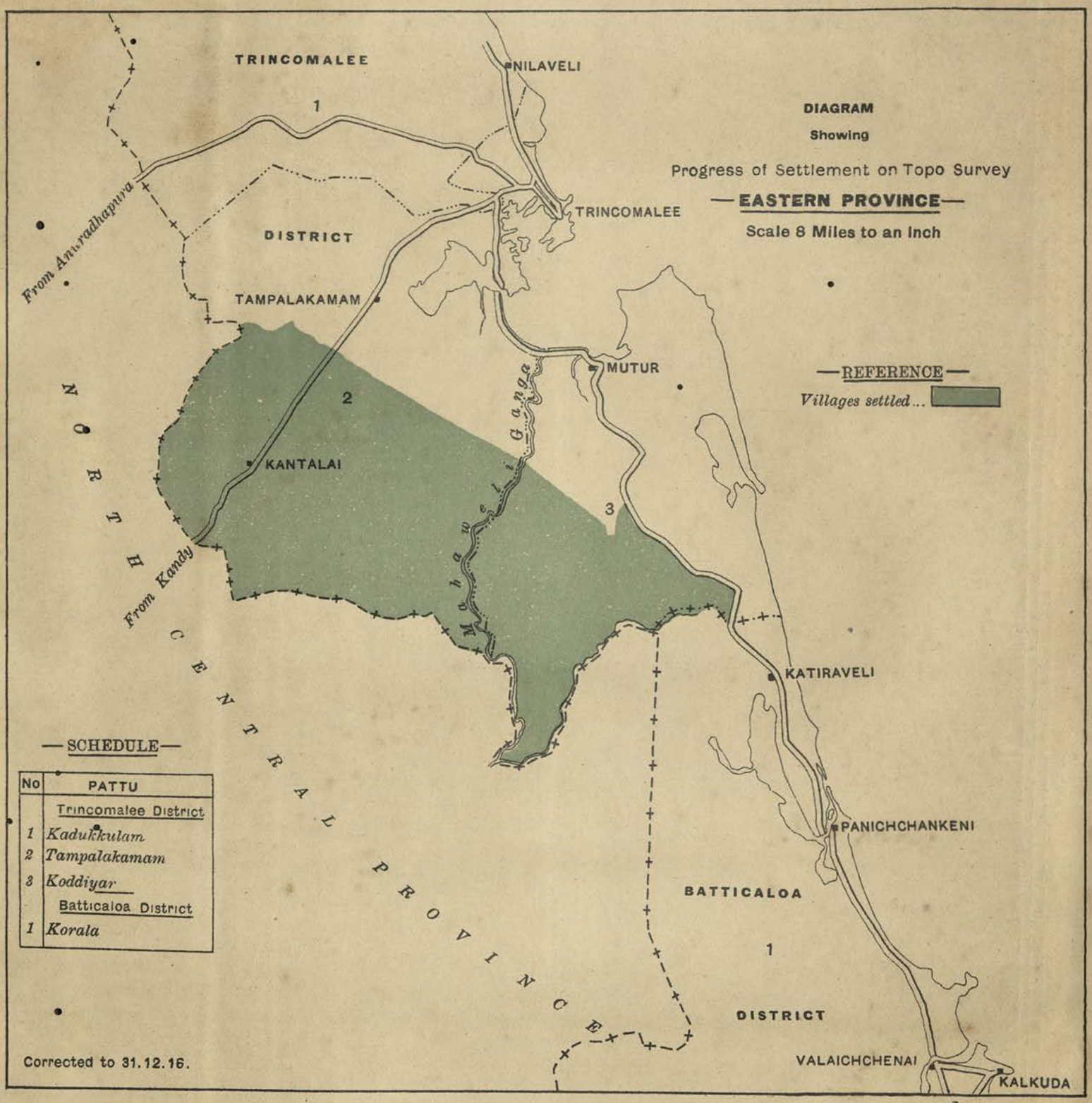

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
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LAND SETTLEMENT.

REPORT OF THE LAND SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR 1916.

General.—At the beginning of the year the Settlement Officer held, in addition to his own post, that of Acting Government Agent of the Western Province, and had only one Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. T. G. Willett. But on February 10 Mr. J. M. Davies, on return from leave, resumed duties as Chief Assistant Settlement Officer ; on April 15 the Settlement Officer ceased to perform the duties of Government Agent ; on May 16 Mr. N. A. Hampton resumed work as Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, while remaining Private Secretary to the Riots Special Commissioner of the Western Province ; on May 31 Mr. T. A. Hodson assumed duties as Assistant Settlement Officer ; and on August 11 Mr. Hampton relinquished his post under the Riots Special Commissioner. This increase in the number of Assistant Settlement Officers from one to four enabled the Department to resume on a considerable scale the work of land settlement in the field. The result was satisfactory, as the information given later in this report shows. But the war continues to prevent the restoration of the staff of Assistant Settlement Officers to anything like its former strength. In August the Government stopped the practice of selling land outright, with a view to the substitution therefor of a system of leases. At the end of the year the new system was being considered by a Committee.

2. *Districts under Settlement.*—These districts are the Galle, Matara, and Hambantota Districts of the Southern Province ; the Province of Uva ; the Kurunegala and Puttalam-Chilaw Districts of the North-Western Province ; the North-Central Province ; the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts of the Province of Sabaragamuwa ; the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province ; the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts of the Northern Province ; and the Kandy and Matale Districts of the Central Province.

3. *Topographical Plans under Settlement.*—At the beginning of the year the unsettled area covered by topographical plans was 269,465 acres and 15 perches, of which 152,512 acres 2 roods and 24 perches constituted the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale claim in Uva, the rest being situated in the North-Central Province and in the Matale District. During the year plans covering an area of 83,550 acres and 16 perches were received from the Surveyor-General. This area comprises 56,392 acres and 16 perches in the North-Central Province and 27,158 acres in the Matale District. The area settled was 90,576 acres 2 roods and 37 perches situated in the North-Central and Uva Provinces and in the Matale District. The balance awaiting settlement at the end of the year was therefore 262,438 acres 1 rood and 34 perches, of which 35,704 acres 1 rood and 8 perches had not been inspected by the end of the year. This uninspected area is situated in the North-Central and Uva Provinces.

4. *Settlement on Block Survey Preliminary Plans, &c.*—The area inspected during the year was 66,447 acres 2 roods and 36 perches, of which nearly 23,000 acres are in the Kurunegala District, over 20,000 acres in the North-Central Province, over 16,000 acres in the Mullaittivu District, the rest being in the Ratnapura District and in the Province of Uva. The area settled during the year was 117,939 acres 3 roods and 34·72045 perches, distributed among all the districts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report, except the Colombo, Mullaittivu, and Kandy Districts. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 248,372 acres 2 roods and 11·74955 perches, of which 9,971 acres and 17·22 perches had not been inspected. This uninspected area is situated in the Province of Uva, the Kurunegala District, the Colombo District, and the Mullaittivu District.

5. *Area settled during the Year.*—The total area settled during the period under review was therefore 208,516 acres 2 roods and 31·72045 perches.

6. *Clerical Staff.*—In January the Department lost the very valuable services of Mr. B. L. Abeyratne, Senior Notice Clerk and Reference Case Clerk, on the occasion of his promotion to the post of Secretary of the Ratnapura District Court. In February Mr. J. W. de Silva, Interpreter to an Assistant Settlement Officer, left the Department to become a Pattu Muhandiram in the Puttalam-Chilaw District. During the year three junior clerks were transferred to other Departments. These and other vacancies were filled by the appointment of nine clerks. At the end of the year five of my clerks, including the Head Clerk and the Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Department, were working in the Office of the Riots Special Commissioner of the Western Province and four in the Censor's Office. Four clerkships remained vacant.

7. *Leave of Absence.*—Mr. J. M. Davies, Chief Assistant Settlement Officer, was on leave till February 10. Mr. H. C. Toller, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, remained on military duty throughout the year. After service in Gallipoli, Egypt, and India as an officer of the 6th Gurkha Rifles he went to England, where he obtained a Commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers.

8. *Notices.*—The number of notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances prepared by the Department was 331. The number brought forward from 1915 was 10. During the year 266 notices were published. At the end of the year the number of notices in the hands of the Government Printer awaiting publication was therefore 75.

9. *Village Reports.*—The number of villages for which reports, on completion of settlement work, were forwarded during the year was 98, the villages in question being situated in the Southern, North-Western, and North-Central Provinces, and in the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa.

10. *Working of the Waste Lands Ordinance, 1897 to 1916.*—The total area brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance since it was enacted nineteen years ago is over 2,200,000 acres, of which over 154,000 acres, covered by 457 notices, were awaiting settlement at the end of 1916.

11. *Sketches.*—1,945 sketches for Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders and 19 rough sketches were prepared by the draughtsmen of the Department.

12. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure out of the departmental votes was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	79,137 86
Other Charges	23,572 56
Total ..	102,710 42

To this total must be added the salaries and house allowances paid by the Treasurer, and from it must be deducted the salaries and house allowances of those officers who were temporarily employed in other Departments for the periods of such employment. It will then be found that the expenditure on land settlement work during the year amounted to Rs. 134,416·16.

13. *Sales (a), under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—The area for which purchase final orders under the Waste Lands Ordinances were published during the year was 2,516 acres and 3 perches, the purchase amount brought to account being Rs. 46,911·75. Over two-thirds of this area and nearly four-fifths of this money relate to lands situated in the Kurunegala District.

14. *Sales (b), otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—3,133 lots, covering an area of 7,605 acres 1 rood and 9·06 perches, were sold or settled for Rs. 227,180·81. Over three-fifths of these lots are situated in the Kurunegala District.

15. *Applications to buy Crown Land.*—These applications numbered 147 and covered 748 acres and 37 perches, on account of which Rs. 2,256 were received. About three-fifths of these applications refer to lands in the North-Central Province, and three-fourths of the remainder to lands in the Province of Uva.

16. *Waste Lands Ordinance Results.*—The area brought under the Waste Lands Ordinances by the Department during the year was over 213,000 acres, while the area settled under these Ordinances during the same period was nearly 184,000 acres, the number of final orders published being 681.

17. *Pending Notices.*—At the end of the period under review 281 Waste Lands Ordinance notices, covering an area of over 142,000 acres, were pending, of which 130, covering over 58,000 acres, awaited expiry or inquiry, and 10, covering over 8,000 acres, awaited reference to District Courts or adjudication in District Courts ; the remainder awaited sanction of settlements, or demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders.

18. *Details of Work.*—Further details regarding the settlement operations of the Department in each of the districts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report are given below.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Galle District.*

19. *Operations of the Year.*—The final report on Mawitagama village of Hinidum pattu was forwarded. The settlement of Embalagedara village of the same pattu was completed, but the final report had not been despatched by the end of the year. A small area in Neluwa village of the same pattu still awaits settlement. No appreciable progress was made in the four villages of Gangaboda pattu under settlement or in Karagoda and Welandawa villages of Talpe pattu, but the settlement of Yatimalgala village of this pattu was finished, save for the preparation and despatch of the final report, and in Magedara village of the same pattu a considerable area was settled. The area settled in this district during the year was 2,580 acres and 38·5 perches. At the end of the year the unsettled area was 7,902 acres and 16 perches. One Waste Lands Ordinance notice, covering 6 acres 1 rood and 12 perches, was carried forward to 1917, and awaits completion of inquiry. There was no litigation.

(B) *Matara District.*

20. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Owitigamuwa village of Gangaboda pattu was finished, and final reports on this village and on Karaputugala village of the same pattu were forwarded. The final report on Peddapitiya village of Weligam korale has still to be prepared and forwarded. As regards Porambakananke village of the same korale, a few re-surveys have still to be dealt with. No other village in this district is under settlement by this Department. The Assistant Government Agent finished the settlement of Idandukita village of Morawak korale. The final report on this village is under preparation in my office. The Assistant Government Agent has still to complete the settlement of six other villages of Morawak korale and one village of Gangaboda pattu.

21. *Litigation.*—In the Matara Court of Requests a case between private parties was tried. The land in dispute had been sold to the plaintiff by this Department, which supported him at the trial. The Commissioner's judgment, awarding nine-tenths of the land to the defendant, was set aside in appeal, the Supreme Court giving judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the whole land.

(C) *Hambantota District.*

22. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Horawela, Awukonagoda, Medilla, Marakolliya, Godigamuwa, and Rekawa villages of Giruwa pattu west and of Sapugahayaya village of Giruwa pattu east was completed and the final reports were forwarded. The area settled during the period under review was 5,622 acres 1 rood and 19·425 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 24,026 acres 2 roods and 36·375 perches. Twenty-five notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 11,911 acres 1 rood and 28·75 perches, are carried forward to 1917. Of these, eleven, covering over 3,000 acres, await inquiry or completion of inquiry, one, covering over 700 acres, awaits reference to court, and one, covering over 300 acres, awaits adjudication in court ; the rest await demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders. The Assistant Government Agent has completed the settlement of Saputantirikanda village of Giruwa pattu west, and the preparation of the final report by this Department is in hand. He has still to complete the settlement of Warapitiya village of the same pattu and of Medagama village of Magam pattu.

23. *Litigation.*—One reference case under the Waste Lands Ordinances was instituted in the District Court in August. It relates to land in Pahala Kendaketiya village of Giruwa pattu east. The case awaits trial.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

24. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of twenty-seven villages was completed and final reports were forwarded. Of these, twenty-one are situated in Kandukara korale of Buttala Division, four in Yatikanda Division (viz., one in Bogoda korale, one in Rilpola korale, and two in Kumbalwela korale), one in Dambawinna palata of Udukinda Division, and one in Medagam pattu korale of Wellassa Division. In April Mr. Davies inspected Gotuwela village of Yatikinda Division on a new block survey plan covering 372 acres 1 rood and 26 perches. During the period under review the Department settled 21,524 acres 3 roods and 39·75 perches on block survey plans and 2 roods and 2 perches on a topographical survey plan, total 21,525 acres 2 roods and 1·75 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 172,749 acres 3 roods and 9·75 perches, and consisted of (*a*) 20,237 acres 2 roods and 27·75 perches of block-surveyed villages, of which 1,672 acres 1 rood and 27·5 perches had not been inspected, and (*b*) 152,512 acres and 22 perches of topographically-surveyed land claimed by the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale, and situated in southern Uva. Twenty-six notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 20,266 acres 3 roods and 37·5 perches, are carried forward to 1917. Of these, six, covering nearly 3,500 acres, await expiry or inquiry, three, covering over 3,500 acres, await reference to court, and three, covering nearly 3,500 acres, await adjudication in court; the rest await sanction of settlements, demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders. The Government Agent finished the settlement of Pattiyagedara and Udupillegama villages of Udukinda Division, and final reports on these villages are under preparation in my office. He has still to complete the settlement of Karagastenna village of Udukinda Division and of Halpe village of Yatikinda Division.

25. *Litigation.*—In September a reference case was instituted in the District Court concerning 2,042 acres and 26 perches of Tanamalwila village (topographical preliminary plan 24) of Sittaram palata of Wellawaya Division. This area is part of the above-mentioned Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale claim. In December two reference cases were instituted in the same court for 1,125 acres 3 roods and 17 perches of Talawa village (block survey preliminary plan 207) and for 240 acres 2 roods and 8 perches of Mailagastenna village (block survey preliminary plan 208), both situated in Kandukara korale of Buttala Division. At the end of the year all three cases awaited trial.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Kurunegala District.*

26. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of thirty-nine villages was finished and final reports were forwarded. Of these, seventeen are situated in Kiniyama korale and one in Meda pattu korale east, both of Katugampola hatpattu; thirteen in Hiriyala hatpattu; three in Udukaha korale east and one in Udukaha korale south, both of Dambadeni hatpattu; three in Gannawe korale and one in Weuda korale, both of Weudawili hatpattu. The settlement of portions, shown on preliminary plan surveys, of the following villages was completed and final statements of settlements were forwarded:—Nagansole, Munamale, and Pahalagama (P. P. 3,931), Nirawiya, Likolapitiya, and Ihalagama (P. P. 3,970), all six of Wanni hatpattu; Bandipola (P. P. 2,461) of Hiriyala hatpattu; and Pahalagonagama (P. P. 3,967) of Weudawili hatpattu. Mr. Davies and Mr. Hampton inspected an area of 22,916 acres 1 rood and 14 perches, covered by new block survey, situated in Baladora korale of Dewamedi hatpattu, and comprising ninety-seven villages. The Department settled 17,368 acres 1 rood and 35·7 perches during the period under review. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 51,886 acres 1 rood and 15·05 perches, of which 6,159 acres and 39·5 perches in Giritalane korale of Dewamedi hatpattu await inspection. 134 notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 13,231 acres 1 rood and 24·25 perches, are carried forward to 1917. Of these, fifty-nine, covering over 3,400 acres, await expiry or inquiry, and two, covering about 15 acres, await reference to court; the remainder await sanction of settlements, demarcations of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders.

27. *Litigation.*—Of the two reference cases instituted in 1915, one concerning 193 acres 3 roods and 37 perches, of Barigoda village of Yatikaha korale of Katugampola hatpattu, was tried *ex parte*, judgment being given for the Crown with costs; and the other relating to 56 acres 2 roods and 31 perches, of Medagampola village of Udukaha korale east of Dambadeni hatpattu, resulted in judgment by consent for the Crown with costs.

(B) *Puttalam-Chilaw District.*

28. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Kalayagama and Sinhalagalkulama villages of Demala hatpattu was completed, and final reports on these villages were forwarded. As regards Kurukeppitiyawa village of the same hatpattu, an inquiry under the Waste Lands Ordinances was begun. A little progress was made with the settlement of Karawita-agare village of Pitigal korale north. The only other village under settlement in this district is Ratmalagare of the same korale, where a small area still awaits attention. During the year the unsettled area in this district was reduced from 425 acres 1 rood and 2 perches to 423 acres 2 roods and 38 perches. There was no litigation.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

29. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of ten villages was finished and final reports were forwarded. An area of 20,053 acres 1 rood and 14 perches covered by new block surveys and situated in Willachchiya korale of Nuwaragam palata was inspected by Mr. Willett. On topographical surveys 84,476 acres 1 rood and 20 perches were inspected, of which over 46,000 acres in Meda pattu of Tamankaduwa District were so dealt with by Mr. Davies, and the remainder in Willachchiya korale of Nuwaragam palata by Mr. Willett. During the period under review the Department settled 63,382 acres 1 rood and 11·75 perches on block survey plans and 46,586 acres 1 rood and 12 perches on topographical plans 4, 5, and 6, total 109,968 acres 2 roods and 23·75 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 108,885 acres 1 rood and 29·25 perches, and consists of (*a*) 48,372 acres 3 roods and 27·25 perches of block-surveyed villages, and (*b*) 60,512 acres 2 roods and 2 perches of topographically-surveyed land. Of the latter, 27,263 acres and 3 roods await inspection. Forty-two notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 28,539 acres 2 roods and 13 perches, are carried forward to 1917, of which twelve, covering about 61 acres, await expiry, two, covering over 4,000 acres, await inquiry; the remainder only require preparation and publication of final orders. There was no litigation.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

(A) *Ratnapura District.*

30. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Halpawila, Patagama, Dellobedda, and Hangomuwa villages of Nawadun korale and of Yatagare village of Atakalan korale was completed and final reports were forwarded. In March and April Mr. Willett inspected (1) twelve villages situated in the neighbourhood of Pelmadulla and Madampe, and covering over 6,000 acres, of which block survey plans had been received from the Surveyor-General; and (2) Muwagama village of Nawadun korale, of which a fresh block survey has been made by the Surveyor-General. The area settled in this district during the period under review was 2,348 acres 3 roods and 5 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 49,736 acres 1 rood and 28 perches. Twenty-three notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 40,536 acres and 16 perches, were carried forward to 1917. Of these, nineteen, covering over 35,000 acres, await inquiry or completion of inquiry; and the rest await sanction of settlements, or demarcation of settlements, or preparation of final orders.

31. *Litigation.*—In the Ratnapura Court of Requests a case between private parties was tried. The land in dispute had been sold to the plaintiff by this Department, which supported him at the trial. The Commissioner gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. The judgment was affirmed in appeal.

(B) *Kegalla District.*

32. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Nehelma, Udahinguruwaka, Gangekumbura, Ambatenna, and Korahetta villages of Kinigoda korale was finished and final reports were forwarded. The Department settled 2,348 acres 3 roods and 5 perches during the period under review. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 4,299 acres 1 rood and 9·5 perches. Sixteen notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 1,253 acres and 34 perches, are carried forward to 1917. Of these, eleven, covering over 1,050 acres, await inquiry; the remainder await demarcation of settlements or preparation of final orders.

33. *Litigation.*—In the Kegalla District Court a partition case, in which the parties were private individuals, was tried. The land in question had been settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances on the second defendant, whom this Department supported at the trial. The District Judge gave judgment in the second defendant's favour for the whole land. The judgment was affirmed in appeal.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Colombo District.*

34. *Operations of the Year.*—The only areas under settlement by this Department are railway reservations along the Colombo-Kandy line, situated in sixty-six villages, and covering 758 acres 3 roods and 35·22 perches. These areas were not inspected during the year owing to the shortage in the staff of Assistant Settlement Officers, but old official records relating to the areas were traced.

(B) *Kalutara District.*

35. *Operations of the Year.*—Twenty-four villages in the Walallawiti pattu of Pasdun korale west are under settlement. After the receipt of all outstanding re-surveys, the unsettled areas were re-inspected in August, September, and October by Mr. Davies and Mr. Hodson, and settlement sales began in December. An area of 3,243 acres 3 roods and 7 perches was settled during the year. The unsettled area at the end of the period under review was 18,915 acres 2 roods and 7 perches. There was no litigation.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Mannar District.*

36. *Operations of the Year.*—The area settled during the year was 98 acres and 2·89545 perches, situated in Mannar town and in the area covered by Toddakkadu preliminary plan 3,710. The area awaiting settlement is 1,326 acres and 13·80455 perches. Out of this area, 610 acres 1 rood and 11 perches are covered by two Waste Lands Ordinance notices, under which settlement agreements were signed before the end of the year. One of the notices awaits sanction of settlement, and the other preparation of final orders. There was no litigation.

(B) *Mullaittivu District.*

37. *Operations of the Year.*—In December Mr. Davies inspected two areas, aggregating 16,637 acres 1 rood and 32 perches, which require settlement for the constitution of Puvarasankulam and Irasentirankulam reserved forests. An area of 1,380 acres 1 rood and 35 perches of land required for a Tachchankulam reserved forest was carried forward to 1917 for inspection in January. There has been no litigation.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

(A) *Kandy District.*

38. *Operations of the Year.*—Only two villages were under settlement. They are Balana and Amunupura on the Kadugannawa Incline. Re-surveys of the former village were received early in the year, but more re-surveys in both villages were found to be necessary, and were applied for. The area awaiting settlement remained throughout the year 233 acres 3 roods and 9 perches.

(B) *Matale District.*

39. *Operations of the Year.*—The area settled during the year was 45,354 acres 2 roods and 8·2 perches, of which 43,989 acres 3 roods and 23 perches were dealt with on topographical survey plans, and the remainder on block survey plans and preliminary plans. Progress was made with the settlement of Madawala, Narangamuwa, Rajjamana, and Hatamunegala villages of Matale South Division. A few estate claims, surveyed on preliminary plans 6,071, 6,439, and 6,458, and situated in Matale South Division, were settled, the only one still in hand being the Kirioruwa claim covered by preliminary plan 6,460. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 41,648 acres 3 roods and 11·8 perches, of which 2,235 acres and 1·8 perches are covered by block survey and preliminary plans, and the remainder by topographical plans. All except 8,440 acres 2 roods and 8 perches of this area has been inspected. Ten Waste Lands Ordinance notices, covering 25,652 acres 3 roods and 27·8 perches, are carried forward to 1917. Of these, four, covering over 1,800 acres, await expiry; three, covering over 5,000 acres, await inquiry; and three await publication of final orders. There was no litigation.

H. O. FOX,
Land Settlement Officer.

February 16, 1917

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1916.

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DIAGRAM

I.—Number of Registered Deaths from Phthisis, Pneumonia, Enteric Fever, and Plague in the City of Colombo in each Month of the Years 1914–1916.

REPORT.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

"THE Vital Statistics of the Island of Ceylon are generally accepted as entitled to confidence," said Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, one of the greatest statisticians of the day. These remarks, no doubt, fairly accurately represent the state of affairs as regards births and deaths; but the same, I am afraid, cannot be said of the marriage statistics. Civil registration not being essential to the validity of a union, most of the orthodox Hindus are content with the religious ceremony alone, and their unions escape the statistician, as do also those of Muhammadans, who still fight shy of the civil registration as a useless innovation repugnant to their conservative feelings. Even among the Kandyans, in whose case alone, civil registration is compulsory in Ceylon, there is, mostly through ignorance, a great laxity in registration of their unions, thus vitiating the value of the marriage statistics.

Among the statistical facts during the year, the following may be noted :—

(*a*) The marriage-rate (12·0) was slightly above the average.

(*b*) The birth-rate (39·0) was the highest during the past quinquennium. The extraordinary increase in marriages in the second half of 1915 may partly explain this high birth-rate.

(*c*) The death-rate (26·8) was the lowest during the present decennium, with the exception of the rate in 1915, when it was 25·2.

(*d*) The excess of births over deaths was 54,766, and was the highest ever recorded.

(*e*) The number of deaths from plague (286) was more than double the number registered in 1915.

The delay in the publication of the reports on Vital Statistics, which has sometimes been the subject of comment, has been minimized as much as possible, and this report is published earlier than in previous years. It cannot, however, be hoped to publish these reports as early as other Administration Reports, as the preparation of elaborate statistical tables involves considerable time and labour.

II.—POPULATION.

2. **Estimated Population.**—Exclusive of the military and shipping, the population of Ceylon at the end of 1916 was estimated at 4,547,184, an increase of 122,891 on the population at the end of the previous year. The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, during the year under review amounted to 54,766, and the number of immigrants exceeded that of emigrants by 68,125.

The estimates of population (excepting in the case of towns) are made from the records of births and deaths kept in this office and the returns of migration furnished by the Customs Department. Table I. in the Appendix gives the estimated population of the Island for each year from 1867.

3. **Race-Constitution of the Population.**—The population, which in round numbers is 4,547,200, comprised the various nationalities shown below :—

Nationality.			Number.		Percentage of Total Population.	
Sinhalese	Low-country	.. ..	1,829,100	2,892,900	40·2	63·6
	Kandyan	.. ..	1,063,800		23·4	
Tamils	..	.. ..	1,314,000	..	28·9	
Moors	..	.. ..	274,000	..	6·0	
Burghers	..	.. ..	28,300	..	·6	
Malays	..	.. ..	13,800	..	·3	
Europeans	..	.. ..	7,600	..	·2	
"Others"	..	.. ..	16,600	..	·4	

4. **Age- and Sex-Constitution of the Population.**—Both among the male and the female, the population under ten years is greater than in any other decennial period, and is more than one-fourth of the total population at all ages. The proportion then decreases till only about 15 persons out of a thousand reach the age of 90. In most European countries the population is at its maximum between the ages 25–35.

In Ceylon, as in the East generally, males are in excess of females; whilst, in Europe, excepting in the south-eastern corner, the condition of things is reversed. There are, however, two districts in Ceylon, viz., Galle and Jaffna, where the females exceed the males. At the last Census the Burghers and Eurasians were the only race in which the males did not predominate, the proportions being exactly equal. The greatest preponderance of males over females (612 males to 388 females in each 1,000 of population) was among the Europeans, who, nevertheless, had more females than males under the age of 20. Taking the Island population as a whole, there were 113 males to every 100 females.

Table XX. gives the age- and sex-constitution of the population.

5. **Estate Population.**—The estimated estate population at the middle of 1916 was 728,230, composed chiefly of Tamil immigrants from India and their descendants. It comprised 395,068 males and 333,162 females, and was constituted as show below :—

Europeans ..	2,319*	Ceylon Tamils ..	19,083
Burghers and Eurasians	1,647	Moors ..	5,500
Sinhalese ..	37,744	Malays ..	1,213
Indian Tamils ..	656,501	"Others" ..	4,223

The population of each estate district at the Census of 1911 is given in Table XVI.

* This is inclusive of the Europeans who have left for war service.

6. **Urban Population.**—The population of the 33 towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 as estimated to the middle of 1916 was 602,446 (341,706 males and 260,740 females). The urban population of Ceylon is only a seventh of the rural, and though, with the advance of modern education, it is bound to increase, yet it will be long before the proportion (78 urban to 22 rural) prevailing in England and Wales can be reached. Table XVIII. gives detailed statistics for towns.

III.—MARRIAGES.

7. **Island Marriage-rate.**—In some European countries marriages are said to fluctuate with value of exports and imports, and often with the price of food; but here, in Ceylon, it is difficult to determine how far the marriage rate reflects the condition of public welfare. The figures shown in our reports are based solely on the registered marriages, and give little idea of the actual number of marriages, which should certainly be very much more. In one division of Galle District, which had a population of about 76,000, it was reported that there was nearly 800 couples whose marriages had not been registered. This state of affairs, which is not uncommon even in other parts of the Island, as will appear from paragraph 9, cannot but tend to reduce the value of our marriage statistics.

Exclusive of Muhammadan marriages, 24,969 marriages were registered during the year under review, corresponding to a rate of 12·0 per 1,000 of the non-Muhammadan population. This shows an increase of ·5 on the average for the preceding decennium, though 2·4 less than the rate in 1915, when an extraordinary large number of unions was contracted.

Compared with the previous year, the highest increase in the marriage-rate is found in Galle District (4·4), and this is due to the registration of a large number of pre-contracted unions. A Registrar of Wellaboda pattu registered as many as 309 marriages during the month of August, though his monthly average was only 8. Jaffna, Mannar, Kegalla, Colombo, and Kandy also show increases of ·7, ·6, ·5, ·2, and ·1 respectively. The largest decrease is found in Ratnapura (27·9), and is due to a heavy fall in the number of Kandyan marriages. See paragraph 11 below. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables I. to VIII. in the Appendix.

8. **Marriage Calendar.**—In 1916 the largest number of marriages was registered in the months of November, August, and January, whilst the lowest was in April. The unfavourableness of April may be due to the Lent Season, when Roman Catholics do not marry. In England the month of May is said to be the lowest on the list, owing to a widespread superstition that it is an unlucky month for marriages.

9. **Racial Marriage-rates.**—Excluding the Muhammadans and the miscellaneous class called "Others," the lowest rate 5·1 was found among the Tamils, because the immigrant Tamils seldom take the trouble to have their unions registered, and because many of the marriages of Hindus in the Northern and Eastern Provinces remain unregistered, as registration is not essential to the validity of a union contracted according to their rites and ceremonies. The Burgher and Sinhalese rates were almost equal, with 14·6 and 14·9 respectively, whilst the European rate (30·3) was very high. The number of European marriages during the year under review was 115, as against 108 in the previous year and 96 the average of the past ten years. The rates shown above are calculated per 1,000 of the population at all ages, and are good enough for comparing the rates of any race for a series of years. But to compare the rates of different races where the age- and sex-constitution is not the same, the rates have to be calculated on the unmarried, widowed, and divorced persons of marriageable age, *i.e.*, 15 years and upwards. Thus calculated the European rate was 35·9, the Sinhalese 26·1, the Burgher 23·8, and the Tamil 8·1. For detailed statistics see Table II.

10. **Mixed Marriages.**—A marriage outside one's own nationality is a rare occurrence in Ceylon, and out of 37,680 persons who married during the year under the General Marriage Ordinance, 332 broke the barrier of racial prejudice. There were 10 Europeans who married Burghers and 1 who married a Sinhalese. 50 marriages were between Burghers and Sinhalese; 11 between Burghers and Tamils; 68 between Sinhalese and Tamils; other mixed marriages 26. The number of mixed marriages during the year under review was 2 more than in 1915, and 24 more than the average.

11. **Kandyan Marriages.**—The Kandyans are governed by a special marriage law, which embodies to a large extent their ancient marriage customs. Though registration is essential to the validity of a union, yet the Kandyans are not very keen on having their marriages registered. In 1916, 6,129 marriages were registered, corresponding to a rate of 11·6 per 1,000 of the Kandyan population. Compared with the previous year, when so many as 9,626 unions were registered, the largest increase (102) is found in Kegalla District, whilst Ratnapura and Kurunegala show very big decreases, viz., 1,507 and 1,217, respectively. The reason for this decrease is, perhaps, due to the fact that the fears of being impressed for service, if unmarried, which were the cause for the abnormal increase in 1915, had been found to be groundless. Among the Kandyans the system of polyandry is still said to exist, generally fraternal, but polygamy seems to be exceptional. Tables V. and VI. give detailed statistics of Kandyan marriages.

12. **General Marriages.**—18,840 unions were registered in 1916 under the General Marriage Ordinance, No. 19 of 1907, and corresponded to a rate of 10·3 per 1,000 of the population, exclusive of the Kandyans and Muhammadans, who are governed by separate laws of their own. The number of marriages registered in 1915 was 19,639, and the rate was 13·1. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables VII. and VIII.

13. **Muhammadan Marriages.**—These marriages are registered under Ordinance No. 8 of 1886. Registration is making but slow progress among Muhammadans, as it is not essential to the validity of their unions. 799 Muhammadan marriages were registered in 1916, corresponding to a rate of 5·1 per mille of the Muhammadan population. The rate was highest (31·1) in Jaffna, and lowest (·5) in Batticaloa. Table IX. gives detailed statistics of Muhammadan marriages.

14. **First Marriages and Re-Marriages.**—In the general community the total number of bachelors married during the year was 16,602, spinsters 17,902, widowers 2,169, widows 882, divorced men 69, and divorced women 56. In the Kandyan community 5,097 bachelors, 5,595 spinsters, 832 widowers, 377 widows, 200 divorced men, and 157 divorced women married during the year. Taking both communities together the marriages of spinsters outnumbered those of bachelors by 1798, whilst those of widowers outnumbered those of widows by nearly as much. Though there is no religious or social obstacle, as there

is in India, to the re-marriage of widows, yet the number of widows who re-enter married life is very much less than that of widowers. Re-marriage of divorcees is more frequent in the Kandyan than in the general community.

15. *Age at Marriage.*—The age at marriage, especially that of women, has been said to be the most important factor controlling the births, as child-bearing is limited practically between the 16th and 45th years of life. Compared with the last year, in the general community, the mean age of bridegrooms has remained constant, but the mean age of brides has risen from 19·3 to 20·8. In the Kandyan community the mean ages of both males and females have fallen, the former from 27·6 to 26·5, and the latter from 20·8 to 19·6. These mean ages must be higher than the actual ages, for the illiterate persons seldom know the exact date of birth, and over-state their ages lest they be treated as "minors"; besides, registration takes place very often after they have lived for some time as husband and wife. Of the 49,938 persons who married during the year, 1,259 males and 13,834 females were under 21 years of age. The highest age at marriage was 73 for males and 60 for females in the general community, and 80 for males and 58 for females in the Kandyan community. The lowest age in both communities was 16 for males and 12 for females. Infant marriages are exceptional in Ceylon. See Table V., VII., and VIII. for detailed statistics.

16. **Divorce.**—Divorces under the Kandyan Marriage Law are granted by the Provincial Registrar or his District Assistant, and cost practically nothing; whereas marriages under the General Marriage Ordinance can be dissolved only by a judgment of a District Court, and at great expense. This accounts for the large number of divorces (594) under the former law, as against only 48 under the latter. Last year there were 599 and 59, respectively. The percentage of divorces to marriages under the Kandyan Law was 9·7, and was 32 times as high as the rate under the General Marriage Ordinance. Among the Muhammadans divorce is a religious ceremony, and no statistics are available. Table VI. gives detailed statistics of Kandyan divorces.

17. **Literacy.**—The signatures of the contracting parties in the marriage registers give an idea of the progress of elementary education in Ceylon. In the general community, out of every 100 persons married, 17 men and 56 women were unable to sign the register. In the Kandyan community 23 per cent. of the men and 89 per cent. of the women were unable to sign. In the general community illiteracy among males was highest in Puttalam District, and lowest in Jaffna; among females it was highest in Hambantota, and lowest in Colombo. In the Kandyan community, Galle showed the highest number of illiterates, both male and female. Of the 7 persons who married in Galle under the Kandyan Law, only 3 bridegrooms were able to sign, whilst all the 7 brides attested with a mark. Detailed statistics will be found in the last column of Tables V. and VII.

18. **Registered Buildings.**—At the end of 1916 there existed 873 buildings registered for solemnization of Christian marriages, as against 867 at the end of 1915. Eight new buildings were registered in the course of the year, and 2 were cancelled. Details of registered buildings will be found in Table X.

IV.—BIRTHS.

19. **Island Births and Birth-rate.**—Though the omission to register births is made penal in Ceylon, there can be no doubt that some births, especially illegitimate, remain unregistered. The highest pitch of perfection can be reached only when all midwives are compelled to notify the births attended by them. During the year 1916 the births of 174,928 children were registered in Ceylon, corresponding to a rate of 39·0 per 1,000 of the population. This rate was the highest recorded during the past quinquennium, being 2·0 higher than that of the previous year, and 1·7 more than the average, and may be accounted for by the high marriage-rate noted in 1915. The birth-rate of Ceylon is similar to that in Bombay Presidency, Bengal, and Jamaica, whilst being very much higher than the rates in most of the European countries. The birth-rate of England and Wales in 1915 was 21·8. Tables I.–IV. and XI.–XV. give detailed statistics of births.

20. **Racial Birth-rates.**—During the year under review all the races showed birth-rates higher than the average, except the Burghers, who showed a slight decrease. The Malay rate (44) was the highest, followed by that of the Sinhalese (42), and the European rate (24) was the lowest. These are crude rates, calculated per 1,000 of the population at all ages, and are sufficiently trustworthy when the rates prevailing in the same population are compared for a series of years, but when the age- and sex-distribution of the different communities present considerable differences, the better test will be to calculate the rates on the number of women at conceptive ages, *i.e.*, 15–45. Thus calculated the rates are :—

Europeans	98	Moors	188
Burghers and Eurasians ..	134	Malays	220
Sinhalese	203	"Others"	218
Tamils	135	All races	181

The number of European children born during the year was 180, as against 200 in 1915. For detailed statistics see Tables II., XI.–XV.

21. **Seasonal Birth-rates.**—The number of births in Ceylon is usually highest in the first quarter of the year, declines in the second, sinks to a minimum in the third, and then rises in the fourth. In the year under review the birth-rates during the four quarters were 43·0, 37·4, 35·0, and 36·8 respectively, as against 41·4, 37·0, 33·9, and 38·0 in the corresponding quarters of the past decade.

22. **Provincial and District Births.**—The highest provincial rate for the year 1916 (46·7) was in Uva, and the lowest (35·2) was in the Western, Provinces. Sabaragamuwa, which recorded the highest rate in 1915, ranks fourth during the year under review; whilst the Northern Province, which was the lowest on the list, has gone up a place higher. All the Provinces, except the Western, showed an improvement on the previous year.

Of the districts, Hambantota recorded the highest rate (51·0), Ratnapura and Matale following with 47·5 and 47·4, respectively. In 1915 Ratnapura led, with Hambantota following, but this year Hambantota and Ratnapura have changed places. Puttalam, with a rate of 29·0, continues to be the lowest on the list. Compared with the previous year, Colombo, Negombo, and Kegalla showed declining

birth-rates, whilst Mannar showed a marked increase. Compared with the average of the past ten years, Galle alone showed a very slight fall, whilst Puttalam remained constant. For detailed statistics see Tables III., IV., XI.–XV.

23. **Estate Births.**—The total number of births reported from the estates amounted to 21,618. Of these, 55 were of Europeans, 47 of Burghers and Eurasians, 994 of Sinhalese, 20,111 of Tamils, 198 of Moors, 59 of Malays, and 154 of " Others." These figures correspond to a rate of 42·6 per 1,000 of the estate population, and increase of 4·6 on that of the previous year. The highest rate was seen in Matara District, and the lowest in Kegalla. These rates are, however, misleading, as they are calculated, not on the population at the middle of the year under review, but on the population as ascertained at the Census of 1911. No statistics are available to estimate the estate population of each district to the middle of the year, and thus the rates calculated on a low population must necessarily be much higher than they actually are. If half-yearly statements of the actual number of labourers (both immigrant and indigenous) are furnished by the superintendents of estates, then the rates can be made more trustworthy. For detailed statistics see Tables XVI. and XVII.

24. **Urban Births.**—The number of births registered in the 33 towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 amounted to 16,584, and corresponded to a rate of 27·5 per 1,000 of the urban population. The urban rate is very much lower than the Island rate (39·0), as there is a far smaller proportion of females in the towns. Excluding Vavuniya and Lunugala, which have a population under 1,000, and Nuwara Eliya, in which the population is largely migratory, the birth-rate ranged from 61·7 in Kalmunai to 19·2 in Panadure. The rate of Colombo town was 21·4, as against 22·4 in the previous year, and 20·3 the average for the past ten years. Detailed statistics will be found in Table XVIII.

25. **Sex Proportion at Birth.**—More boys than girls are born in most of the European countries, and the same condition of things prevails in Ceylon, too. In the year 1916, out of 174,928 children born, 89,647 were males and 85,281 were females, the former being to the latter as 105 is to 100.

26. **Plural Births.**—Statistics of plural births were collated for the first time during the year under review. There were 1,193 cases of twins and 11 of triplets born in 1916, so that, assuming the number of births to represent the number of confinements, one woman out of every 145 was responsible for a multiple birth.

27. **Stillbirths.**—Stillbirths are registered only in the towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and are not taken into account for the calculation of rates. The number of stillbirths registered in 1916 was 1,100, as against 905 in the previous year.

V.—DEATHS.

28. **Island Deaths.**—The deaths of 120,162 persons were registered during the year 1916. These figures correspond to a rate of 26·8 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is 1·6 higher than that of the previous year, but 3·9 less than the average. The death-rate in England and Wales in 1915 was 15·1.

29. **Racial Deaths.**—The death-rates of the different races in Ceylon will be found in Table II. These are crude rates, and do not take into account the varying age- and sex-constitution of the different communities. As the mortality is heavy in the early and later stages of life, and as in Ceylon generally (except in the European community) the female mortality is in excess of the male mortality, the age- and sex-constitution of a community has a great influence on the death-rate of that community. The standardized rates for each race, *i.e.*, the rates that would have obtained had the age- and sex-constitution been similar to that of Ceylon as a whole, are shown below :—

Europeans ..	.. 13·1	Tamils ..	.. 32·1
Burghers and Eurasians	.. 22·4	Moors ..	.. 30·3
Sinhalese ..	.. 25·5	Malays ..	.. 33·0

Leaving the miscellaneous class called " Others " out of consideration, the highest rate, as in the case of births, was recorded among the Malays. Then in descending order come the Tamils, Moors, Sinhalese, Burghers, and Europeans. The Tamil rate, which is usually the highest, shows a decided improvement during the year under review, being 4·4 less than the average. The Malays alone show a rate higher than the average. The European rate was the lowest on the list, but it is not a correct index of the health of the European population in Ceylon for reasons stated in my previous reports.

30. **Provincial and District Deaths.**—In the year 1916 the highest death-rate (36·3) was observed in the Province of Uva, and the lowest (23·1) was in the Western. The Central Province is the only one which showed a rate higher than the average; whilst the North-Central Province, which occupied the first place of demerit last year, showed a marked improvement during the year under review, with a rate of only 30·8, as against an average of 40·9. In the districts the rate ranged from 19·3 in Chilaw to 46·9 in Mannar. Negombo, which usually shows the cleanest bill of mortality, was the second best during the year under review, with a rate of 19·7. Mannar continues to hold, as in the previous year, the unenviable position of being the unhealthiest district in the Island. Of the 21 districts, only 3, viz., Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Mannar, showed rates higher than the average. Excluding the town of Nuwara Eliya, where the population is largely migratory, the lowest divisional rate was found in Manmunai South of Batticaloa District, and the highest in Chammanturai of the same district. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables III., IV., and XII. to XV.

31. **Estate Deaths.**—The deaths registered in the estates during the year 1916 numbered 19,487, and included those of 11 Europeans, 18 Burghers and Eurasians, 641 Sinhalese, 18,425 Tamils, 161 Moors, 31 Malays, and 200 "Others". The crude estate death-rate was 38·4 per mille of the estate population, as against 31·9 in 1915. The standardized rate was 47·3. The highest rate during the year under review was, as in the previous year, recorded in the estates of Matara District (70·2). This rate is 15·4 higher than that in the previous year, and 24·0 more than the average. The lowest rate was found in the estates in Kegalla District (22·2). Last year, too, this was the healthiest district as regards the estate population. These rates are, however, not sufficiently trustworthy for reasons stated in paragraph 23 *supra*.

32. **Urban Deaths.**—19,170 deaths were registered in the 33 towns proclaimed under sections 31 to 36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and corresponded to a crude death-rate of 25·7 per mille of the urban population. The standardized rate obtained by excluding deaths of non-residents in hospitals and correcting for age- and sex-constitution was 28·0 per mille, the same as recorded in the previous year. The mortality is usually greater in towns than in the country, and during the year under review the urban death-rate exceeded the Island rate by 1·2. Among the towns (excluding Vavuniya, Lunugala, and Nuwara Eliya for reasons stated in paragraph 24) the rate ranged from 17·4 in Panadure to 47·9 in Mullaittivu. In the city of Colombo the deaths of residents amounted to 6,211, corresponding to a rate of 27·8. The subjoined table places the towns in descending order of the standardized death-rates :—

Mullaittivu ..	47·9	Batticaloa ..	34·1	Kalutara ..	26·7
Matale ..	44·2	Jaffna ..	30·3	Galle ..	24·9
Anuradhapura ..	42·9	Nawalapitiya ..	29·1	Tangalla ..	24·7
Vavuniya ..	38·9	Negombo ..	28·4	Kegalla ..	22·5
Mannar ..	38·5	Hambantota ..	28·0	Chilaw ..	22·2
Moratuwa ..	38·0	Colombo ..	27·8	Matara ..	19·9
Puttalam ..	36·5	Kandy ..	27·7	Weligama ..	18·7
Gampola ..	36·2	Hatton and Dikoya ..	27·6	Panadure ..	17·4
Kurunegala ..	34·9	Trincomalee ..	27·5	Nuwara Eliya ..	8·3
Ratnapura ..	34·4	Badulla ..	26·7		

33. **Seasonal Influence on Mortality.**—The fourth quarter of the year under review was the healthiest, and the second was the unhealthiest. The rates during the four quarters were 26·6, 28·7, 27·5, and 24·8 respectively, as against 35·5, 28·8, 29·6, and 30·0 in the corresponding quarters of the past decade.

34. **Ages at Death.**—Of the 120,162 persons whose deaths were registered during the year under review, 51,655, or 42·9 per cent., were children under five years of age ; 48,165, or 40·1 per cent., were persons between 5 and 55 ; and 20,269, or 16·9 per cent., were persons over 55. In 73 cases the age was not specified. The ages of 223 persons (97 males and 126 females) were returned as 100 and over ; but little reliance can be placed on these figures, as the illiterate persons have a tendency to claim the honour of having lived beyond the allotted span of life. Of these centenarians, 1 was a Burgher, 186 were Sinhalese, 17 were Tamils, 17 were Moors, and 2 were Malays. For detailed statistics see Tables XXI. and XXIII.

35. **Infantile Mortality :** (*a*) *Island.*—The number of persons who died at all ages during 1916 was 120,162, and of these, 32,128, or more than one-fourth, were children who had not completed their first year of existence. The number of births was 174,928, so that the infantile mortality rate calculated per 1,000 births was 184. This rate is 13 more than that recorded in 1915, though 11 less than the average for the past ten years. Of the 32,128 children who did not live to commemorate their birthday, 15,603, or nearly half, died within one week, 9,369 died between 1 week and 3 months, and the remaining 7,156 died between 3 months and 1 year. The number of deaths under 5 years amounted to 51,655, and was nearly half the total number of deaths at all ages. 6,026 died between 1 year and 2, 5,758 between 2 and 3, 4,821 between 3 and 4, and 2,922 between 4 and 5. The following table gives a classified statement of the deaths of infants in different periods since 1911 :—

		Number of Deaths.					Total Births.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	Mortality of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births registered.	Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Persons living in the Age Period. 0—5
		Under 1 Week.	Between 1 Week and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Total under 1 Year.	Total under 5 Years.					
1911 ..	Male ..	8,108	5,172	4,415	17,695	29,347	79,682	70,880	222·2	414·0	77·3
	Female ..	6,959	4,801	4,606	16,366	30,049	76,716	72,500	213·3	414·5	83·9
1912 ..	Male ..	7,408	4,528	3,683	15,619	26,947	70,806	68,528	220·6	393·2	85·5
	Female ..	6,305	4,086	3,684	14,075	26,917	67,497	65,855	208·5	408·7	89·9
1913 ..	Male ..	8,194	4,912	3,199	16,305	25,660	83,112	60,781	196·2	422·2	80·1
	Female ..	6,960	4,340	3,217	14,517	25,205	79,715	59,227	182·1	425·6	82·3
1914 ..	Male ..	8,740	5,284	4,079	18,103	28,587	82,653	68,819	219·0	415·4	88·5
	Female ..	7,071	4,986	4,321	16,378	28,313	79,524	68,012	205·9	416·3	92·4
1915 ..	Male ..	7,525	4,202	2,897	14,624	22,585	82,591	55,793	177·1	404·8	68·3
	Female ..	6,164	3,817	2,953	12,934	22,015	78,359	54,025	165·1	407·5	70·1
Average, 1911–15	Male ..	7,995	4,820	3,655	16,469	26,625	79,769	64,960	207·0	409·9	79·9
	Female ..	6,692	4,406	3,756	14,854	26,500	76,362	63,924	195·0	414·8	83·8
1916 ..	Male ..	8,546	4,979	3,595	17,120	26,178	89,647	61,150	190·9	428·1	76·9
	Female ..	7,057	4,390	3,561	15,008	25,477	85,281	59,012	175·9	431·7	78·8

The causes that contributed to the heavy infantile mortality are shown below :—

	3 Months and under.	Over 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Total.
Convulsions	7,489	2,568	10,057
Debility	5,410	424	5,834
Prematurity	—	—	1,521
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	189	530	719
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia ..	120	263	383
Tetanus	103	6	109
Diseases of the Integumentary System ..	—	—	8,933

From the above it will be seen that convulsions, which has been said not to be a disease, but a symptom of many diseases, claims 1 death to every 17 births. Diseases of the integumentary system comes next with 1 death to 20 births.

The European infantile mortality rate (50) was the lowest, and the Tamil rate (229) was the highest. The other racial rates were 145 for Burghers, 165 for Sinhalese, 193 for Malays, and 223 for Moors.

(*b*) *Estates.*—The infantile mortality rate on estates was 232 per 1,000 births. The principal causes of mortality are shown below :—

	3 Months and under.	Over 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Total.
Convulsions	901	214	1,115
Debility	2,515	238	2,753
Prematurity	—	—	501
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	27	85	112
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia ..	63	63	126
Tetanus	2	1	3

Debility claims the highest number of infant victims in estates. In the year under review 1 death to every 8 births was due to debility. This is appalling, and probably the cause is summed up in one word "poverty."

(*c*) *Urban Areas.*—The infantile mortality rate in the 33 towns was 227, and the city of Colombo recorded a rate of 234. The principal causes were :—

Causes.	Total Infantile Deaths.	1 Week and under.	Over 1 Week and under 3 Months.	Over 3 Months and under 6 Months.	Over 6 Months and under 9 Months.	Over 9 Month and under 1 Year.
Convulsions	1,098	374	421	140	99	64
Debility	1,120	590	366	87	59	18
Prematurity	376	328	45	2	1	—
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	284	—	107	78	65	34
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	243	5	38	81	60	59
Tetanus	103	71	31	—	—	1

36. **Sex Proportion at Death.**—Of the 120,162 deaths registered during the year, 61,150 were of males and 59,012 were of females. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 25·8 for females and 28·0 for females. The proportion of male deaths to females deaths was as 1,036 to 1,000, but the higher proportion of male deaths is due to the excess of males in the population. Had the population comprised an equal number of males and females, the proportion would be 920 male deaths to every 1,000 female deaths.

37. **Proportion of Deaths to Births.**—Of the 21 districts in Ceylon, Mannar and Puttalam were the only districts which recorded more deaths than births; whilst Negombo, Chilaw, and Matara recorded nearly twice as many births as deaths.

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

38. **General.**—The causes of death in the rural areas are certified by persons entirely ignorant of Western medicine, and are too vague to be of any practical value. Deaths due to phthisis, for instance, might be attributed to any other disease in which severe cough is one of the symptoms, while deaths due to malaria or enteric are not differentiated, but are assigned merely to "fever." The causes of death in the towns and estates, however, are certified by qualified medical practitioners, and are entitled to more confidence. The following remarks should, therefore, be viewed in the light of the above.

Tables XXV. to XXXI. give detailed statistics of causes of death. I am indebted to the Principal Civil Medical Officer for giving me the number of persons who have been under treatment in the various hospitals of the Island for anchylostomiasis, appendicitis, malaria, and malarial cachexia, and parangi.

39. **Principal Causes of Death.**—Pyrexia, as usual, was responsible for the greatest number of deaths, 18,767, against 17,885 in 1915; but these figures should be accepted with reserve, as rural registrars often assign all kinds of diseases with febrile symptoms to "fever." Then, in order of frequency, come convulsions, 14,455, against 12,251 in 1915; diarrhœa, 11,085, against 10,905; diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, 9,785, against 8,410; diseases of early infancy, 7,159, against 6,017; pneumonia, 4,820, against 4,255; tuberculosis, including phthisis, 4,271, against 4,212; phthisis alone, 3,932, against 3,856; dysentery, 3,660, against 3,426; anæmia, 3,629, against 3,600; anchylostomiasis, 2,505, against 2,070; malaria and malarial cachexia, 1,881, against 1,727. There were reported 824 deaths from enteritis, against 830 in 1915; 957 from bronchitis, against 817; 421 from cancer, against 408. Enteric fever was responsible for 541 deaths, against 390 in 1915.

40. **Anchylostomiasis** (106).—2,505 deaths were attributed to this cause, and corresponded to a rate of 559 per million persons living. In 1915 the rate was 475. During the year under review Matale recorded the highest rate, 1,990, and Ratnapura, Kandy, Badulla, and Nuwara Eliya followed with 1,747, 1,499, 1,422, and 1,218, respectively. No deaths were registered in Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Anuradhapura. 3 Burghers, 222 Sinhalese, 2,154 Tamils, 92 Moors, 3 Malays, and 31 "Others" died of this disease. Anchylostomiasis seems to have a favourable ground for development in the estates worked by immigrant Tamils, and out of 2,505 deaths, no less than 2,065 were reported from the estates. The number of cases treated in the hospitals during 1916 was 7,585, an increase of 1,823 on the number treated in 1915.

The prevalence of this disease cannot be judged by the deaths that occurred or even by the cases that have come under observation, for many deaths that are now attributed to anæmia, dropsy, debility, &c., may really be due to anchylostomiasis. This has been called "a disease in comparison with which cholera sinks almost into insignificance, for it is always present," and "a scourge to mankind, that does not destroy at once like cholera or plague, but decimates slowly and deteriorates entire populations like malaria."

41. **Appendicitis** (108).—Deaths from this cause numbered 13, as against 12 in 1915. One death was of a European, 6 of Sinhalese, 4 of Tamils, and 2 of Moors. At least 1 European dies of this disease every year, and considering the proportion of the European community to the Island population, there can hardly be any doubt that the Europeans are more subject to appendicitis than other races. It is probably because they eat more meat and preserved provisions than the indigenous races. The number of cases treated in hospitals during the year under review was 154, as against 160 in the previous year.

42. **Cancer** (39 to 45).—421 deaths were ascribed to "cancer" or malignant diseases, as against 408 in 1915, and a decennial average of 389. 2 Europeans, 6 Burghers, 294 Sinhalese, 93 Tamils, 23 Moors, 1 Malay, 1 Vedda, and 1 "Other" succumbed to this disease in 1916. The Europeans who died of this disease were both males; one had cancer of the buccal cavity, and the other cancer of the stomach. The rate is 94 per million in the year under review, and is similar to the rates prevailing in Hong Kong, Penang, Calcutta, and Singapore, whilst being considerably lower than the rate in England and Wales. Cancer is comparatively a rare disease in Ceylon, due, perhaps, to the fact that the diet of the people of Ceylon is very simple. The urban and estate cancer rates were 136 and 33, respectively. The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1916:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per Million living.
Buccal Cavity	66	57	123	28
Stomach, Liver	62	81	143	32
Intestines, Rectum, and Peritoneum	4	3	7	2
Female Genital Organs ..	—	15	15	3
Breast	20	17	37	8
Other unspecified Organs ..	54	42	96	21
	206	215	421	94

The ages of persons who died from cancer in the year 1916 are shown below:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0–5	28	20	48	45–55	35	44	79
5–10	8	3	11	55–65	33	36	69
10–15	2	8	10	65–75	25	18	43
15–20	8	7	15	75 and upwards	14	14	28
20–25	7	8	15		206	215	421
25–35	18	18	36				
35–45	28	39	67				

43. **Malaria and Malarial Cachexia** (4).—1,881 deaths were registered as due to "malaria and malarial cachexia," and corresponded to a rate of 420 per million persons living. The rate in 1915 was 396. Puttalam District, with a rate of 1,955, showed the highest mortality from malaria and malarial cachexia; whilst Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Matale had rates above 1,000. But pyrexia rates would probably give a better indication of the prevalence of malaria, as deaths due to "fever" otherwise undefined are all classed under "pyrexia." According to this, the worst fever-stricken place was Hambantota, with a rate so high as 14,096, and then in order of demerit come Kurunegala, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, and Matale, with rates of 9,083, 7,600, 6,491, 6,327, and 6,205, respectively. 1 European, 6 Burghers, 738 Sinhalese, 918 Tamils, 180 Moors, 20 Malays, and 18 "Others" died of malaria and malarial cachexia. Tamils appear to be more susceptible to malaria and malarial cachexia than other races, whilst pyrexia rate, however, is highest among the Sinhalese. Malaria, like enteric, was highest during the second quarter of the year. In 1916 11,298 persons were treated for "malaria and malarial cachexia." In 1915 there were 8,921.

44. **Parangi** (**Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws**) (37*a*).—Under this heading were classified 73 deaths, a decrease of 3 on the previous year. The total number of cases treated in hospitals during the year under review was 6,912, as against 3,175 in 1915.

45. **Plague** (15).—At the time of writing this report, this fearful disease has entered its fourth year of existence in Ceylon. It first made its appearance in January, 1914, and spread so rapidly that 401 persons succumbed to it; in the second year it lost its virulence, and claimed only 127 victims; in the third year—the year under review—it regained its strength, and carried away 286 victims. Judging from the figures for the first three months of the year 1917, it is feared that the number of deaths in 1917 will exceed that of 1916. 7 Burghers, 84 Sinhalese, 79 Tamils, 96 Moors, 2 Malays, and 18 "Others" died of plague in 1916. Colombo District suffered most with 262 deaths, and the other districts that were not immune from the attack were Kalutara with 12 deaths, Kandy with 5, Mannar with 4, Galle with 1, Mullaittivu with 1, and Kurunegala with 1. The mortality was fairly high in January, and decreased gradually till it sank to the minimum in May; then reached the climax in August, declined again till November, and rose in December. The spreading of plague to fresh places is noticeable this year, and constitutes a source of danger of further increase.

46. **Cholera** (12 and 13).—44 deaths were registered from cholera in 1916, as against 8 in 1915. Of these, 40 were in Colombo, 3 in Kalutara, and 1 in Mannar. Most of the deaths were of passengers on military service, and included 1 European. The first death reported was of a passenger on board ss. "Peiho" in April, 1916.

47. **Diarrhœa** (104 and 105*b* and *c*).—Deaths from diarrhœa, 11,085, constituted 9 per cent. of the total, and were equal to a rate of 2,473 per million living. This rate was 31 less than that in the previous year, and was highest in Hambantota, where it was 7,039. The lowest rate (673) was in Trincomalee. 7,259 Sinhalese and 3,333 Tamils died of this disease during the year under review. The estates were responsible for 2,576 deaths from this cause. In the urban areas there were reported 1,267 deaths.

48. **Dysentery** (14).—Deaths from dysentery totalled 3,660, corresponding to a rate of 817 per million persons living. The rate in 1915 was 787. The highest rate during the year under review (2,950) was recorded in Nuwara Eliya, and the lowest in Kurunegala. The immigrant Tamils seem to suffer most from this disease, as there were 2,787 deaths among Tamils, as against only 611 among the Sinhalese. Nearly 60 per cent. of the Island deaths from this cause was reported from the estates.

49. **Enteric Fever** (1).—The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 541 (2 Europeans, 29 Burghers, 384 Sinhalese, 61 Tamils, 35 Moors, 8 Malays, and 22 " Others "), and was the highest number recorded since 1911. These figures correspond to a rate of 121 per million living, as against 90 in 1915. Prior to 1911 causes specified in the rural registrars' returns as " *Sannipatta una* " were tabulated under " Enteric," but now only cases certified by medical practitioners as enteric are classified under that heading. The deaths from enteric fever were highest during the second quarter of the year, due, no doubt, to the extreme heat prevailing in those months, and was lowest in the fourth quarter. In the city of Colombo 2 per cent. of the total European deaths, 7 per cent. of the Burgher, 4 per cent. of the Sinhalese, 2 per cent. of the Tamil, 2 per cent. of the Moor, and 4 per cent. of the Malay were due to this cause.

50. **Diseases of Early Infancy** (151, 152, and 153).—These collectively numbered 7,159, and were 1,142 more than in the previous year. This division includes the sub-heads of debility, which was responsible for 5,410 deaths, prematurity for 1,521, injuries at birth for 125, and want of breast milk for 66. Other deaths of infants are distributed under various heads in the list of causes, the majority being classified under " Convulsions and Diarrhœa."

51. **Pneumonia** (91 and 92).—Pneumonia was the ascribed cause of death in 4,820 instances. This corresponded to a rate of 1,075 per million persons living, as against 977 in 1915. Mullaittivu showed the highest rate, 4,616, followed by Nuwara Eliya with 2,859, Trincomalee with 2,693, and Matale with 2,233 ; whilst Matara recorded the lowest rate 224. The estates contributed 1,870 deaths from this cause.

52. **Puerperal State** (134 to 141).—4,020 women lost their lives during the year under review as the result of childbirth, as against 3,750 in 1915. The number of children born in 1916 was 174,928, so that one woman in every 47 lost her life consequent on childbirth. The rate shows an improvement on the previous year when it was 1 in 43, but it is considerably higher than the rate in England and Wales, where, in 1914, it was only 1 in 240. In the urban areas the rate was very high, with 1 in 34 ; whilst in the estates it was low, with 1 in 50. The rates by races are given below :—

Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.

	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
Europeans	5·9	—	—
Burghers	10·6	13·0	16·4
Sinhalese	17·8	19·1	20·9
Tamils	20·0	33·2	27·2
Moors	22·4	37·8	30·7
Malays	19·0	26·5	26·4
" All races "	18·5	23·3	23·0

The above table shows that the mortality from this cause was highest among the Moors, and lowest among the Europeans. There were 180 European births, but no death from parturition.

53. **Smallpox** (5).—Smallpox was the stated cause of death in 13 cases. 11 deaths from this cause were registered in Jaffna District, and the other 2 were in Colombo. In 1915 the number of deaths from smallpox was 156, and the decennial average was 65.

54. **Tuberculosis** (28 to 35).—Deaths from all forms of tuberculous disease numbered 4,271. They are 59 more than the number recorded in 1915, and correspond to a rate of 953 per million persons living. 6 Europeans, 56 Burghers, 2,833 Sinhalese, 986 Tamils, 310 Moors, 33 Malays, 1 Vedda, and 46 " Others " died of tuberculosis during the year under review. Phthisis alone was responsible for 3,932 deaths, and corresponded to a rate of 877 per million living. The phthisis rate ranged from 1,729 in Colombo District to 82 in Mannar. In the City of Colombo there were 851 deaths reported as due to phthisis. Tuberculosis is a disease which appears but seldom in the reports of the village registrars, and the real rate is probably much higher than the rate recorded above.

55. **Violent Deaths** (Table XXXII.) : (*a*) *Suicide* (155 to 163).—224 deaths (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 119 Sinhalese, 99 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 2 Malays) resulted from suicide, as against 202 in 1915. These figures correspond to a rate of 50 per million living. The rate in England and Wales in 1914 was 101 per million. Hanging, which is the favourite mode of suicide in Ceylon, accounted for 139 deaths, *i.e.*, more than half the total number.

(*b*) *Homicide* (182 to 184).—170 deaths (1 European, 116 Sinhalese, 48 Tamils, 2 Moors, 1 Malay, and 2 " Others " were attributed to homicide in 1916, as against 342 in 1915 and 193 the average for the preceding decennium. The figures for 1915 were abnormally high owing to the riots in that year. Cutting instruments caused 83 deaths, whilst firearms were responsible for 18 deaths.

(*c*) *Executions* (186*a*).—There were 26 judicial executions during the year under review, as against 75 in 1915. Of these, 18 were of Sinhalese, 7 of Tamils, and 1 of " Others." The decennial average is 33.

(*d*) *Drowning* (169).—440 deaths were due to drowning, against 480 in 1915. Of these, 35 were in pits and 147 in wells.

(*e*) Nine deaths were due to landslips, against 27 in 1915.

(*f*) *Miscellaneous Accidents.*—373 deaths were due to falls from trees, average 380 ; 221 to snake bite, average 199 ; 213 to burns, average 177 (of these, 29 were due to kerosine oil bottle lamps and 3 to conflagrations). Vehicles caused 96 deaths, of which the railway was responsible for 42 and motor cars for 22. There were 22 deaths by lightning, average 13. Crocodiles caused 23 deaths, elephants 11 cattle 8, and buffaloes 7.

56. **Miscellaneous Diseases.**—There were 23 deaths from alcoholism, average 26 ; 1 from alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, average nil ; 6 from beri-beri, average 2 ; 15 from diphtheria and croup, average also 15 ; 1 from elephantiasis, average 2 ; 56 from hydrophobia, average 29 ; 100 from influenza, average 111 ; 62 from dropsy, average 74 ; 193 from measles, average 94 ; 106 from simple meningitis, average 89 ; 3,864 from senility, average 3,104 ; 4,278 from rickets, average 3,451 (increase due to change of tabulation since 1907) ; 131 from septicæmia, average 87 ; 116 from syphilis, average 107.

57. **Principal Causes of Death on Estates.**—The chief causes of mortality on estates were diarrhœa, which accounted for 13 per cent. of the total deaths ; debility of infants under three months 13 per cent., debility of infants three months and over 5 per cent., dysentery 11 per cent., anchylostomiasis 11 per cent., pneumonia 10 per cent., convulsions of infants 8 per cent., senility 4 per cent., premature birth 3 per cent., malaria and malarial cachexia 2 per cent., bronchitis 2 per cent., and tuberculosis 1 per cent.

58. **Principal Causes of Death in Towns.**—In the 33 towns of the Island (inclusive of Colombo), pneumonia was responsible for 11 per cent. of the total deaths, convulsions for 8 per cent., phthisis for 7 per cent., diarrhœa for 7 per cent., debility for 6 per cent., malaria and malarial cachexia for 5 per cent., anchylostomiasis for 5 per cent., dysentery for 4 per cent., enteritis for 3 per cent., Bright's disease and nephritis for 2 per cent., enteric fever for 2 per cent., prematurity for 2 per cent., and bronchitis for 2 per cent. In the city of Colombo phthisis accounted for 12 per cent., pneumonia for 11 per cent., convulsions for 8 per cent., enteritis for 5 per cent., debility for 5 per cent, plague for 4 per cent., enteric fever for 3 per cent., Bright's disease and nephritis for 3 per cent., dysentery for 3 per cent., bronchitis for 2 per cent., and diarrhœa for 2 per cent.

VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

59. **Staff.**—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. A. de S. Wikramatilaka as Registrar of Lands, Kandy, Mr. F. L. Anthonisz was appointed to succeed him as the Second Assistant Registrar-General. Mr. K. S. Sivapragasam was the Chief Statistical Clerk, and was in charge of the preparation of reports on Vital Statistics.

60. **Registration Divisions.**—The division of Badulla town was altered during the year to be conterminous with the limits of the Local Board, which were extended in 1915. Several birth and death registration divisions in Anuradhapura, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, and Ratnapura were also altered, as well as two general and Kandyan marriage registration divisions in the Nuwara Eliya District.

61. **Prosecutions.**—During the year under review 198 prosecutions were instituted for various offences against the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Ordinances, as against 207 in the previous year. Of these, 144 (or 72 per cent.) resulted in convictions and 17 (or 8 per cent.) in acquittals, and 5 were withdrawn. The balance for various reasons had not been definitely disposed of at the end of the year.

62. **Records and Offices.**—The total number of duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received at the Head Office during the year 1916 amounted to 314,651.

63. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The cost of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Department in 1916 (excluding the salaries of the Registrar-General and Provincial Registrars, who have other Departments under their charge) was Rs. 167,483·57, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
(*a*) Salaries and allowances of the Clerical Staff	47,416	24
(*b*) Payment to Stipendiary Registrars	18,368	54
(*c*) Fees paid to other Registrars for registering births and deaths and marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870	64,144	50
(*d*) Fees paid to Headmen	18,433	0
(*e*) Salaries to binders, peons, and sweepers	5,665	71
(*f*) Additional temporary clerical staff and bonuses to Provincial Registrars' and Assistant Provincial Registrars' Offices ..	6,897	50
(*g*) Tappal allowances to Registrars of Births and Deaths ..	573	60
(*h*) Other expenditure, including travelling expenses, stationery, office requisites, &c.	5,984	48
Total ..	167,483	57

The revenue derived from stamps was Rs. 24,709·25, and from fees from searches and copies at the Head Office Rs. 2,745·96, or in all Rs. 27,455·21.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 18, 1917.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CEYLON, 1867 TO 1916.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered; Yearly Increase of Population by Excess of Births over Deaths and by Immigration; the Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 Persons living per Annum; and the Number of Persons living to each Person Married, Born, or Dead in each of the Years 1867 to 1916.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.*	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.†	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
							Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867‡ ..	2,328,622	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868§ ..	2,354,878	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869 ..	2,363,328	—	52,825	48,023	4,802	—	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870 ..	2,382,042	—	63,527	42,238	21,289	—	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871 ..	2,417,402	32,014	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872 ..	2,451,276	17,688	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873 ..	2,461,894	22,108	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383	19.3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874 ..	2,516,453	23,248	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875 ..	2,530,720	13,239	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876 ..	2,573,305	12,780	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877 ..	2,669,556	21,460	71,529	84,781	— 13,252	78,587	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878 ..	2,741,078	12,406	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879 ..	2,772,363	12,307	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880 ..	2,758,785	13,650	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881 ..	2,755,558	12,087	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882 ..	2,773,389	13,214	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883 ..	2,781,711	15,890	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884 ..	2,793,689	13,770	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885 ..	2,815,166	10,723	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886 ..	2,830,359	20,214	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887* ..	2,855,216	17,171	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888 ..	2,901,262	14,638	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889 ..	2,938,977	12,791	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890 ..	2,980,245	15,108	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891 ..	3,021,579	14,737	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892 ..	3,088,405	16,683	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893 ..	3,121,093	17,327	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894 ..	3,144,561	22,783	104,301	87,784	16,517	18,964	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895 ..	3,193,821	30,691	101,480	88,301	13,179	42,938	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896 ..	3,240,501	19,679	103,854	81,898	21,956	35,069	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897 ..	3,315,768	21,819	125,019	78,538	46,481	43,862	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898 ..	3,395,519	24,254	131,620	90,256	41,364	31,158	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899 ..	3,429,745	32,494	132,190	104,983	27,207	— 13,236	20·1	38·5	30·6	49	26	33
1900 ..	3,520,574	28,192	136,051	100,873	35,178	95,058	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901 ..	3,582,697	23,736	134,252	98,813	35,439	2,260	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36
1902 ..	3,629,986	27,816	141,893	99,680	42,213	23,846	16·4	38·5	27·5	65	25	36
1903 ..	3,703,615	23,534	148,027	96,084	51,943	15,731	13·7	40·0	25·9	73	25	39
1904 ..	3,767,826	21,947	145,253	93,940	51,313	21,056	12·5	38·5	24·9	86	26	40
1905 ..	3,901,471	21,188	150,785	108,160	42,625	94,567	11·7	38·7	27·7	86	26	36
1906 ..	3,883,168	18,005	141,847	136,271	5,576	29,286	9·7	36·5	35·1	108	27	29
1907 ..	3,885,967	18,983	130,403	119,377	11,026	— 7,947	10·3	33·6	30·7	102	30	33
1908 ..	3,923,369	21,052	160,713	117,982	42,731	7,661	11·3	41·0	30·1	93	24	33
1909 ..	3,969,629	20,121	148,891	122,969	25,922	18,558	10·7	37·5	31·0	98	26	32
1910 ..	4,035,173	21,977	157,554	110,195	47,359	53,953	11·7	39·0	27·3	92	25	37
1911 ..	4,120,813	21,386	156,398	143,380	13,018	38,620	11·1	38·0	34·8	91	26	29
1912 ..	4,151,251	21,733	138,303	134,383	3,920	39,635	11·3	33·3	32·4	91	30	31
1913 ..	4,220,436	24,580	162,827	120,008	42,819	29,980	12·5	38·6	28·4	86	26	35
1914 ..	4,251,032	23,428	162,177	136,831	25,346	29,631	11·8	38·1	32·2	91	26	31
1915 ..	4,355,015	29,265	160,950	109,818	51,132	56,530	14·4	37·0	25·2	74	27	40
1916 ..	4,482,809	24,969	174,928	120,162	54,766	68,125	12·0	39·0	26·8	90	26	37

* The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

† The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births, and in column 7 that the number of emigrants exceeded the immigrants.

‡ The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

§ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868, and continued to be in force till January 1, 1897, when the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into force.

II.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons living according to Race, in 1915 and 1916, and the Yearly Averages for 1906–1915.

	Number registered.			Proportion per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
Marriages.						
All Races	22,053	29,265	24,969	11·5	14·4	12·0
Europeans	96	108	115	26·0	27·4	30·3
Burghers	214	239	205	16·2	17·2	14·6
Sinhalese	18,773	25,613	21,329	13·9	18·1	14·9
Tamils*	2,941	3,254	3,285	5·3	5·4	5·1
Others	29	51	35	3·6	6·1	4·2
Births.						
All Races	152,008	160,950	174,928	37·3	37·0	39·0
Europeans	164	200	180	22·3	25·4	23·7
Burghers	868	922	912	32·9	33·1	32·4
Sinhalese	106,183	113,216	120,258	39·6	40·1	41·8
Tamils*	34,807	36,221	42,099	31·1	30·3	33·1
Moors	9,109	9,259	10,266	35·3	34·3	37·7
Malays	491	565	607	38·2	41·9	44·4
Others	386	567	606	24·1	33·7	36·3
Deaths.						
All Races	125,116	109,818	120,162	30·7	25·2	26·8
Europeans	111	95	92	15·3	12·1	12·1
Burghers	602	591	609	22·8	21·2	21·7
Sinhalese	78,447	65,612	73,812	29·3	23·2	25·7
Tamils*	37,188	35,016	36,557	33·1	29·3	28·7
Moors	7,795	7,480	7,864	30·2	27·7	28·9
Malays	403	361	439	31·7	26·8	32·1
Others	570	663	789	35·7	39·4	47·2

* Inclusive of immigrants.

III.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1915 and 1916, and the Yearly Averages for 1906–1915.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Marriages (General and Kandyan).			Births.			Deaths.		
	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
CEYLON	22,053	29,265	24,969	152,008	160,950	174,928	125,116	109,818	120,162
Western Province	7,261	7,843	7,955	37,165	41,681	41,260	26,323	23,969	27,059
Central Province	2,098	2,563	2,551	25,807	27,827	30,765	21,241	18,994	22,557
Southern Province	4,048	5,012	4,981	25,668	26,696	28,872	19,758	15,893	17,825
Northern Province	1,951	2,156	2,243	13,397	11,995	15,154	11,116	12,397	10,937
Eastern Province	329	437	337	7,457	7,151	8,684	6,045	5,841	5,412
North-Western Province	2,944	4,658	3,181	12,215	15,665	18,344	14,423	12,238	13,358
North-Central Province	468	1,016	783	3,178	3,130	3,502	3,390	3,389	2,588
Province of Uva	827	1,346	856	8,551	9,265	10,244	8,232	7,345	7,975
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2,127	4,234	2,082	15,570	17,540	18,103	14,588	9,752	12,451
Western Province.									
Colombo	4,135	4,434	4,534	20,487	22,871	22,406	15,682	14,570	16,215
Negombo	1,270	1,349	1,366	6,304	7,184	6,905	3,729	3,023	3,618
Kalutara	1,856	2,060	2,055	10,374	11,626	11,949	6,912	6,376	7,226
Central Province.									
Kandy	1,352	1,570	1,625	15,822	16,946	18,727	12,540	11,193	13,287
Matale	412	613	562	4,219	4,413	5,077	4,361	3,494	4,229
Nuwara Eliya	334	380	364	5,766	6,468	6,961	4,340	4,307	5,041
Southern Province.									
Galle	1,998	2,012	2,716	11,627	11,741	12,408	7,924	7,135	7,581
Matara	1,389	1,884	1,518	9,568	10,173	10,894	6,776	5,476	5,872
Hambantota	661	1,116	747	4,473	4,782	5,570	5,058	3,282	4,372
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,718	1,847	1,982	11,852	10,592	13,290	9,349	10,740	9,211
Mannar	174	174	178	926	792	1,101	1,074	1,102	1,142
Mullaittivu	59	135	83	619	611	763	693	555	584
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	247	344	256	6,301	6,034	7,308	4,983	4,772	4,591
Trincomalee	82	93	81	1,156	1,117	1,376	1,062	1,069	821
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	2,034	3,510	2,262	11,248	11,605	13,833	11,218	9,136	10,386
Puttalam	179	252	166	1,033	930	1,111	1,239	1,329	1,175
Chilaw	731	896	753	2,934	3,130	3,400	1,966	1,773	1,797
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	468	1,016	783	3,178	3,130	3,502	3,390	3,389	2,588
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	827	1,346	856	8,551	9,265	10,244	8,232	7,345	7,975
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	1,033	3,079	836	6,408	7,530	7,905	6,652	5,070	6,366
Kegalla	1,094	1,155	1,246	9,162	10,010	10,198	7,936	4,682	6,085

IV.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1915 and 1916, and the Yearly Average in 1906–1915.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
CEYLON ..	11·5	14·4	12·0	37·3	37·0	39·0	30·7	25·2	26·8
Western Province	14·2	14·6	14·6	34·4	36·1	35·2	24·5	20·7	23·1
Central Province	6·6	7·9	7·8	38·5	40·3	44·0	31·7	27·5	32·2
Southern Province	13·1	15·9	15·5	40·2	40·8	43·3	31·6	24·3	26·7
Northern Province	11·3	12·0	12·4	37·1	32·2	40·3	30·1	33·3	29·1
Eastern Province	5·3	7·6	5·8	40·3	38·0	45·7	32·6	31·0	28·5
North-Western Province ..	15·0	23·1	15·6	36·7	36·2	41·9	34·9	28·3	30·5
North-Central Province ..	12·6	27·5	21·1	38·3	37·4	41·7	40·9	40·5	30·8
Province of Uva	8·1	12·9	8·1	40·9	42·7	46·7	39·5	33·9	36·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	11·4	21·5	10·4	39·7	43·1	43·8	37·9	24·0	30·1
Western Province.									
Colombo	14·5	14·2	14·4	32·3	33·6	32·6	24·8	21·4	23·6
Negombo	15·1	15·4	15·2	37·1	40·1	37·6	22·0	16·9	19·7
Kalutara	14·6	14·9	14·6	37·8	39·3	39·7	25·3	21·5	24·0
Central Province.									
Kandy	7·2	8·1	8·2	38·8	40·1	43·8	30·8	26·5	31·1
Matale	8·6	12·4	11·2	40·8	41·7	47·4	42·2	33·0	39·5
Nuwara Eliya	4·2	4·7	4·5	36·3	39·7	42·2	27·4	26·4	30·5
Southern Province.									
Galle	14·2	13·7	18·1	39·8	38·2	39·7	27·2	23·2	24·2
Matara	12·4	16·3	12·8	41·7	42·5	44·4	29·6	22·9	23·9
Hambantota	12·3	21·4	14·1	41·0	44·5	51·0	46·3	30·5	40·0
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	10·6	11·3	12·0	36·3	32·0	39·7	28·6	32·4	27·5
Mannar	20·9	20·8	21·4	37·6	32·4	45·2	43·7	45·1	46·9
Mullaittivu	8·1	17·4	10·6	38·1	36·5	45·2	42·9	33·2	34·6
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	5·3	7·2	5·3	40·5	38·0	45·5	32·1	30·1	28·6
Trincomalee	8·4	9·7	8·4	38·9	38·0	46·3	35·8	36·3	27·6
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	14·8	24·3	15·5	38·5	38·3	45·2	38·5	30·2	33·9
Puttalam	15·9	18·7	12·4	29·0	24·1	29·0	35·0	34·4	30·6
Chilaw	17·7	20·5	16·9	34·0	34·3	36·6	22·8	19·4	19·3
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	13·0	27·5	21·1	38·3	37·4	41·7	40·9	40·5	30·8
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	8·4	12·9	8·1	40·9	42·7	46·7	39·5	33·9	36·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	13·8	38·1	10·2	41·0	45·7	47·5	42·8	30·8	38·2
Kegalla	10·3	10·0	10·5	40·1	41·4	41·3	34·6	19·3	24·6

V.—Marriages (Kandyan) registered in 1916 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition and Age of Parties; Signature in Marriage Register; and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total.	Contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	The Number who signed the Register with Marks.		Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages.			
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.	Average, 1906–1915.		1916.	
																					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ..	6,129	4,830	179	609	182	156	16	88	41	28	705	4,433	80	26·5	16	58	19·6	12	1,412	5,435	30·1	93·0	23·0	88·7
Central Province ..	1,698	1,377	44	155	30	49	2	29	7	5	206	1,256	80	26·7	17	58	19·2	12	340	1,355	28·9	88·3	20·0	79·8
Southern Province ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	79	31·7	18	50	22·1	16	4	8	44·9	94·0	50·0	100·0
Northern Province ..	18	13	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	29·4	25	30	22·9	21	5	16	63·6	88·8	27·8	88·9
Eastern Province ..	67	54	—	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	41	48	28·8	19	33	20·6	15	19	66	48·8	98·3	28·3	98·5
North-Western Province ..	1,515	1,094	59	209	65	36	6	23	14	9	196	1,114	60	26·2	16	50	19·8	13	303	1,390	25·8	95·9	20·0	91·7
North-Central Province ..	705	528	37	85	32	8	2	4	7	2	26	366	55	27·3	18	44	21·0	15	161	692	25·5	96·4	22·8	98·1
Province of Uva ..	676	537	24	65	32	7	2	4	3	2	36	409	60	28·5	17	50	21·1	14	239	631	43·6	96·8	35·3	93·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1,442	1,219	12	85	20	54	4	28	10	10	233	1,240	60	25·2	17	48	18·4	13	341	1,277	30·5	91·9	23·6	88·5
Central Province.																								
Kandy ..	1,045	864	21	87	13	34	1	21	2	2	156	811	60	25·8	17	45	18·6	12	226	848	29·7	85·1	21·6	81·1
Matale ..	435	341	14	46	10	10	1	6	5	2	28	285	60	28·6	18	46	20·3	13	66	314	24·9	94·6	15·2	72·2
Nuwara Eliya ..	218	172	9	22	7	5	—	2	—	1	22	160	80	27·0	18	58	19·7	13	48	193	35·4	92·2	22·0	88·5
Southern Province.																								
Galle ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	79	32·0	18	50	23·0	16	4	7	46·1	94·3	57·1	100·0
Matara ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30	30·0	30	16	16·0	16	—	1	—	—	—	100·0
Northern Province.																								
Mullaittivu ..	18	13	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	29·4	25	30	22·9	21	5	16	63·6	88·8	27·8	88·9
Eastern Province.																								
Batticalba ..	66	53	—	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	40	48	28·9	19	33	20·7	15	19	65	50·2	99·4	28·8	98·5
Trincomalee ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	22·0	22	18	18·0	18	—	1	23·1	88·1	—	100·0
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ..	1,475	1,067	57	202	63	36	6	22	13	9	195	1,084	60	26·2	16	50	19·8	13	299	1,351	25·8	95·8	20·3	91·6
Puttalam ..	40	27	2	7	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	30	40	26·9	20	32	20·5	15	4	39	28·4	96·7	10·0	97·5
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ..	705	528	37	85	32	8	2	4	7	2	26	366	55	27·3	18	44	21·0	15	161	692	25·5	96·4	22·8	98·1
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ..	676	537	24	65	32	7	2	4	3	2	36	409	60	28·5	17	50	21·1	14	239	631	43·6	96·8	35·3	93·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ..	538	441	7	39	12	18	2	9	7	3	66	444	58	26·0	18	48	18·8	13	151	486	31·7	92·0	28·1	90·3
Kegalla ..	904	778	5	46	8	36	2	19	3	7	167	796	60	24·7	17	40	18·2	13	190	791	27·0	91·7	21·0	87·5

VI.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces in each Province and District of Ceylon, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in the Periods 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, and in each of the Years 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Southern Province.				Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Galle.		Matara.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871–1880* ..	8,871	165	1·9	874	19	309	10	398	2	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	98	—	15	—	3,033	46	72	1	739	7	911	6	1,567	43	810	30
1881–1890 ..	5,171	188	3·6	815	32	349	10	174	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	34	—	1	—	1,475	47	60	1	308	8	881	8	535	42	416	35
1891–1900 ..	9,009	402	4·0	1,707	76	542	31	361	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	52	—	9	—	2,194	78	112	3	814	17	1,069	20	956	67	1,172	93
1901–1910* ..	6,138	585	9·5	911	115	372	39	211	32	20	1	4	—	—	—	5	—	59	—	5	1	1,540	121	62	6	566	40	752	34	684	80	945	117
1907 ..	4,952	488	9·9	744	98	245	34	197	32	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	36	—	2	1	1,082	90	45	6	332	37	512	39	584	70	1,156	81
1908 ..	5,643	630	11·2	818	117	305	37	159	39	16	1	13	—	—	—	3	—	50	—	—	—	1,426	171	68	6	438	38	576	31	581	85	1,190	105
1909 ..	4,988	574	11·5	852	102	288	27	210	30	9	2	5	—	—	—	6	—	53	—	1	—	1,180	203	38	10	362	24	591	31	589	50	804	95
1910 ..	5,614	598	10·1	926	102	392	35	177	26	21	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	33	—	8	—	1,541	135	72	7	402	42	694	28	568	103	775	118
1911 ..	5,087	517	10·2	1,032	115	298	32	178	25	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	37	—	1	—	1,407	160	55	2	372	8	588	22	502	83	604	69
1912 ..	5,114	687	13·4	953	146	302	38	181	25	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1	1,346	134	41	3	234	44	674	35	542	90	788	171
1913 ..	6,137	631	10·3	1,067	118	336	48	158	26	12	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	30	—	2	—	1,772	142	86	5	254	28	837	26	669	76	912	161
1914 ..	4,928	692	14·0	992	135	385	53	158	18	24	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	14	—	—	—	1,319	163	31	7	209	61	515	28	490	79	777	148
1915 ..	9,626	599	6·2	1,040	102	506	41	225	11	23	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	144	1	3	1	2,692	137	88	5	933	71	1,117	37	2,045	95	802	96
1916 ..	6,129	594	9·7	1,045	125	435	30	218	23	7	1	1	—	—	—	18	—	66	—	1	—	1,475	149	40	5	705	28	676	24	538	99	904	110

* Yearly average.

VII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in 1916 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition, Nationality, and Age of the Parties; Mode of Solemnization, Signature in Marriage Register, and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages Contracted between										Marriages of		Marriages Contracted between						Other Mixed Marriages.	Marriages Contracted between Persons of same Race.						Marriages of Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	The Number who signed the Register with Marks.		Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages.			
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.		Widowers.	Widows.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.		European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Veddas.	Others.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.	Average, 1906–15. Males.	Average, 1906–15. Females.	1916. Males.	1916. Females.
CEYLON ..	18840	16041	523	1799	356	62	38	3	14	4	2169	882	10	1	—	50	11	68	26	84	194	15141	3246	—	9	554	9401	73	27·2	16	60	20·8	12	3354	3194	10463	20·0	62·4	16·9	55·5
Western Province ..	7955	6910	172	737	111	15	4	—	6	—	854	283	8	1	—	28	2	29	13	59	138	7335	338	—	4	97	3086	70	27·0	18	52	21·1	13	1676	1116	3545	19·0	54·3	14·0	44·6
Central Province ..	853	716	18	83	13	13	6	1	1	2	97	32	1	—	—	8	1	4	3	17	23	569	224	—	3	47	503	67	26·8	17	46	20·0	13	255	123	486	17·2	57·7	14·4	57+0
Southern Province ..	4973	4225	159	495	86	4	—	1	3	—	584	246	—	—	—	5	—	4	1	2	11	4940	10	—	—	197	2591	73	28·7	16	60	21·7	13	43	1248	3515	27·0	76·4	25·1	70·7
Northern Province ..	2225	1848	65	221	76	9	5	1	—	—	297	142	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	5	2	2213	—	—	92	1411	58	26·3	16	48	19·4	12	620	211	1127	10·4	60·1	9·5	50·6
Eastern Province ..	270	209	11	38	11	—	1	—	—	—	49	22	1	—	—	—	3	7	—	2	8	3	246	—	—	5	159	55	27·5	18	42	20·1	13	101	34	148	17·9	63·2	12·6	54·8
North-Western Prov.	1666	1359	62	170	51	8	14	—	1	1	222	113	—	—	—	5	2	15	3	—	5	1509	125	—	2	72	1043	60	25·9	18	52	19·8	12	572	280	991	20·0	66·0	16·8	59·5
North-Central Prov. ..	78	64	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	40	31	—	—	—	26	58	28·9	21	50	22·2	14	24	10	54	29·4	77·0	12·8	69·2
Province of Uva ..	180	152	11	11	2	—	3	—	1	—	14	13	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	3	2	143	27	—	—	7	102	55	27·7	18	40	20·6	14	25	48	123	19·4	71·7	26·7	68·3
P. of Sabaragamuwa ..	640	558	17	41	3	13	5	—	2	1	46	20	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	1	600	32	—	—	37	480	70	25·6	18	60	19·2	14	38	124	474	23·0	77·0	19·4	74·1
Western Province.																																							
Colombo ..	4534	3954	91	409	62	12	2	—	4	—	475	153	8	1	—	27	2	12	10	59	129	4072	210	—	4	55	1784	70	27·0	18	52	21·1	13	1109	577	1828	16·0	47·8	12·7	40·3
Negombo ..	1366	1197	25	129	12	2	1	—	—	—	141	37	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	5	1239	105	—	—	26	622	58	25·9	18	50	20·2	13	441	176	606	16·5	55·0	12·9	44·4
Kalutara ..	2055	1759	56	199	37	1	1	—	2	—	238	93	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4	2024	23	—	—	16	680	65	27·8	18	51	21·6	15	126	363	1111	26·8	62·9	17·7	54·1
Central Province.																																							
Kandy ..	580	487	11	58	7	9	4	1	1	2	66	19	1	—	—	4	1	2	3	14	19	389	144	—	3	30	337	67	26·7	17	46	20·1	13	179	79	309	15·6	52·2	13·6	53·3
Matale ..	127	100	6	13	5	2	1	—	—	—	18	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	88	36	—	—	8	78	50	27·6	19	40	20·2	13	35	19	75	18·3	61·1	15·0	59·0
Nuwara Eliya ..	146	129	1	12	1	2	1	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	3	92	44	—	—	9	88	46	26·3	18	46	19·6	13	41	25	102	20·9	71·0	17·1	69·9
Southern Province.																																							
Galle ..	2709	2328	80	251	42	4	—	1	3	—	296	123	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	2	5	2693	2	—	—	32	1137	73	30·0	18	60	22·6	14	26	670	1705	23·4	67·1	24·7	62·9
Matara ..	1517	1289	45	154	29	—	—	—	—	—	183	74	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	1505	5	—	—	107	1001	70	27·1	16	60	20·6	14	11	380	1138	28·8	80·9	25·0	75·0
Hambantota ..	747	608	34	90	15	—	—	—	—	—	105	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	742	3	—	—	58	453	60	27·1	18	55	20·7	13	6	198	672	33·8	93·8	26·5	89·9
Northern Province.																																							
Jaffna ..	1982	1685	51	185	46	9	5	1	—	—	231	98	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	1	1973	—	—	77	1250	58	26·2	16	42	19·5	12	426	174	974	9·7	59·5	8·8	49·1
Mannar ..	178	117	7	28	26	—	—	—	—	—	54	33	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	176	—	—	6	120	55	27·4	18	40	24·6	13	164	27	111	17·1	67·7	15·2	62·3
Mullaittivu ..	65	46	7	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	64	—	—	9	41	57	26·9	18	48	19·4	13	30	10	42	15·8	71·4	15·4	64·6
Eastern Province.																																							
Batticaloa ..	190	146	7	30	7	—	—	—	—	—	37	14	1	—	—	—	3	7	—	2	6	1	170	—	—	3	115	55	27·7	20	40	19·9	13	71	26	110	19·0	65·3	13·7	57·9
Trincomalee ..	80	63	4	8	4	—	1	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	76	—	—	2	44	46	27·0	18	42	20·6	13	30	8	38	15·2	58·6	10·0	47·5
North-Western Province																																							
Kurunegala ..	787	645	27	81	13	6	13	—	1	1	95	40	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	4	755	23	—	—	54	473	55	25·1	18	45	19·6	14	73	137	585	20·8	78·6	17·4	74·3
Puttalam ..	126	77	14	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	35	31	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	60	56	2	4	69	50	29·4	18	52	22·2	12	89	39	86	27·0	71·6	30·9	68·2
Chilaw ..	753	637	21	71	21	2	1	—	—	—	92	42	—	—	—	3	—	8	1	—	1	694	46	—	—	14	501	60	26·0	18	45	19·6	13	410	104	320	19·2	56·1	13·8	42·5
North-Central Province																																							
Anuradhapura ..	78	64	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	40	31	—	—	—	26	58	28·9	21	50	22·2	14	24	10	54	29·4	77·0	12·8	69·2
Province of Uva.																																							
Badulla ..	180	152	11	11	2	—	3	—	1	—	14	13	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	3	2	143	27	—	—	7	102	55	27·7	18	40	20·6	14	25	48	123	19·4	71·7	26·7	68·3
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																							
Ratnapura ..	298	261	10	21	2	2	2	—	—	—	23	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	275	18	—	—	15	205	65	26·2	18	48	19·5	14	21	57	218	23·3	79·3	19·1	73·1
Kegalla ..	342	297	7	20	1	11	3	—	2	1	23	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	325	14	—	—	22	275	70	25·1	19	60	19·0	14	17	67	256	22·5	74·3	19·6	74·8

VIII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in Ceylon in 1915 and 1916, and the Average in 1906–1915, according to Province, District, Civil Condition, and Minority.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1906–1915.								1915.								1916.							
	Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON	13881	440	1593	275	1859	712	513	7850	16867	616	1836	320	2156	936	665	10103	16145	526	1813	356	2169	882	554	9401
Western	6235	155	689	95	786	250	133	2916	6894	171	676	102	778	273	127	3217	6929	172	743	111	854	283	97	3086
Central	538	18	61	12	72	30	22	304	682	28	64	18	82	46	33	453	737	19	84	13	97	32	47	503
Southern	3429	119	413	58	471	176	201	2302	4238	186	497	69	566	255	265	2831	4229	160	498	86	584	246	197	2591
Northern	1682	53	193	54	248	107	71	1154	1783	64	248	52	300	116	58	1321	1862	66	221	76	297	142	92	1411
Eastern	233	9	35	10	44	19	8	202	241	8	33	8	41	16	5	201	210	11	38	11	49	22	5	159
North-Western	1141	58	135	36	172	92	43	533	1595	65	181	37	218	102	98	1231	1382	62	171	51	222	113	72	1043
North-Central	48	3	5	1	7	5	2	24	65	5	11	2	13	7	2	28	64	8	3	3	6	11	—	26
Uva	126	7	10	2	11	10	4	80	193	14	16	6	22	20	14	118	155	11	12	2	14	13	7	102
Sabaragamuwa	449	18	52	7	48	23	29	335	1176	75	110	26	136	101	63	703	577	17	43	3	46	20	37	480
Western.																								
Colombo	3554	87	384	53	438	140	79	1681	3904	100	376	54	430	154	70	1808	3968	91	413	62	475	153	55	1784
Negombo	1115	26	117	12	130	38	44	646	1184	30	121	14	135	44	36	665	1200	25	129	12	141	37	26	622
Kalutara	1566	42	188	30	218	72	10	589	1806	41	179	34	213	75	21	744	1761	56	201	37	238	93	16	680
Central.																								
Kandy	348	11	39	7	46	19	10	216	458	18	39	15	54	33	21	296	502	12	59	7	66	19	30	337
Matale	65	3	8	2	10	5	3	47	93	6	6	2	8	8	4	62	103	6	13	5	18	11	8	78
Nuwara Eliya	125	4	14	3	16	6	9	41	131	4	19	1	20	5	8	95	132	1	12	1	13	2	9	88
Southern.																								
Galle	1666	53	202	31	234	84	21	937	1679	67	214	30	244	97	17	978	2332	81	254	42	296	123	32	1137
Matara	1189	39	139	18	156	56	110	931	1627	61	174	22	196	83	168	1228	1289	45	154	29	183	74	107	1001
Hambantota	574	27	72	9	81	36	70	434	932	58	109	17	126	75	80	625	608	34	90	15	105	49	58	453
Northern.																								
Jaffna	1526	39	157	27	187	67	63	1000	1576	53	188	30	218	83	47	1112	1699	52	185	46	231	98	77	1250
Mannar	116	12	27	23	49	35	5	116	120	9	33	12	45	21	4	124	117	7	28	26	54	33	6	120
Mullaittivu	40	2	9	4	12	5	3	38	87	2	27	10	37	12	7	85	46	7	8	4	12	11	9	41
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa	164	7	22	6	28	13	5	143	161	6	28	5	33	11	2	146	146	7	30	7	37	14	3	115
Trincomalee	69	2	13	4	16	6	3	59	80	2	5	3	8	5	3	55	64	4	8	4	12	8	2	44
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala	440	24	48	11	59	34	25	293	696	33	76	13	89	46	71	516	665	27	82	13	95	40	54	473
Puttalam	80	11	18	9	28	21	4	71	117	12	23	12	35	24	5	103	77	14	18	17	35	31	4	69
Chilaw	621	23	69	16	85	37	14	169	782	20	82	12	94	32	22	612	640	21	71	21	92	42	14	502
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura	48	3	5	1	7	5	2	24	65	5	11	2	13	7	2	28	64	8	3	3	6	11	—	26
Uva.																								
Badulla	126	7	10	2	11	10	4	80	193	14	16	6	22	20	14	118	155	11	12	2	14	13	7	102
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura	258	13	26	5	30	17	13	175	860	68	81	25	106	93	43	433	265	10	21	2	23	12	15	205
Kegalla	191	5	26	2	18	6	16	160	316	7	29	1	30	8	20	270	312	7	22	1	23	8	22	275

IX.—Muhammadan Marriages and their Rates in 1916 compared with 1915, and the Yearly Averages for 1906–1915.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Muhammadan Population at the Census of 1911.	Number of Marriages.			Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.		
		Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
CEYLON	279,543	698	746	799	4·7	5·0	5·1
Western.							
Colombo	51,516	253	290	301	9·9	10·5	10·8
Negombo	3,927	14	10	17	6·9	4·8	7·9
Kalutara	17,642	30	36	40	3·4	3·8	4·2
Central.							
Kandy	31,066	56	52	69	3·6	3·2	4·2
Matale	6,597	1	1	2	·2	·3	·6
Nuwara Eliya	2,750	3	5	5	1·7	3·3	3·3
Southern.							
Galle	11,653	58	36	32	9·9	5·8	5·1
Matara	7,081	19	17	22	5·2	4·5	5·7
Hambantota	3,087	4	18	12	2·4	11·5	7·6
Northern.							
Jaffna	3,562	49	57	58	27·7	30·9	31·1
Mannar	8,093	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	1,248	5	7	6	9·0	11·5	9·8
Eastern.							
Batticaloa	60,727	26	21	16	·8	·7	·5
Trincomalee	10,361	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western.							
Kurunegala	13,924	26	27	31	3·9	3·9	4·4
Puttalam	11,937	128	128	154	23·3	22·0	26·6
Chilaw	3,674	2	2	2	·6	1·0	1·0
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	10,033	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva.							
Badulla	7,718	9	13	19	2·3	3·3	4·8
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	3,117	13	24	13	9·5	15·0	8·0
Kegalla	9,830	2	2	—	·4	·4	—

X.—Number and Classification of Buildings registered for Solemnization of Marriages in Ceylon and remaining on the Register on December 31, 1916.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ..	873	549	99	124	18	19	22	6	1	—	23	12
Western Province ..	295	171	44	49	2	14	—	3	—	—	6	6
Central Province ..	55	17	2	29	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3
Southern Province ..	47	12	18	15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ..	256	197	10	10	14	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Eastern Province ..	46	22	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ..	127	102	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1
North-Central Province ..	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ..	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	31	19	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1
Western Province.												
Colombo	181	92	21	42	1	13	—	2	—	—	5	5
Negombo	73	54	14	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kalutara	41	25	9	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Central Province.												
Kandy	34	10	2	19	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	8	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nuwara Eliya ..	13	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southern Province.												
Galle	25	7	7	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	143	104	6	7	1	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Mannar	89	71	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	24	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	38	16	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ..	39	27	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Puttalam	29	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	59	48	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ..	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	12	8	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	19	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1

XI.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District during 1916

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Veddas.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ..	174,928	89,647	85,281	180	77	103	912	475	437	120,258	61,487	58,771	42,099	21,709	20,390	10,266	5,246	5,020	607	328	279	143	80	63	463	245	218
Western Province ..	41,260	21,219	20,041	77	37	40	586	306	280	35,151	18,045	17,106	3,150	1,667	1,483	1,851	927	924	263	146	117	—	—	—	182	91	91
Central Province ..	30,765	15,680	15,085	82	33	49	119	62	57	16,923	8,574	8,349	11,943	6,128	5,815	1,517	779	738	119	70	49	—	—	—	62	34	28
Southern Province ..	28,872	14,801	14,071	6	1	5	41	22	19	27,620	14,161	13,459	445	226	219	677	344	333	63	36	27	—	—	—	20	11	9
Northern Province ..	15,154	7,878	7,276	2	—	2	30	19	11	100	59	41	14,410	7,485	6,925	606	314	292	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	1
Eastern Province ..	8,684	4,526	4,158	2	—	2	54	25	29	438	228	210	4,657	2,453	2,204	3,369	1,743	1,626	60	25	35	96	50	46	8	2	6
North-Western Province ..	18,344	9,415	8,929	2	1	1	27	15	12	16,242	8,352	7,890	907	466	441	1,098	550	548	44	20	24	—	—	—	24	11	13
North-Central Province ..	3,502	1,781	1,721	—	—	—	4	3	1	2,865	1,451	1,414	216	114	102	390	200	190	4	1	3	21	11	10	2	1	1
Province of Uva ..	10,244	5,087	5,157	4	3	1	25	12	13	6,600	3,308	3,292	3,236	1,566	1,670	271	130	141	35	21	14	26	19	7	47	28	19
Province of Sabaragamuwa	18,103	9,260	8,843	5	2	3	26	11	15	14,319	7,309	7,010	3,135	1,604	1,531	487	259	228	15	9	6	—	—	—	116	66	50
Western Province.																											
Colombo ..	22,406	11,592	10,814	74	34	40	551	286	265	19,033	9,829	9,204	1,316	720	596	1,026	504	522	249	138	111	—	—	—	157	81	76
Negombo ..	6,905	3,519	3,386	2	2	—	14	7	7	6,423	3,270	3,153	313	163	150	132	68	64	7	3	4	—	—	—	14	6	8
Kalutara ..	11,949	6,108	5,841	1	1	—	21	13	8	9,695	4,946	4,749	1,521	784	737	693	355	338	7	5	2	—	—	—	11	4	7
Central Province.																											
Kandy.. ..	18,727	9,555	9,172	54	20	34	82	47	35	10,961	5,547	5,414	6,328	3,263	3,065	1,154	592	562	97	56	41	—	—	—	51	30	21
Matale ..	5,077	2,511	2,566	6	1	5	11	5	6	3,447	1,715	1,732	1,320	642	678	280	141	139	8	5	3	—	—	—	5	2	3
Nuwara Eliya ..	6,961	3,614	3,347	22	12	10	26	10	16	2,515	1,312	1,203	4,295	2,223	2,072	83	46	37	14	9	5	—	—	—	6	2	4
Southern Province.																											
Galle	12,408	6,345	6,063	2	—	2	30	17	13	11,787	6,028	5,759	256	132	124	311	154	157	12	8	4	—	—	—	10	6	4
Matara ..	10,894	5,547	5,347	4	1	3	9	5	4	10,435	5,319	5,116	160	81	79	281	138	143	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
Hambantota ..	5,570	2,909	2,661	—	—	—	2	—	2	5,398	2,814	2,584	29	13	16	85	52	33	49	26	23	—	—	—	7	4	3
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna	13,290	6,921	6,369	2	—	2	27	17	10	6	4	2	13,104	6,825	6,279	146	74	72	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	1
Mannar ..	1,101	553	548	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	701	344	357	397	208	189	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	763	404	359	—	—	—	3	2	1	92	54	38	605	316	289	63	32	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa ..	7,308	3,838	3,470	2	—	2	43	18	25	383	202	181	3,910	2,069	1,841	2,888	1,506	1,382	—	—	—	80	43	37	2	—	2
Trincomalee ..	1,376	688	688	—	—	—	11	7	4	55	26	29	747	384	363	481	237	244	60	25	35	16	7	9	6	2	4
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunegala ..	13,833	7,130	6,703	—	—	—	18	10	8	12,801	6,571	6,230	435	239	196	531	286	245	32	15	17	—	—	—	16	9	7
Puttalam ..	1,111	533	578	—	—	—	1	—	1	434	218	216	220	106	114	442	203	239	9	5	4	—	—	—	5	1	4
Chilaw ..	3,400	1,752	1,648	2	1	1	8	5	3	3,007	1,563	1,444	252	121	131	125	61	64	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	2
North-Central Province.																											
Anuradhapura ..	3,502	1,781	1,721	—	—	—	4	3	1	2,865	1,451	1,414	216	114	102	390	200	190	4	1	3	21	11	10	2	1	1
Province of Uva.																											
Badulla ..	10,244	5,087	5,157	4	3	1	25	12	13	6,600	3,308	3,292	3,236	1,566	1,670	271	130	141	35	21	14	26	19	7	47	28	19
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ..	7,905	4,026	3,879	1	—	1	16	10	6	6,139	3,122	3,017	1,529	784	745	113	49	64	2	—	2	—	—	—	105	61	44
Kegalla ..	10,198	5,234	4,964	4	2	2	10	1	9	8,180	4,187	3,993	1,606	820	786	374	210	164	13	9	4	—	—	—	11	5	6

XII.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality in Ceylon and in each District and Revenue Division during 1916.

| | 1916. BIRTHS. | | |

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in Ceylon in the various Divisions of the Island in 1915 and 1916, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1916, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1906–1915.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1916.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1916.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	
CEYLON ..	25,331⅞	2,871,019	113,216	120,258	65,612	73,812	39·6	40·1	41·9	29·3	23·2	25·7	165
WESTERN PROVINCE	1,432	966,984	35,719	35,151	18,186	20,213	36·0	37·5	36·4	22·2	19·1	20·9	128
Colombo District	560¾	548,346	19,500	19,033	10,682	11,676	34·8	36·0	34·7	22·2	19·7	21·3	134
Colombo Municipality	12	92,799	3,143	3,091	3,261	3,352	33·5	33·7	33·3	36·7	35·0	36·1	206
Alutkuru korale south	72	80,090	2,779	2,615	1,452	1,590	34·1	35·1	32·7	21·3	18·4	19·9	140
Hewagam korale	165	85,534	3,176	3,169	1,263	1,606	36·6	37·9	37·1	18·6	15·2	18·8	122
Salpiti korale	75	113,759	3,833	3,674	2,327	2,302	33·4	34·0	32·3	21·8	20·7	20·2	151
Siyane korale east	116½	65,324	2,455	2,462	852	1,071	37·2	38·4	37·7	17·0	13·3	16·4	86
Siyane korale west	120¼	110,840	4,114	4,022	1,527	1,755	35·5	38·0	36·3	17·8	14·1	15·8	97
Negombo District	247½	164,863	6,669	6,423	2,670	3,187	37·4	41·4	39·0	21·2	16·6	19·3	133
Negombo Local Board ..	7¼	11,509	768	768	594	610	49·9	67·6	66·7	35·7	52·3	53·0	135
Alutkuru korale north ..	159	112,555	4,331	3,984	1,575	1,816	35·9	39·4	35·4	19·0	14·3	16·1	129
Hapitigam korale	81¼	40,799	1,570	1,671	501	761	38·2	39·4	41·0	22·1	12·6	18·7	143
Kalutara District	623⅜	253,775	9,550	9,695	4,834	5,350	37·6	38·3	38·2	22·5	19·4	21·1	115
Kalutara Local Board ..	1⅜	10,197	322	345	257	310	32·3	31·8	33·8	31·1	25·4	30·4	136
Kalutara totamune	88⅛	112,082	4,071	4,111	2,402	2,383	36·7	36·9	36·7	23·6	21·8	21·3	113
Pasdun korale east	280½	32,675	1,280	1,252	513	618	38·0	39·9	38·3	21·9	16·0	18·9	105
Pasdun korale west	123¼	32,236	1,215	1,257	586	734	39·0	38·4	39·0	22·2	18·5	22·8	126
Rayigam korale	130	66,585	2,662	2,730	1,076	1,305	39·5	40·8	41·0	19·8	16·5	19·6	115
CENTRAL PROVINCE	2,287¼	361,118	15,229	16,923	8,692	10,186	43·3	43·0	46·9	30·5	24·5	28·2	178
Kandy District	911	235,580	9,997	10,961	5,383	6,408	43·4	43·3	46·5	28·9	23·3	27·2	170
Kandy Municipality	8⅕	16,006	564	560	498	535	34·7	35·2	35·0	35·2	31·1	33·4	193
Harispattu	507/8	37,341	1,679	1,788	825	939	46·6	46·0	47·9	28·1	22·6	25·2	149
Pata Dumbara	107⅛	45,124	1,892	2,156	960	1,202	44·8	42·8	47·8	28·3	21·7	26·6	173
Pata Hewaheta	57 11/15	17,803	850	947	445	536	46·0	48·9	53·2	26·4	25·6	30·1	130
Tumpane	46⅞	14,640	654	735	304	398	47·5	46·0	50·2	34·2	21·4	27·2	196
Uda Bulatgama	229 2/3	14,863	489	542	221	281	32·7	33·5	36·5	20·7	15·2	18·9	157
Uda Dumbara	238¼	22,994	1,022	1,059	610	725	43·8	45·2	46·1	35·9	27·0	31·5	197
Udunuwara	34⅝	17,207	801	810	352	454	46·5	47·7	47·1	28·0	20·9	26·4	177
Udapalata	105 7/16	27,120	1,124	1,203	636	709	41·4	42·1	44·4	27·4	23·8	26·1	169
Yatinuwara	31⅘	22,482	922	1,161	532	629	45·6	41·8	51·6	26·9	24·2	28·0	175

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1916.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1916.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	
Matale District	905⅛	68,922	2,953	3,447	1,979	2,443	44·5	43·5	50·0	39·3	29·2	35·5	226
Matale Local Board	¼	2,126	99	147	105	182	36·4	46·8	69·2	61·7	49·6	85·6	245
Matale south	163½	30,823	1,325	1,544	742	858	46·1	43·8	50·1	36·1	24·6	27·8	209
Matale east	340⅜	16,065	730	833	524	710	46·4	46·0	51·9	41·4	33·0	44·2	271
Matale north	400⅝	19,908	799	923	608	693	41·7	40·6	46·4	39·9	30·9	34·8	210
Nuwara Eliya District	471½	56,616	2,279	2,515	1,329	1,335	41·1	41·1	44·4	26·2	23·9	23·6	151
Nuwara Eliya Local Board	⅞	4,369	67	117	46	74	21·9	15·4	26·8	15·9	10·6	16·9	222
Kotmale	244⅜	17,082	718	766	322	469	40·6	42·8	44·8	24·3	19·2	27·5	178
Uda Hewaheta	108¾	20,235	855	943	455	462	42·5	43·1	46·6	25·5	22·9	22·8	134
Walapane	113⅛	14,930	639	689	506	330	44·9	43·9	46·2	32·1	34·8	22·1	134
Southern Province	2,146¼	634,322	25,596	27,620	14,739	16,544	41·2	41·1	43·6	31·1	23·7	26·1	150
Gálle District	652¼	295,183	11,135	11,787	6,498	6,914	40·5	38·4	39·9	26·3	22·4	23·4	130
Galle Municipality	6½	29,729	827	887	775	817	32·3	27·9	29·8	30·3	26·1	27·5	171
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	24¾	23,077	875	908	520	509	41·1	38·6	39·3	24·8	23·0	22·1	124
Gangaboda pattuwa	128¾	39,906	1,583	1,646	786	855	41·7	40·5	41·2	24·8	20·1	21·4	107
Wellaboda pattuwa	83¼	81,359	3,112	3,307	1,664	1,772	40·9	39·0	40·7	26·5	20·8	21·8	131
Talpe pattuwa	97	61,144	2,320	2,531	1,501	1,502	41·6	38·7	41·4	27·1	25·0	24·6	135
Walallawiti korale	146	52,982	2,113	2,201	1,109	1,299	41·9	40·6	41·5	26·2	21·3	24·5	127
Hinidum pattuwa	166	6,986	305	307	143	160	43·8	44·7	43·9	28·6	21·0	22·9	140
Matara District	481¼	233,967	9,810	10,435	5,088	5,399	42·2	42·9	44·6	29·2	22·6	23·1	134
Matara Local Board	1½	12,116	426	477	272	274	38·6	35·8	39·4	29·6	22·9	22·6	155
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	7⅞	19,109	861	775	371	364	43·7	46·1	40·6	24·6	19·9	19·1	99
Wellaboda pattuwa	51½	50,513	2,111	2,325	968	1,218	41·5	42·9	46·0	27·0	19·7	24·1	139
Weligam korale	111	63,867	2,467	2,598	1,275	1,298	41·8	39·5	40·7	24·0	20·4	20·3	112
Morawak korale	160	19,362	845	924	541	495	44·8	44·4	47·7	37·7	28·4	25·6	163
Kandaboda pattuwa	70	28,373	1,347	1,551	718	877	44·4	48·8	54·7	39·7	26·0	30·9	169
Gangaboda pattuwa	79⅜	40,627	1,753	1,785	943	873	41·2	44·1	43·9	30·5	23·7	21·5	101
Hambantota District	1,012⅔	105,172	4,651	5,398	3,153	4,231	40·2	44·9	51·3	46·6	30·5	40·2	225
Hambantota Four Gravets	642½	1,152	43	42	37	33	37·9	37·6	36·5	47·0	32·4	28·7	191
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of Four Gravets)		7,124	287	295	338	401	37·4	39·9	41·4	57·2	46·9	56·3	417
Giruwa pattuwa east	122½	12,527	497	574	407	490	40·0	40·1	45·8	49·9	32·8	39·1	242
Giruwa pattuwa west	247¾	84,369	3,824	4,487	2,371	3,307	41·7	46·2	53·2	45·9	28·7	39·2	210

EASTERN PROVINCE	3,848¼	6,992	376	438	376	366	50·1	54·1	62·6	45·8	54·1	52·3	263
Batticalòa District	2,800¼	5,957	333	383	299	331	53·4	56·2	64·3	46·7	50·5	55·6	272
Batticalòa Local Board	1¼	292	5	12	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north	111¾	57	8	8	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu south	77	12	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	2,264	121	149	108	136	68·5	54·5	65·8	52·8	48·6	60·1	295
Chammanturai pattu	220	546	59	57	50	54	79·4	106·2	104·3	86·6	89·8	98·9	298
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135¼	112	11	15	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu	470	197	8	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	444	5	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	113	8	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu	315	866	67	58	68	52	52·2	77·2	67·0	55·2	78·3	60·0	293
Panawa pattu	473	1,054	41	56	38	52	38·5	38·9	53·1	36·3	36·0	49·3	214
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	3,016	378,234	13,861	16,242	9,976	10,921	38·0	37·2	42·9	34·1	26·7	28·9	202
Kurunegala District	1,843⅞	280,235	10,730	12,801	8,062	9,103	39·3	38·8	45·7	37·5	29·2	32·5	218
Kurunegala Local Board	4	4,077	177	171	265	316	38·2	42·4	41·9	85·4	63·4	77·5	292
Hiriyala hatpattu	393½	31,856	1,315	1,327	1,166	1,194	40·4	41·5	41·7	41·7	36·8	37·5	307
Weudawili hatpattu	174⅛	49,093	2,055	2,455	1,428	1,624	44·2	42·6	50·0	43·5	29·6	33·1	232
Dambadeni hatpattu	164½	53,044	2,231	2,636	1,199	1,711	41·9	43·0	49·7	35·8	23·1	32·3	239
Dewamedi hatpattu	186¾	34,894	1,284	1,744	1,136	1,207	39·4	37·2	50·0	38·3	32·9	34·6	220
Katugampola hatpattu	358⅛	70,661	2,365	2,932	1,431	1,692	33·7	34·1	41·5	27·0	20·6	24·0	133
Wanni hatpattu	562½	36,610	1,303	1,536	1,437	1,359	38·5	35·6	42·0	40·9	39·3	37·1	236
Puttalam District	909⅞	17,654	362	434	489	369	29·2	20·5	24·6	34·1	27·6	20·9	235
Puttalam Local Board	8⅝	785	9	21	45	36	17·8	11·2	26·8	45·0	56·1	45·9	238
Demala hatpattu	430	6,150	232	290	259	220	40·3	37·8	47·2	43·1	42·2	35·8	235
Kalpitiya division	315	6,574	17	22	37	22	14·1	11·5	14·8	27·1	25·0	14·8	136
Puttalam division	156¼	4,145	104	101	148	91	26·5	25·0	24·4	28·3	35·6	22·0	257
Chilaw District	262¼	80,345	2,769	3,007	1,425	1,449	35·3	35·2	37·4	21·4	18·1	18·0	130
Chilaw town	¾	3,519	108	121	96	99	35·9	30·9	34·4	34·3	27·5	28·1	165
Pitigal korale north	132¾	9,086	268	332	232	220	32·5	29·8	36·5	31·0	25·9	24·2	172
Pitigal korale central	88¾	34,732	1,193	1,317	609	580	35·1	35·1	37·9	20·2	17·9	16·7	125
Pitigal korale south	40	33,008	1,200	1,237	488	550	36·4	37·2	37·5	18·7	15·1	16·7	120
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE	4,068	64,702	2,535	2,865	2,627	1,985	40·4	39·5	44·3	40·7	40·9	30·7	247
Anuradhapura District	4,068	64,702	2,535	2,865	2,627	1,985	40·4	39·5	44·3	40·7	40·9	30·7	247
Anuradhapura town	9¼	1,828	42	70	96	90	31·5	22·6	38·3	71·9	51·6	49·2	286
Nuwaragampalata	1,442¾	27,492	1,138	1,217	1,046	805	41·6	41·9	44·3	39·2	38·5	29·3	262
Hurulupalata	1,106	19,468	763	926	893	554	40·7	39·5	47·6	31·3	46·2	28·5	215
Kalagampalata	310	14,385	503	573	526	470	37·9	35·1	39·8	39·1	36·7	32·7	264
Tamankaduwapalata	1,200	1,529	89	79	66	66	49·6	58·5	51·7	52·6	43·4	43·2	228

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1916.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1916.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	
Province of Uva	3,271½	137,011	5,943	6,600	4,435	4,939	44·7	44·0	48·2	42·1	32·8	36·1	212
Badulla District	3,271½	137,011	5,943	6,600	4,435	4,939	44·7	44·0	48·2	42·1	32·8	36·1	212
Badulla Local Board	3 3/32	4,125	150	203	114	148	36·7	36·5	49·2	43·8	27·7	35·9	143
Yatikinda division	195 23/32	25,262	1,193	1,354	578	639	46·8	48·7	53·6	32·5	23·6	25·3	157
Bintenna division	400	10,231	396	498	432	446	41·6	38·9	48·7	43·6	42·5	43·6	239
Buttala division	931	12,282	504	636	587	672	43·8	41·1	51·8	54·9	47·8	54·7	283
Wellawaya division	652	8,116	299	318	250	251	38·7	37·1	39·2	46·2	31·0	30·9	220
Udukinda division	186⅛	34,395	1,715	1,699	871	837	46·6	51·1	49·4	30·4	26·0	24·3	134
Wellassa division	736½	24,018	1,021	1,086	937	1,268	47·0	42·6	45·2	48·1	39·1	52·8	345
Wiyaluwa division	167	18,582	665	806	666	678	43·0	36·0	43·4	40·7	36·1	36·5	235
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,892¾	319,000	13,872	14,319	6,437	8,524	42·4	44·4	44·9	32·3	20·6	26·7	179
Ratnapura District	1,250¾	138,419	5,971	6,139	3,292	4,191	41·7	43·8	44·4	35·1	24·1	30·3	194
Ratnapura Local Board ..	2¼	3,650	134	136	133	211	33·1	36·0	37·3	48·2	35·8	57·8	235
Kuruwiti korale	211¾	38,844	1,555	1,559	628	962	38·9	40·7	40·1	24·7	16·4	24·8	178
Nawadun korale	193⅜	29,148	1,307	1,360	662	908	44·7	45·6	46·7	36·1	23·1	31·2	177
Atakalan korale	171 71/160	19,599	946	990	552	708	46·4	49·2	50·5	43·7	28·7	36·1	235
Kadawata korale	122¼	10,951	544	546	322	266	47·3	50·6	49·9	40·2	30·0	24·3	147
Kolonna korale	169	10,898	440	483	360	392	36·6	40·6	44·3	43·4	33·2	36·0	193
Kukulu korale	224¼	11,802	417	414	216	303	34·9	35·7	35·1	26·6	18·5	25·7	215
Meda korale	156½	13,527	628	651	419	441	44·4	47·1	48·1	41·0	31·4	32·6	220
Kegalla District	642	180,581	7,901	8,180	3,145	4,333	42·9	44·9	45·3	30·1	17·9	24·0	169
Kegalla Local Board	⅞	1,718	62	59	70	85	33·4	35·8	34·3	46·3	40·4	49·5	237
Paranakuru korale	56⅛	31,162	1,422	1,490	550	690	45·5	47·0	47·8	32·2	18·2	22·1	171
Beligal korale	162½	48,810	2,095	2,175	746	1,046	42·0	44·1	44·6	26·6	15·7	21·4	137
Galboda korale	56¾	24,166	1,146	1,273	455	642	47·9	48·7	52·7	35·8	19·3	26·6	204
Kinigoda korale	42	19,820	972	941	463	641	46·0	50·3	47·5	37·0	24·0	32·3	248
Atulugam korale	125⅛	15,110	619	614	250	307	38·5	41·5	40·6	24·6	17·0	20·3	134
Dehigampal korale	74⅜	19,902	825	808	309	521	40·3	42·3	40·6	29·9	15·8	26·2	161
Panawal korale	40¼	8,666	339	376	121	187	38·6	40·1	43·4	26·1	14·3	21·6	136
Lower Bulatgama	84	11,227	421	444	181	214	38·0	38·2	39·6	23·2	16·4	19·1	131

XIV.—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1915 and 1916, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1916, and the Yearly Average, 1906–1915.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1916.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1916.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	
Northern Province	3,369⅞	359,138	11,433	14,410	11,663	10,300	36·5	32·1	40·1	29·9	32·8	28·7	208
Jaffna District	998⅝	329,802	10,469	13,104	10,540	9,021	36·5	32·1	39·7	28·6	32·3	27·4	196
Jaffna division	18½	49,178	1,366	1,924	1,903	1,615	35·8	27·8	39·1	33·3	38·7	32·8	267
Valikamam east	40	27,835	859	1,031	760	676	35·0	31·3	37·0	22·2	27·7	24·3	154
Valikamam north	36¾	53,184	1,898	2,360	1,333	1,207	38·4	36·4	44·4	23·1	25·6	22·7	167
Valikamam west	38½	50,578	1,514	1,881	1,327	1,193	35·3	30·4	37·2	24·1	26·6	23·6	166
Vadamaradchi east	34½	3,982	144	148	179	158	42·1	36·1	37·2	47·7	44·9	39·7	324
Vadamaradchi west	50	55,362	1,786	2,180	1,699	1,579	35·0	32·6	39·4	25·1	31·0	28·5	186
Tenmaradchi	85	36,625	938	1,310	1,755	1,150	34·9	25·5	35·8	39·0	47·7	31·4	221
Pachchilaippali	87	5,573	129	200	222	178	31·5	23·0	35·9	42·2	39·6	31·9	215
Karaichchi	157½	2,465	36	45	61	63	13·5	14·5	18·3	20·6	24·6	25·6	333
Punakari	215	4,648	170	194	185	175	40·6	36·9	41·7	44·3	40·1	37·7	268
Islands (exclusive of Delft)	59⅞	35,826	1,436	1,626	1,015	944	42·8	40·9	45·4	29·4	28·9	26·4	188
Delft	18½	4,237	187	196	92	71	41·2	45·4	46·3	23·4	22·3	16·8	117
Tunukkai	157½	309	6	9	9	12	—	19·5	29·1	—	29·2	38·8	444
Mannar District	904¾	15,686	488	701	697	813	34·9	31·0	44·7	44·9	44·2	51·8	367
Mannar Islands division	47¾	5,635	150	244	298	297	32·4	26·2	43·3	46·1	52·0	52·7	381
Mantai division	634½	6,644	204	268	269	320	36·3	30·7	40·3	47·9	40·4	48·2	384
Nanaddan division	222½	3,407	134	189	130	196	38·1	39·6	55·5	41·1	38·5	57·5	323
Mullaittivu District	1,466½	13,650	476	605	426	466	37·0	35·2	44·3	43·1	31·5	34·1	281
Maritime pattus	462	6,066	245	303	152	201	39·6	41·0	50·0	43·9	25·5	33·1	248
Vavuniya north	544½	2,857	71	105	100	74	31·6	24·9	36·8	38·8	35·1	25·9	200
Vavuniya south	460	4,727	160	197	174	191	37·3	34·0	41·7	44·7	37·0	40·4	376

XIV.—Tamil Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1916.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1916.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	
Eastern Province	3,848½	102,795	3,773	4,657	3,483	3,041	39·6	37·0	45·3	35·8	34·2	29·6	218
Batticaloa District	2,800½	86,003	3,179	3,910	2,823	2,577	40·3	37·3	45·5	34·6	33·1	30·0	223
Batticaloa Local Board	1¼	8,760	293	396	336	378	32·5	33·3	45·2	39·1	38·2	43·2	291
Manmunai pattu north	111¾	13,933	418	569	456	422	35·4	30·0	40·8	35·0	32·7	30·3	255
Manmunai pattu south	77	8,265	303	481	304	303	44·1	37·0	58·3	37·8	37·1	36·7	224
Bintenna pattu	701	658	20	11	18	31	36·0	30·2	16·7	36·0	27·2	47·1	455
Chammanturai pattu	220	3,649	110	136	77	81	35·1	30·7	37·3	26·3	21·6	22·2	177
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135¼	7,441	353	466	324	298	49·4	48·0	62·6	41·1	44·1	40·1	232
Koralai pattu	470	8,346	274	317	262	219	49·8	33·0	38·0	45·0	31·5	26·2	249
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	12,855	519	562	438	329	38·7	40·9	43·7	31·1	34·5	25·6	176
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	15,164	603	699	389	366	39·9	40·4	46·1	31·0	26·1	24·1	193
Akkarai pattu	315	6,164	238	258	188	130	41·9	39·0	41·9	32·5	30·8	21·1	205
Panawa pattu	473	768	48	15	31	20	50·8	63·1	19·5	44·3	40·7	26·0	133
Trincomalee District	1,048	16,792	594	747	660	464	36·0	35·6	44·5	39·0	39·6	27·6	190
Trincomalee town	3	6,931	208	268	276	215	31·1	30·0	38·7	36·7	39·8	31·0	216
Kaddukulam pattu	463	3,239	100	153	115	67	40·3	31·4	47·2	48·6	36·1	20·7	177
Koddiyar pattu	225	4,278	189	222	196	124	43·1	44·5	51·9	35·7	46·2	29·0	167
Tampalakamam pattu	357	2,344	97	104	73	58	37·8	42·0	44·4	38·5	31·6	24·7	192
North-Western Province	3,016	28,284	741	907	1,213	1,411	26·6	25·9	32·1	50·7	42·4	49·9	292
Puttalam District	909⅞	8,527	172	220	363	339	25·9	19·9	25·8	44·6	41·9	39·8	291
Puttalam Local Board	8⅝	1,081	15	17	58	63	19·4	13·4	15·7	71·1	51·7	58·3	235
Demala hatpattu	430	306	6	4	18	8	—	19·1	13·1	—	57·1	26·1	—
Kalpitiya division	315	3,308	46	75	130	110	23·4	13·7	22·7	45·1	38·7	33·3	333
Puttalam division	156¼	3,832	105	124	157	158	30·7	27·1	32·4	37·1	40·6	41·2	282

XV.—Moor Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1915 and 1916, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1916, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1906–1915.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Moors.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1916.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1916.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906 to 1915.	1915.	1916.	
Eastern Province	3,848¼	74,825	2,779	3,369	1,871	1,885	40·9	37·7	45·0	27·7	25·4	25·2	196
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	64,798	2,388	2,888	1,571	1,613	40·6	37·4	44·6	27·1	24·6	24·9	198
Batticaloa Local Board	1¼	526	11	16	19	15	—	20·6	30·4	—	35·5	28·5	250
Manmunai pattu north	111¾	12,044	403	715	376	413	42·8	33·8	59·4	35·3	31·6	34·3	249
Manmunai pattu south	77	183	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10·9	—
Bintenna pattu	701	83	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu	220	6,837	266	296	135	162	41·3	39·7	43·3	25·6	20·2	23·7	166
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135¼	6,531	204	309	210	182	38·5	31·6	47·3	25·9	32·5	27·9	197
Koralai pattu	470	5,366	194	228	100	156	41·7	36·8	42·5	22·7	19·0	29·1	228
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	83	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	21,195	847	851	435	428	39·6	40·7	40·2	23·7	20·9	20·2	189
Akkarai pattu	315	9,603	387	385	247	204	42·6	40·9	40·1	29·2	26·1	21·2	148
Panawa pattu	473	2,347	74	88	46	51	38·1	32·1	37·5	24·7	19·9	21·7	125
North-Western Province	3,016	28,431	989	1,098	987	944	38·7	34·9	38·6	38·3	34·9	33·2	263
Puttalam District	909⅞	11,609	383	442	463	437	37·2	32·9	38·1	36·5	39·7	37·6	299
Puttalam Local Board	8⅝	3,571	147	161	137	141	42·1	41·2	45·1	35·6	38·4	39·5	311
Demala hatpattu	430	426	14	22	14	10	—	33·3	51·6	—	33·3	23·5	136
Kalpitiya division	315	4,754	154	176	209	210	35·3	32·1	37·0	41·2	43·6	44·2	364
Puttalam division	156¼	2,858	68	83	103	76	37·6	23·7	29·0	31·2	35·9	26·6	181

XVI.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population in 1916.

District.	Population at the Census of March, 1911.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. Births. Average, 1906–1915.	Births. 1915.	Births. 1916.	Deaths. Average, 1906–1915.	Deaths. 1915.	Deaths. 1916.
Kandy ..	147,738	33·7	38·1	43·9	31·5	32·1	38·2
Matale ..	31,186	34·0	36·5	41·0	46·2	40·0	46·
Nuwara Eliya ..	100,393	34·6	40·8	43·7	28·5	29·5	36·
Badulla ..	71,957	34·6	40·2	44·6	36·6	34·7	36·0
Ratnapura ..	30,455	35·4	48·5	55·6	73·2	53·5	66·9
Kegalla ..	62,518	30·6	28·4	26·8	42·0	20·8	22·2
Colombo ..	13,377	26·5	36·2	38·5	50·0	26·6	37·8
Kalutara ..	30,768	34·5	45·2	51·4	41·5	29·1	37;8
Galle ..	6,295	32·1	43·8	47·7	35·1	35·6	46·2
Matara ..	3,191	38·1	40·1	57·7	46·2	54·8	70·2
Kurunegala ..	9,789	22·1	25·7	32·1	43·4	37·3	52·2
Total Estates ..	507,667	32·5	38·0	42·6	35·6	31·9	38·4

XVII.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates according to Race on Estates in the Year 1916.

District.	Births. All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
Kandy ..	6484	43·9	24	31·1	10	22·8	300	38·9	6022	44·3	75	33·9	26	79·5	27	79·9
Matale ..	1279	41·0	4	23·8	5	61·0	34	24·9	1215	42·1	13	31·5	4	36·7	4	27·0
Nuwara Eliya ..	4388	43·7	13	25·6	10	32·3	142	32·4	4189	44·6	24	41·5	8	40·2	2	4·4
Badulla ..	3209	44·6	2	6·3	5	34·3	76	25·5	3085	45·7	24	36·4	7	39·8	10	90·9
Ratnapura ..	1692	55·6	—	—	6	54·6	76	30·1	1485	59·2	29	63·5	1	28·0	95	44·6
Kegalla ..	1673	26·8	4	19·7	2	9·9	84	20·9	1553	27·5	21	30·5	7	51·9	2	2·6
Colombo ..	515	38·5	4	81·6	—	—	52	26·3	455	41·4	3	16·5	1	47·0	—	—
Kalutara ..	1580	51·4	1	8·0	7	57·4	101	21·6	1461	57·4	5	26·7	3	19·4	2	—
Galle ..	300	47·7	—	—	2	—	62	22·1	230	68·2	—	—	—	—	6	—
Matara ..	184	57·7	3	—	—	—	25	42·3	151	60·7	3	53·6	—	—	2	—
Kurunegala ..	314	32·1	—	—	—	—	42	14·7	265	39·9	1	—	2	—	4	—
Ceylon ..	21618	42·6	55	23·3	47	28·0	994	25·8	20111	48·7	198	35·3	59	47·7	154	35·8

District.	Deaths. All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
Kandy ..	5647	38·2	3	3·9	2	45·6	190	24·7	5357	39·4	56	25·3	16	48·9	23	68·1
Matale ..	1443	46·3	1	6·0	4	48·8	23	16·8	1394	48·2	12	29·1	5	45·9	4	27·0
Nuwara Eliya ..	3686	36·7	1	2·0	1	32·3	110	25·1	3554	37·8	13	22·5	4	20·1	3	6·6
Badulla ..	2590	36·0	3	9·4	4	27·4	41	13·7	2471	36·6	33	50·1	1	5·7	37	336·4
Ratnapura ..	2037	66·9	—	—	—	—	71	28·2	1832	73·0	22	48·1	1	—	111	52·1
Kegalla ..	1389	22·2	—	—	—	—	51	12·7	1321	23·4	13	18·9	—	—	4	5·2
Colombo ..	505	37·8	—	—	—	—	26	13·1	471	42·9	4	22·0	1	—	3	—
Kalutara ..	1164	37·8	3	24·0	3	24·6	40	8·6	1109	43·6	1	5·3	2	—	6	—
Galle ..	291	46·2	—	—	1	—	33	11·8	256	75·9	—	—	—	—	1	—
Matara ..	224	70·2	—	—	2	—	11	18·6	204	82·1	3	—	—	—	4	—
Kurunegala ..	511	52·2	—	—	1	—	45	15·7	456	68·6	4	—	1	—	4	—
Ceylon ..	19487	38·4	11	4·7	18	10·7	641	16·7	18425	40·1	161	28·7	31	25·1	200	46·4

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1916, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, in the Thirty-three Towns of Ceylon proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and Stillbirths and the Deaths of Children under One Year and their Proportion per 1,000 registered Births, and the Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in each Town.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1916 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including those in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents.	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall in Inches.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.				
														1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.			
All Thirty-three Towns..	517,877	602,446	8,651	7,933	16,584	10,653	8,517	19,170	605	494	1100	3,623	15,480	26·7	27·5	25·7	25·7	28·0	28·0	3,763	227		
Western Province.																							
Colombo	219,557	259,451	2,897	2,656	5,553	3,995	2,977	6,972	205	175	380	745	6,211	22·4	21·4	23·5	23·9	27·2	27·8	1,299	234	80·1	90·57
Negombo	13,045	25,998	477	459	936	487	358	845	24	14	38	128	706	40·0	36·0	29·4	27·2	30·8	28·4	146	156	—	80·67
Moratuwa	27,256	29,530	634	612	1,246	483	549	1,032	45	22	67	15	1,017	44·3	42·2	34·0	34·4	37·5	38·0	289	232	—	—
Kalutara	13,005	13,870	237	208	445	251	207	458	18	18	36	85	373	32·0	32·1	21·8	26·9	21·7	26·7	72	162	—	129·04
Panadure	5,709	7,049	73	62	135	89	47	136	7	5	12	33	103	21·0	19·2	16·2	14·6	19·3	17·4	12	89	—	—
Central Province.																							
Kandy	30,149	31,973	481	405	886	599	493	1,092	24	32	56	279	813	28·5	27·7	24·0	25·4	26·2	27·7	182	205	76·4	75·12
Gampola	5,521	6,745	127	86	213	161	140	301	13	7	20	66	235	31·9	31·6	29·7	34·8	30·8	36·2	50	235	—	117·21
Nawalapitiya ..	3,767	3,955	66	58	124	169	152	321	7	6	13	213	106	33·9	31·4	21·2	26·8	23·0	29·1	47	379	—	—
Hatton and Dikoya ..	3,025	3,131	39	50	89	121	107	228	9	3	12	152	74	23·1	28·4	25·1	23·6	29·3	27·6	21	236	—	120·49
Matale	5,792	6,291	139	126	265	317	280	597	14	7	21	355	242	35·2	42·1	22·4	38·5	25·8	44·2	63	238	—	67·03
Nuwara Eliya ..	14,910	15,016	102	97	199	87	68	155	6	9	15	46	109	11·9	13·3	7·4	7·3	8·5	8·3	48	241	59·5	77·51
Southern Province.																							
Galle	39,936	41,510	594	552	1,146	588	582	1,170	54	37	91	115	1,054	26·6	27·6	24·9	25·4	24·4	24·9	203	177	79·6	101·07
Ambalangoda ..	—	4,277	52	47	99	26	42	68	4	2	6	—	68	26·6	23·1	16·8	15·9	—	—	18	192	—	—
Matara	13,851	15,040	272	281	553	180	161	341	16	12	28	35	306	33·8	36·8	20·4	20·4	20·0	19·9	88	159	—	75·69
Weligama	8,672	9,304	185	155	340	100	90	190	7	6	13	—	190	33·4	36·5	21·2	20·7	19·1	18·7	53	159	—	—
Hambantota ..	3,092	3,235	77	55	132	62	39	101	3	3	6	20	81	34·3	40·8	27·4	25·0	30·7	28·0	30	227	82·0	32·87
Tangalla	3,505	5,421	109	96	205	76	75	151	5	4	9	20	131	29·0	37·8	20·1	24·2	20·6	24·7	41	200	—	52·17
Northern Province.																							
Jaffna	40,441	44,436	799	687	1,486	758	651	1,409	44	52	97	77	1,317	25·4	33·4	37·3	29·6	38·1	30·3	434	292	81·9	35·64
Mannar	3,777	4,038	66	73	139	90	78	168	2	1	3	25	141	29·3	34·4	40·6	34·9	44·7	38·5	47	338	82·8	27·05
Mullaittivu.. ..	1,392	1,439	43	23	66	30	27	57	2	1	3	3	52	25·9	45·9	37·8	36·1	50·1	47·9	23	348	—	45·72
Vavuniya	808	977	11	7	18	34	15	49	—	1	1	19	28	18·0	18·4	23·3	28·7	31·7	38·9	8	444	—	70·39

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1916, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, &c.—*contd.*

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1916 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including those in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall in Inches.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.					
														1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.				
Eastern Province.																						°	
Batticaloa	10,671	11,062	244	213	457	244	181	425	10	9	19	36	382	30·9	41·3	32·6	34·5	32·1	34·1	126	276	81·5	46·23
Kalmunai	—	2,060	70	57	127	56	33	89	1	1	2	34	55	40·7	61·7	33·9	26·7	—	—	25	197	—	—
Trincomalee ..	8,840	10,248	165	162	327	135	129	264	16	9	25	7	257	26·3	31·9	31·4	25·1	34·5	27·5	74	226	83·3	42·42
North-Western Province.																							
Kurunegala ..	8,167	9,263	140	149	289	356	258	614	20	11	31	299	315	30·1	31·2	27·5	34·0	28·3	34·9	87	301	80·1	67·16
Puttalam	5,990	6,515	92	116	208	143	110	253	6	6	12	31	222	27·9	31·9	33·7	34·1	36·0	36·5	63	303	80·9	39·03
Kalpitiya	1,591	1,656	18	30	48	32	31	63	1	2	3	—	63	21·3	29·0	48·7	38·1	—	—	15	313	—	28·56
Chilaw	5,033	5,562	85	73	158	102	73	175	5	7	12	41	129	26·9	28·4	26·6	23·2	25·5	22·2	37	234	—	59·35
North-Central Province.																							
Anuradhapura ..	5,361	6,567	71	76	147	149	82	231	6	5	11	1	230	19·6	22·4	41·1	35·0	50·4	42·9	42	286	81·1	54·97
Province of Uva.																							
Badulla	6,487	7,159	157	131	288	215	136	351	16	10	26	177	173	33·0	40·2	23·4	24·2	25·8	26·7	43	149	73·1	61·91
Lunugala	515	587	8	7	15	151	84	235	2	1	3	216	18	24·4	25·5	19·2	30·6	—	—	7	467	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																							
Ratnapura	5,476	6,434	85	88	173	267	187	454	7	12	19	240	214	28·0	24·5	27·1	30·3	30·7	34·4	49	283	80·4	165·95
Kegalla	2,536	2,647	36	36	72	100	75	175	6	4	10	110	65	30·1	27·2	16·4	24·6	15·0	22·5	21	292	—	106·80

XIX—Deaths of Children under One Year, and their Proportion to 1,000 Births in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1915 and 1916, and the Average for 1906–1915.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1906–1915.			1915.			1916.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under one Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON ..	152,008	29,611	195	160,950	27,558	171	174,928	32,128	184
Western Province ..	37,165	5,557	150	41,681	5,606	134	41,260	5,895	146
Central Province ..	25,807	5,551	214	27,827	5,359	193	30,765	6,496	211
Southern Province ..	25,668	4,273	167	26,696	3,749	140	28,872	4,422	153
Northern Province ..	13,397	2,805	211	11,995	2,788	232	15,154	3,201	211
Eastern Province ..	7,457	1,746	235	7,151	1,549	217	8,684	1,824	210
North-Western Province ..	15,215	3,853	257	15,665	3,261	208	18,344	3,859	210
North-Central Province ..	3,178	919	294	3,130	913	292	3,502	873	249
Province of Uva ..	8,551	1,810	211	9,265	1,732	187	10,244	2,171	212
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	15,570	3,097	197	17,540	2,601	148	18,103	3,387	187
Western Province.									
Colombo	20,487	3,287	160	22,871	3,328	146	22,406	3,390	151
Negombo	6,304	952	154	7,184	884	123	6,905	953	138
Kalutara	10,374	1,318	127	11,626	1,394	120	11,949	1,552	130
Central Province.									
Kandy	15,822	3,278	207	16,946	3,127	185	18,727	3,763	201
Matale	4,219	1,047	247	4,413	913	207	5,077	1,146	226
Nuwara Eliya ..	5,766	1,226	211	6,468	1,319	204	6,961	1,587	228
Southern Province.									
Galle	11,627	1,664	143	11,741	1,595	136	12,408	1,647	133
Matara	9,568	1,394	146	10,173	1,239	122	10,894	1,523	140
Hambantota	4,473	1,215	279	4,782	915	191	5,570	1,252	225
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11,852	2,295	196	10,592	2,338	221	13,290	2,613	192
Mannar	926	321	352	792	292	369	1,101	376	342
Mullaittivu	619	189	315	611	158	259	763	212	278
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	6,301	1,436	228	6,034	1,224	203	7,308	1,569	215
Trincomalee	1,156	310	272	1,117	325	291	1,376	255	185
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	11,248	3,059	278	11,605	2,473	213	13,833	3,078	223
Puttalam	1,033	321	312	930	300	323	1,111	307	276
Chilaw	2,934	473	163	3,130	488	156	3,400	474	139
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ..	3,178	919	294	3,130	913	292	3,502	873	249
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	8,551	1,810	211	9,265	1,732	187	10,244	2,171	212
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	6,408	1,373	216	7,530	1,249	166	7,905	1,596	202
Kegalla	9,162	1,724	195	10,010	1,352	135	10,198	1,791	176

XX.—Population of Ceylon at different Age-periods Estimated to the Middle of 1915, 1916, and the Yearly Average of 1906–1915.

Age.	Average, 1906–1915.			1915.			1916.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	4,122,434	2,187,735	1,934,699	4,355,015	2,306,740	2,048,275	4,482,809	2,374,432	2,108,377
Under 5 years ..	672,897	345,751	327,146	644,791	330,755	314,036	663,712	340,462	323,250
5 years and under 10 ..	574,492	297,432	277,060	598,657	306,527	292,130	616,225	315,522	300,703
10 Do. 15 ..	465,539	253,295	212,244	537,954	287,935	250,019	553,740	296,385	257,355
15 Do. 20 ..	396,043	192,904	203,139	367,833	188,726	179,107	378,627	194,264	184,363
20 Do. 25 ..	401,040	202,752	198,288	412,511	205,612	206,899	424,616	211,646	212,970
25 Do. 35 ..	681,536	369,595	311,941	743,870	395,136	348,734	765,698	406,731	358,967
35 Do. 45 ..	424,657	240,986	183,671	475,892	271,216	204,676	489,857	279,175	210,682
45 Do 55 ..	262,057	139,685	122,372	298,761	159,657	139,104	307,527	164,342	143,185
55 years and upwards ..	244,173	145,335	98,838	274,746	161,176	113,570	282,807	165,905	116,902

XXI.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age-periods in 1915 and 1916, and the Yearly Average for 1906–1915.

Age.	Average, 1906–1915.			1915.			1916.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	125,116	63,507	61,609	109,818	55,793	54,025	120,162	61,150	59,012
Under 5 years ..	51,186	25,601	25,585	44,600	22,585	22,015	51,655	26,178	25,477
5 years and under 10 ..	8,360	4,046	4,314	6,506	3,188	3,318	6,649	3,123	3,526
10 Do. 15 ..	4,687	2,390	2,297	3,710	1,893	1,817	3,945	1,957	1,988
15 Do. 20 ..	4,081	2,148	1,933	3,583	1,770	1,813	3,817	1,902	1,915
20 Do. 25 ..	5,557	2,455	3,102	5,166	2,166	3,000	5,507	2,415	3,092
25 Do. 35 ..	12,138	5,421	6,717	11,026	4,919	6,107	11,431	4,989	6,442
35 Do. 45 ..	9,908	5,430	4,478	8,788	4,839	3,949	9,329	5,081	4,248
45 Do. 55 ..	8,314	4,795	3,519	7,297	4,194	3,103	7,487	4,402	3,085
55 years and upwards ..	20,885	11,221	9,664	19,142	10,239	8,903	20,342	11,103	9,239

XXII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at the different Ages in 1915 and 1916, and the Yearly Average for 1906–1915.

Age.	Average, 1906–1915.			1915.			1916.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	30·4	29·1	31·9	25·2	24·2	26·4	26·8	25·8	28·0
Under 5 years ..	76·8	74·8	78·9	69·2	68·3	70·1	77·8	76·9	78·8
5 years and under 10 ..	14·6	13·6	15·6	10·9	10·4	11·4	10·8	9·9	11·7
10 Do. 15 ..	8·9	9·6	11·1	6·9	6·6	7·3	7·1	6·6	7·7
15 Do. 20 ..	10·4	11·2	9·8	9·7	9·4	10·1	10·1	9·8	10·4
20 Do. 25 ..	13·9	12·1	15·6	12·5	10·5	14·5	13·0	11·4	14·5
25 Do. 35 ..	17·8	14·7	21·6	14·8	12·4	17·5	14·9	12·3	18·0
35 Do. 45 ..	23·4	22·7	24·5	18·5	17·8	19·3	19·0	18·2	20·2
45 Do. 55 ..	32·1	34·7	29·0	24·4	26·3	22·3	24·4	26·8	21·6
55 years and upwards ..	86·3	77·5	98·4	69·7	63·5	78·4	71·9	66·9	79·0

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages amongst the various Races in Ceylon and in each District during the Year 1916.

Province, District, and Nationality	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																							
				1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Between 3 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ceylon.																																											
Europeans ..	92	70	22	1	..	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	10	3	18	1	10	1	11	3	4	4	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burghers ..	609	318	291	13	10	22	23	36	28	34	19	13	13	9	9	6	9	12	15	7	11	8	7	9	11	18	29	27	23	29	24	31	17	9	19	23	17	8	5	3	2	1	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	73812	36909	36903	5376	4464	2747	2595	2235	2374	1704	1981	1711	2161	1532	1851	929	1118	2109	2324	1115	1136	969	1140	1172	1818	2553	3459	2790	2358	2565	1886	2651	1879	2004	1619	1658	1642	825	770	164	202	78	108	22	18
Tamils ..	36557	18949	17608	2515	2030	1851	1439	995	827	865	893	730	798	548	615	363	347	784	967	686	680	731	595	969	1008	1910	2585	1790	1597	1483	971	1114	825	781	636	538	482	245	255	31	36	7	10	13	12
Moors ..	7864	4129	3735	586	506	326	299	286	290	215	238	136	163	114	114	65	65	197	195	132	144	142	150	177	226	349	319	371	241	269	185	259	167	186	149	178	152	114	97	15	24	9	8	3	3
Malays ..	439	217	222	16	15	18	18	25	25	25	16	7	7	8	5	4	2	8	8	9	12	8	12	6	8	11	18	19	10	10	11	8	10	13	12	13	16	7	17	..	..	2	..	..	..
Veddahs ..	96	52	44	8	5	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	5	..	1	..	2	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	8	10	3	6	1	3	2	4	3	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	693	506	187	31	27	12	14	13	12	13	17	6	5	8	6	8	4	8	14	7	3	42	8	78	13	128	26	60	17	33	5	24	5	16	2	12	8	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	120162	61150	59012	8546	7057	4979	4390	3595	3561	2859	3167	2605	3153	2219	2602	1375	1547	3123	3526	1957	1988	1902	1915	2415	3092	4989	6442	5081	4248	4402	3085	4102	2909	3015	2442	2431	2319	1203	1146	215	264	97	126	40	33
Western.																																											
(*Colombo Municipality.*)																																											
Europeans ..	59	46	13	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	3	10	1	8	..	8	1	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burghers ..	363	194	169	7	8	10	10	22	19	24	14	10	9	6	6	3	3	4	7	6	6	6	..	7	3	10	18	15	17	22	15	24	8	4	11	10	9	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	3352	1805	1547	107	83	114	79	130	124	115	105	67	76	31	36	26	28	62	69	42	42	90	77	103	108	199	184	209	129	148	89	150	101	98	68	79	94	27	42	4	8	4	5	..	..
Tamils ..	1492	933	559	65	43	28	26	42	42	32	36	18	20	14	14	9	11	24	33	26	13	75	28	101	40	172	92	104	52	78	21	61	26	39	17	32	29	12	15	1	1	..	..	..	..
Moors ..	1156	621	535	38	31	33	30	49	67	43	47	25	18	13	16	3	7	26	23	22	25	40	24	39	32	63	37	52	38	29	29	42	14	31	25	41	31	28	34	2	5	2	2	..	..
Malays ..	193	95	98	3	3	7	6	14	14	15	8	5	1	4	2	1	1	4	3	1	6	5	6	4	3	3	7	8	4	5	6	3	6	4	9	6	7	2	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
Others ..	357	301	56	15	7	4	7	7	2	6	8	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	27	5	54	4	93	4	38	3	20	1	10	1	4	..	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6972	3995	2977	235	175	198	158	266	270	235	218	127	128	70	78	44	52	123	138	100	93	243	140	310	190	549	345	436	244	310	161	298	157	183	132	178	173	75	102	8	16	7	7	..	..
Colombo (inclusive of Municipality.)																																											
Europeans ..	59	46	13	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	3	10	1	8	..	8	1	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burghers ..	388	206	182	7	8	11	11	24	20	26	14	10	9	7	6	3	3	5	8	6	6	6	1	7	4	10	18	16	17	23	16	25	12	5	13	11	10	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	11676	5967	5709	497	431	429	432	382	371	320	353	276	335	186	226	129	132	261	338	159	189	210	192	262	287	459	511	473	352	412	302	489	303	419	295	387	403	158	181	39	43	20	32	..	1
Tamils ..	2184	1298	886	99	70	54	47	56	51	50	53	28	34	26	23	15	21	39	53	43	33	94	37	123	63	219	152	143	86	114	40	80	34	53	29	41	35	18	22	1	1	..	..	2	2
Moors ..	1322	709	613	51	38	39	36	54	74	50	56	30	26	18	19	7	10	27	26	24	27	44	25	40	37	71	42	59	41	31	31	51	20	37	30	43	32	28	35	3	6	2	2	..	..
Malays ..	199	96	103	4	3	7	7	14	14	15	9	5	1	4	3	1	1	4	3	1	6	5	6	4	3	3	8	8	5	5	6	3	6	4	9	6	7	2	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
Others ..	387	324	63	15	7	4	7	7	3	6	8	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	1	35	5	61	5	95	7	39	3	22	1	11	1	5	..	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16215	8646	7569	673	557	546	540	539	535	467	493	351	409	243	281	157	170	339	432	237	262	394	266	499	399	866	741	748	505	615	396	667	377	526	378	498	490	212	249	44	52	23	34	2	3

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Nationality	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Between 3 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northern.																																										
Jaffna.																																										
Burghers ..	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	55	52	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	19	1	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamils ..	9021	4642	4379	695	527	455	311	320	256	309	310	234	235	152	158	83	76	208	237	117	124	97	124	165	208	296	410	300	312	359	271	287	281	253	239	201	181	99	108	8	9	3	2	1	..
Moors ..	120	57	63	8	2	11	13	3	6	3	2	..	..	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	4	3	10	6	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malays ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	4	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9211	4757	4454	703	530	466	325	324	265	316	312	235	235	154	160	85	79	210	238	118	125	98	127	168	213	319	422	319	315	370	275	295	284	258	241	206	187	100	110	9	9	3	2	1	..
Mannar.																																										
Burghers ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	15	8	7	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamils ..	813	430	383	73	67	33	27	33	22	20	16	12	6	4	13	4	4	14	17	8	7	9	25	20	40	58	45	55	40	40	17	29	14	9	9	4	7	3	5	1	..	1	2	..	..
Moors ..	310	174	136	52	34	9	7	7	9	8	6	1	5	5	..	4	..	5	5	6	6	4	9	12	12	15	13	17	10	12	3	10	6	5	3	1	4	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Veddahs ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1142	616	526	125	102	43	34	40	32	28	23	13	11	9	14	8	4	19	22	15	13	13	34	32	53	79	58	74	51	54	20	39	20	14	13	5	11	4	7	1	2	1	2	..	..
Mullaittivu.																																										
Burghers ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	64	36	28	12	5	3	3	3	3	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamils ..	466	258	208	61	37	14	18	26	14	4	11	8	11	6	2	3	3	3	9	5	5	7	9	6	19	25	26	30	20	17	7	22	6	10	8	8	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moors ..	52	29	23	6	3	1	..	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	584	324	260	79	45	18	21	31	18	6	13	11	15	8	4	3	5	4	12	7	6	7	15	8	23	34	30	36	24	22	8	25	8	13	8	9	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern.																																										
Batticaloa.																																										
Burghers ..	23	10	13	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	331	182	149	18	12	14	20	22	18	5	11	4	6	6	8	4	3	8	3	10	6	8	4	3	16	25	16	15	10	15	10	16	4	3	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamils ..	2577	1367	1210	217	162	159	121	104	110	62	56	40	36	35	39	29	16	55	62	37	26	31	49	39	60	108	121	139	95	139	91	98	81	41	47	26	26	6	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
Moors ..	1613	860	753	132	125	88	88	76	66	45	49	26	18	23	29	14	9	46	32	26	20	20	19	35	35	80	56	86	52	59	43	46	48	27	30	23	21	7	13	..	..	..	..	1	..
Veddahs ..	47	26	21	3	2	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	5	1	..	2	4	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4591	2445	2146	370	301	264	231	205	198	114	117	71	64	64	77	47	30	112	100	74	53	59	73	77	115	217	197	246	159	213	146	164	134	72	78	56	48	16	24	3	..	..	..	1	1

| | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Nationality	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Between 3 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Uva.																																									
Badulla.																																									
Europeans ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burghers ..	13	11	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	4939	2497	2442	365	334	148	179	199	177	116	113	108	102	120	139	74	91	142	178	85	76	71	75	76	118	207	260	228	157	184	114	185	151	90	83	60	62	32	27	3	3	..	1	4	2
Tamils ..	2699	1426	1273	147	142	145	132	62	54	53	58	34	56	45	37	29	26	52	53	65	48	81	42	117	79	190	240	144	118	107	61	58	55	52	31	30	21	12	13	1	2	..	1	2	4
Moors ..	240	135	105	20	14	5	9	8	12	3	8	3	2	3	6	2	3	4	7	5	4	4	3	6	3	11	12	16	7	10	2	8	1	6	6	9	6	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malays ..	11	7	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veddahs ..	20	11	9	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	50	28	22	2	4	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	2	13	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7975	4116	3859	540	495	300	322	269	245	176	182	147	161	170	182	106	122	200	239	156	132	158	122	205	205	423	516	392	285	303	177	253	209	150	120	101	91	54	41	5	5	2	2	6	6
Sabaragamuwa.																																									
Ratnapura.																																									
Europeans ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burghers ..	3	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	4191	2077	2114	351	365	133	129	101	109	62	103	108	135	114	123	69	97	151	173	67	67	40	62	75	88	129	165	135	106	130	91	158	89	106	79	84	80	52	41	6	7	4	4	2	1
Tamils ..	1974	988	986	105	77	63	53	38	31	28	43	43	52	24	35	24	21	52	66	36	53	80	35	96	58	159	227	96	112	49	36	47	29	23	25	13	16	9	13	..	2	..	..	3	2
Moors ..	81	50	31	6	6	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	..	7	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	5	3	5	..	4	1	2	..	5	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malays ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	115	60	55	2	3	4	4	..	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	..	4	9	1	1	3	..	6	3	7	10	9	8	3	2	4	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6366	3177	3189	464	451	203	190	142	146	94	153	153	190	140	162	98	118	214	252	104	121	124	97	180	150	300	405	245	226	186	130	211	119	140	110	100	98	62	55	8	9	4	4	5	3
Kegalla.																																												
Burghers ..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	4333	2161	2172	395	332	173	161	133	185	97	98	100	131	93	119	55	74	149	148	67	63	30	57	48	89	94	187	142	139	138	87	152	74	98	91	117	80	64	41	12	9	4	3	..	4
Tamils ..	1468	733	735	85	51	66	58	33	29	31	20	20	25	26	23	19	26	27	39	34	40	30	22	45	49	82	163	74	76	55	37	42	36	37	20	16	18	10	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Moors ..	258	137	121	28	17	9	7	10	10	8	3	4	12	2	2	4	5	5	9	4	3	5	7	5	12	5	8	13	8	10	1	12	6	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1
Malays ..	10	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	10	9	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6085	3050	3035	510	400	251	226	178	226	136	121	125	169	122	144	80	105	181	197	106	106	65	86	98	150	181	359	230	223	206	127	208	116	140	116	139	101	75	42	14	11	5	4	..	6

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District in each Month of 1916.

Province and District.	Total.	January.								Total.	February.								Total.	March.							
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.
Ceylon ..	10412	7	44	6610	3001	656	38	6	50	9560	5	44	5871	2884	663	29	5	59	9335	5	55	5686	2806	680	41	9	53
Western ..	2389	6	31	1888	272	145	19	—	28	2235	2	30	1714	276	170	11	—	32	2189	3	39	1623	273	200	18	—	33
Central ..	1928	1	5	918	911	80	9	—	4	1689	3	4	716	866	85	7	—	8	1652	1	10	725	820	82	11	—	3
Southern ..	1486	—	—	1389	38	53	4	—	2	1371	—	2	1285	37	42	4	—	1	1370	—	1	1265	52	49	2	—	1
Northern ..	935	—	1	20	858	55	1	—	—	915	—	2	9	840	64	—	1	1	835	—	1	16	774	42	—	1	1
Eastern ..	471	—	2	34	274	157	1	3	—	433	—	1	29	251	145	3	4	—	415	—	2	39	232	137	1	4	—
North-Western	1127	—	2	934	102	87	1	—	1	1074	—	3	889	103	75	2	—	2	1114	—	—	882	123	102	4	—	3
North-Central	308	—	—	238	36	31	—	2	1	294	—	—	233	23	37	—	—	1	299	—	—	233	35	26	2	3	—
Uva ..	736	—	2	503	205	22	—	1	3	671	—	1	385	258	21	2	1	3	551	—	1	308	218	20	2	1	1
Sabaragamuwa	1032	—	1	686	305	26	3	—	11	878	—	1	611	230	24	—	—	12	910	1	1	595	279	22	1	—	11
Western.																											
Colombo ..	1423	5	30	1099	162	87	14	—	26	1313	2	28	971	180	91	10	—	31	1358	3	35	964	174	133	17	—	32
Negombo ..	325	1	1	289	22	6	4	—	2	315	—	—	294	14	5	1	—	1	283	—	2	248	27	5	—	—	1
Kalutara ..	641	—	—	500	88	52	1	—	—	607	—	2	449	82	74	—	—	—	548	—	2	411	72	62	1	—	—
Central.																											
Kandy ..	1181	1	5	542	571	52	6	—	4	959	2	3	444	440	59	6	—	5	932	—	9	449	399	62	10	—	3
Matale ..	404	—	—	277	103	22	2	—	—	296	—	1	171	99	23	—	—	2	304	—	1	181	105	17	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	343	—	—	99	237	6	1	—	—	434	1	—	101	327	3	1	—	1	416	1	—	95	316	3	1	—	—
Southern.																											
Galle ..	632	—	—	573	22	35	1	—	1	531	—	—	485	21	23	2	—	—	567	—	—	513	25	29	—	—	—
Matara ..	501	—	—	472	15	12	1	—	1	493	—	2	464	12	15	—	—	—	476	—	1	437	23	15	—	—	—
Hambantota	353	—	—	344	1	6	2	—	—	347	—	—	336	4	4	2	—	1	327	—	—	315	4	5	2	—	1
Northern.																											
Jaffna ..	761	—	—	8	740	12	1	—	—	746	—	1	4	730	11	—	—	—	670	—	1	3	654	11	—	—	1
Mannar ..	119	—	1	1	76	41	—	—	—	105	—	—	1	62	42	—	—	—	110	—	—	3	78	28	—	1	—
Mullaittivu	55	—	—	11	42	2	—	—	—	64	—	1	4	48	11	—	—	—	55	—	—	10	42	3	—	—	—
Eastern.																											
Batticaloa ..	399	—	1	28	239	128	—	3	—	365	—	1	29	211	120	—	4	—	352	—	—	35	201	112	—	4	—
Trincomalee	72	—	1	6	35	29	1	—	—	68	—	—	—	40	25	3	—	—	63	—	2	4	31	25	1	—	—
North-Western.																											
Kurunegala	856	—	—	770	48	37	—	—	1	818	—	3	719	54	40	—	—	2	827	—	—	723	59	40	3	—	2
Puttalam ..	121	—	1	41	34	44	1	—	—	111	—	—	41	35	33	2	—	—	129	—	—	34	38	55	1	—	1
Chilaw ..	150	—	1	123	20	6	—	—	—	145	—	—	129	14	2	—	—	—	158	—	—	125	26	7	—	—	—
North-Central.																											
Anuradhapura	308	—	—	238	36	31	—	2	1	294	—	—	233	23	37	—	—	1	299	—	—	233	35	26	2	3	—
Uva.																											
Badulla ..	736	—	2	503	205	22	—	1	3	671	—	1	385	258	21	2	1	3	551	—	1	308	218	20	2	1	1
Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ..	542	—	—	345	183	5	—	—	9	432	—	—	299	116	6	—	—	11	473	1	1	306	151	6	—	—	8
Kegalla ..	490	—	1	341	122	21	3	—	2	446	—	1	312	114	18	—	—	1	437	—	—	289	128	16	1	—	3

Province and District.	Total.	April.								Total.	May.								Total.	June.							
		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.		Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs	Others.
Ceylon ..	8918	8	48	5600	2575	579	33	7	68	11569	7	56	7318	3368	709	39	5	67	11199	8	54	7213	3165	659	33	3	64
Western ..	2158	7	28	1643	270	158	15	—	37	2612	4	39	2030	297	175	18	—	49	2421	4	35	1803	341	168	18	—	52
Central ..	1629	1	8	751	770	87	8	—	4	2163	2	4	984	1043	116	12	—	2	2323	2	8	1047	1157	98	8	—	3
Southern ..	1109	—	2	1022	42	36	5	—	2	1538	—	3	1430	56	48	1	—	—	1711	1	2	1605	45	55	3	—	—
Northern ..	775	—	3	14	728	30	—	—	—	858	—	—	12	820	25	—	—	1	763	—	1	11	723	28	—	—	—
Eastern ..	412	—	1	24	238	138	4	5	2	526	—	5	40	296	180	2	3	—	416	—	5	32	225	150	2	2	—
North-Western	958	—	4	800	80	70	1	—	3	1391	—	5	1126	162	92	4	—	2	1363	—	1	1157	116	86	2	—	1
North-Central	198	—	—	159	21	17	—	1	—	162	—	—	123	23	16	—	—	—	167	—	—	141	12	13	—	1	—
Uva ..	490	—	1	316	151	17	—	1	4	728	1	—	455	251	15	1	2	3	744	1	1	494	227	20	—	—	1
Sabaragamuwa	1189	—	1	871	275	26	—	—	16	1591	—	—	1118	420	42	1	—	10	1291	—	1	923	319	41	—	—	7
Western.																											
Colombo ..	1321	6	28	990	143	104	15	—	35	1627	4	35	1222	175	126	18	—	47	1479	3	33	1048	226	101	17	—	51
Negombo ..	257	—	—	225	24	6	—	—	2	346	—	2	318	23	3	—	—	—	345	—	1	313	23	7	1	—	—
Kalutara ..	580	1	—	428	103	48	—	—	—	639	—	2	490	99	46	—	—	2	597	1	1	442	92	60	—	—	1
Central.																											
Kandy ..	1086	—	7	525	475	67	8	—	4	1303	1	4	631	571	84	10	—	2	1308	1	6	654	561	76	7	—	3
Matale ..	281	—	—	148	114	19	—	—	—	363	—	—	215	125	21	2	—	—	433	—	—	253	159	20	1	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	262	1	1	78	181	1	—	—	—	497	1	—	138	347	11	—	—	—	582	1	2	140	437	2	—	—	—
Southern.																											
Galle ..	482	—	1	439	17	23	1	—	1	640	—	2	584	25	28	1	—	—	625	1	1	573	17	32	1	—	—
Matara ..	382	—	1	347	22	12	—	—	—	530	—	1	487	28	14	—	—	—	593	—	1	549	22	20	1	—	—
Hambantota	245	—	—	236	3	1	4	—	1	368	—	—	359	3	6	—	—	—	493	—	—	483	6	3	1	—	—
Northern.																											
Jaffna ..	650	—	3	5	636	6	—	—	—	717	—	—	8	704	5	—	—	—	660	—	1	7	643	9	—	—	—
Mannar ..	79	—	—	2	56	21	—	—	—	100	—	—	1	79	19	—	—	1	66	—	—	—	50	16	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	46	—	—	7	36	3	—	—	—	41	—	—	3	37	1	—	—	—	37	—	—	4	30	3	—	—	—
Eastern.																											
Batticaloa ..	359	—	1	22	209	124	—	3	—	443	—	4	40	252	145	—	2	—	360	—	3	31	187	137	—	2	—
Trincomalee	53	—	—	2	29	14	4	2	2	83	—	1	—	44	35	2	1	—	56	—	2	1	38	13	2	—	—
North-Western.																											
Kurunegala	759	—	—	682	40	35	1	—	1	1113	—	2	966	97	46	1	—	1	1104	—	—	983	73	46	1	—	1
Puttalam ..	72	—	2	18	19	32	—	—	1	114	—	1	33	33	43	3	—	1	98	—	1	38	27	31	1	—	—
Chilaw ..	127	—	2	100	21	3	—	—	1	164	—	2	127	32	3	—	—	—	161	—	—	136	16	9	—	—	—
North-Central.																											
Anuradhapura	198	—	—	159	21	17	—	1	—	162	—	—	123	23	16	—	—	—	167	—	—	141	12	13	—	1	—
Uva.																											
Badulla ..	490	—	1	316	151	17	—	1	4	728	1	—	455	251	15	1	2	3	744	1	1	494	227	20	—	—	1
Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ..	658	—	—	475	161	6	—	—	16	820	—	—	540	262	9	—	—	9	652	—	—	440	198	7	—	—	7
Kegalla ..	531	—	1	396	114	20	—	—	—	771	—	—	578	158	33	1	—	1	639	—	1	483	121	34	—	—	—

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	July.									August.									September.									October.									November.									December.								
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.
Ceylon ..	11142	11	52	6896	3403	679	33	8	60	10533	7	63	6381	3247	724	42	18	51	9339	11	58	5408	3159	598	37	8	60	9257	10	53	5433	3050	623	35	8	45	9353	8	43	5541	3031	624	43	12	51	9545	5	39	5855	2868	670	36	7	65
Western ..	2341	8	38	1708	356	180	18	—	33	2251	6	45	1668	282	200	21	—	29	2034	7	36	1414	365	156	18	—	38	2066	7	37	1527	300	153	19	—	23	2099	5	30	1537	329	154	17	—	27	2264	4	29	1658	328	192	18	—	35
Central ..	2172	3	6	956	1125	72	8	—	2	1881	—	6	841	953	69	8	—	4	1845	3	7	795	943	85	8	—	4	1838	2	8	809	920	88	6	—	5	1784	3	2	787	895	82	7	—	8	1653	1	4	857	704	74	6	—	7
Southern ..	1839	—	4	1712	53	63	4	—	3	1779	—	2	1655	55	63	3	—	1	1466	1	3	1362	48	47	4	—	1	1364	—	2	1257	51	51	3	—	—	1401	—	2	1274	58	59	6	—	2	1391	—	2	1288	44	52	3	—	2
Northern ..	877	—	—	10	825	40	—	—	2	990	—	—	5	937	47	—	—	1	1006	—	4	9	955	37	—	—	1	1013	—	—	12	960	41	—	—	—	964	—	—	6	928	30	—	—	—	1006	—	1	10	952	43	—	—	—
Eastern ..	505	—	2	34	295	172	—	2	—	514	1	3	22	268	206	3	11	—	415	—	5	15	234	152	4	5	—	440	—	1	26	257	149	2	5	—	452	—	5	34	247	157	2	7	—	413	—	2	37	224	142	3	5	—
North-Western	1322	—	1	1070	174	70	3	—	4	1199	—	1	975	146	70	6	—	1	915	—	1	757	99	55	2	—	1	960	—	3	758	124	70	2	—	3	930	—	2	754	96	72	5	—	1	1005	—	—	819	86	95	4	—	1
North-Central	207	—	—	158	22	25	—	2	—	155	—	—	113	20	19	—	3	—	156	—	—	114	18	22	—	2	—	201	—	1	143	25	29	—	3	—	194	—	1	146	23	23	1	—	—	247	—	1	184	31	29	—	2	—
Uva ..	724	—	1	458	225	29	—	4	7	804	—	5	472	294	25	1	4	3	631	—	—	354	253	14	1	1	8	550	1	—	367	157	16	2	—	7	681	—	1	445	205	19	2	5	4	665	—	—	382	255	22	—	—	6
Sabaragamuwa	1155	—	—	790	328	28	—	—	9	960	—	1	630	292	25	—	—	12	871	—	2	588	244	30	—	—	7	825	—	1	534	256	26	1	—	7	848	—	—	558	250	28	3	—	9	901	—	—	620	244	21	2	—	14
Western.																																																						
Colombo ..	1409	8	36	982	206	131	18	—	28	1345	6	41	930	193	129	20	—	26	1165	6	34	801	161	112	17	—	34	1219	7	35	854	184	99	18	—	22	1231	5	29	863	200	92	17	—	25	1325	4	24	952	180	117	18	—	30
Negombo ..	322	—	2	284	29	4	—	—	3	323	—	1	278	31	12	1	—	—	243	—	—	210	23	6	1	—	3	271	—	—	233	24	13	1	—	—	270	—	1	236	25	7	—	—	1	318	—	4	259	43	8	—	—	4
Kalutara ..	610	—	—	442	121	45	—	—	2	583	—	3	460	58	59	—	—	3	626	1	2	403	181	38	—	—	1	576	—	2	440	92	41	—	—	1	598	—	—	438	104	55	—	—	1	621	—	1	447	105	67	—	—	1
Central.																																																					
Kandy ..	1204	2	3	593	542	58	5	—	1	1087	—	4	518	501	54	7	—	3	1075	2	2	523	478	61	6	—	3	1070	2	7	477	506	68	6	—	4	1045	2	2	487	479	64	6	—	5	1037	—	4	565	401	56	5	—	6
Matale ..	443	—	2	215	211	14	1	—	—	331	—	—	208	109	13	—	—	1	371	—	3	171	175	19	2	—	1	358	—	1	222	121	14	—	—	—	323	1	—	183	123	14	—	—	2	322	—	—	199	105	17	—	—	1
Nuwara Eliya	525	1	1	148	372	—	2	—	1	463	—	2	115	343	2	1	—	—	399	1	2	101	290	5	—	—	—	410	—	—	110	293	6	—	—	1	416	—	—	117	293	4	1	—	1	294	1	—	93	198	1	1	—	—
Southern.																																																					
Galle ..	666	—	3	600	26	34	1	—	2	737	—	2	671	32	31	1	—	—	666	1	1	611	29	21	2	—	1	688	—	1	637	23	27	—	—	—	670	—	—	611	33	25	1	—	—	677	—	1	617	28	27	3	—	1
Matara ..	565	—	1	520	21	23	—	—	—	564	—	—	524	18	21	—	—	1	452	—	—	414	16	22	—	—	—	414	—	—	372	25	17	—	—	—	476	—	2	419	24	28	1	—	2	426	—	1	394	10	21	—	—	—
Hambantota	608	—	—	592	6	6	3	—	1	478	—	—	460	5	11	2	—	—	348	—	2	337	3	4	2	—	—	262	—	1	248	3	7	3	—	—	255	—	—	244	1	6	4	—	—	288	—	—	277	6	4	—	—	1
Northern.																																																					
Jaffna ..	745	—	—	5	724	15	—	—	1	844	—	—	1	827	15	—	—	1	899	—	3	2	882	11	—	—	1	880	—	—	6	864	10	—	—	—	814	—	—	2	808	4	—	—	—	825	—	1	4	809	11	—	—	—
Mannar ..	94	—	—	1	72	20	—	—	1	94	—	—	2	66	26	—	—	—	65	—	—	1	42	22	—	—	—	87	—	—	1	61	25	—	—	—	99	—	—	1	78	20	—	—	—	124	—	—	1	93	30	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	38	—	—	4	29	5	—	—	—	52	—	—	2	44	6	—	—	—	42	—	1	6	31	4	—	—	—	46	—	—	5	35	6	—	—	—	51	—	—	3	42	6	—	—	—	57	—	—	5	50	2	—	—	—
Eastern.																																																					
Batticaloa ..	451	—	2	32	263	152	—	2	—	448	—	3	19	231	184	—	11	—	351	—	4	13	195	134	—	5	—	376	—	1	23	220	129	—	3	—	355	—	1	29	192	128	—	5	—	332	—	2	30	177	120	—	3	—
Trincomalee	54	—	—	2	32	20	—	—	—	66	1	—	3	37	22	3	—	—	64	—	1	2	39	18	4	—	—	64	—	—	3	37	20	2	2	—	97	—	4	5	55	29	2	2	—	81	—	—	7	47	22	3	2	—
North-Western.																																																					
Kurunegala	1058	—	1	887	123	41	2	—	4	947	—	—	817	90	37	3	—	—	718	—	—	635	64	19	—	—	—	714	—	1	615	70	27	1	—	—	722	—	—	628	57	34	3	—	—	750	—	—	678	39	31	1	—	1
Puttalam ..	74	—	—	27	24	22	1	—	—	84	—	—	23	33	26	2	—	—	77	—	—	21	22	32	1	—	1	90	—	1	23	28	35	1	—	2	89	—	—	33	23	31	2	—	—	116	—	—	37	23	53	3	—	—
Chilaw ..	190	—	—	156	27	7	—	—	—	168	—	1	135	23	7	1	—	1	120	—	1	101	13	4	1	—	—	156	—	1	120	26	8	—	—	1	119	—	2	93	16	7	—	—	1	139	—	—	104	24	11	—	—	—
North-Central.																																																					
Anuradhapura	207	—	—	158	22	25	—	2	—	155	—	—	113	20	19	—	3	—	156	—	—	114	18	22	—	2	—	201	—	1	143	25	29	—	3	—	194	—	1	146	23	23	1	—	—	247	—	1	184	31	29	—	2	—
Uvá.																																																					
Badulla ..	724	—	1	458	225	29	—	4	7	804	—	5	472	294	25	1	4	3	631	—	—	354	253	14	1	1	8	550	1	—	367	157	16	2	—	7	681	—	1	445	205	19	2	5	4	665	—	—	382	255	22	—	—	6
Sabaragamuwa.																																																					
Ratnapura ..	535	—	—	343	177	6	—	—	9	486	—	—	311	156	8	—	—	11	404	—	2	250	137	8	—	—	7	422	—	—	269	140	8	—	—	5	441	—	—	280	147	5	—	—	9	501	—	—	333	146	7	1	—	14
Kegalla ..	620	—	—	447	151	22	—	—	—	474	—	1	319	136	17	—	—	1	467	—	—	338	107	22	—	—	—	403	—	1	265	116	18	1	—	2	407	—	—	278	103	23	3	—	—	400	—	—	287	98	14	1	—	—

XXV.—Statement of Zymotic Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon in each Month in 1916.

(The Number against each Disease represents the Number of the Heading under which the Disease appears in the Detailed List of Causes of Death.)

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1916.
No. 1.—Enteric ..	39	31	40	72	59	44	57	49	46	31	38	35	541
No. 4.—Malaria and Malarial Cachexia ..	153	123	138	157	198	231	207	173	143	128	129	101	1,881
No. 5 (c).—Smallpox ..	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	5	13
No. 10.—Influenza ..	6	13	1	6	8	8	12	9	9	13	4	11	100
Nos. 12 and 13.—Cholera ..	—	—	1	1	16	23	1	2	—	—	—	—	44
No. 14.—Dysentery ..	253	243	196	258	458	440	383	346	332	259	256	236	3,660
No. 15.—Plague ..	21	15	20	16	9	35	32	41	24	23	22	28	286
No. 89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	61	69	67	50	58	64	74	72	68	86	72	92	833
No. 90.—Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis	13	10	10	13	15	9	5	11	10	6	10	12	124
No. 91.—Broncho Pneumonia	53	60	76	64	58	66	51	79	74	68	62	74	785
No. 92.—Pneumonia ..	289	339	369	309	382	353	334	317	323	326	342	352	4,035
Nos. 104 and 105.—Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	992	844	877	819	1,137	1,188	1,268	1,178	1,029	903	846	875	11,956
No. 145 (d).—Integumentary Diseases ..	960	852	765	617	827	741	733	698	614	714	814	904	9,239
No. 189 (d).—Pyrexia ..	1,446	1,466	1,405	1,528	2,166	2,065	1,926	1,735	1,326	1,221	1,257	1,226	18,767

XXVI.—Death-rates per Million of the Estimated Population from the Principal Diseases in each District of the Island for the Year 1916.

Province and District.	Population estimated to the middle of 1916.	Enteric.	Malaria and Malarial Cachexia.	Dysentery.	Phthisis.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Anchylostomiasis.	Premature Birth.	Pyrexia.
CEYLON ..	4,482,810	121	420	817	877	3,225	214	1,075	2,473	184	559	339	4,186
Western—													
Colombo ..	687,058	504	213	444	1,729	2,517	328	1,450	731	654	259	217	2,263
Negombo ..	183,835	60	626	250	490	1,322	54	419	1,142	125	114	103	3,694
Kalutara ..	300,932	120	319	412	1,153	5,403	173	512	1,539	37	449	40	2,233
Central—													
Kandy ..	427,694	75	407	2,107	720	1,672	257	1,721	4,021	136	1,499	512	2,008
Matale ..	107,017	9	1,037	1,785	626	1,916	402	2,233	5,158	—	1,990	28	6,205
Nuwara Eliya	165,077	55	194	2,950	479	2,060	733	2,859	4,168	400	1,218	1,078	1,018
Southern—													
Galle ..	312,739	179	317	122	1,126	5,791	221	243	3,872	26	496	55	2,510
Matara ..	245,587	24	533	179	953	6,995	73	224	4,076	12	212	37	4,483
Hambantota	109,255	82	357	476	714	8,055	247	265	7,039	46	9	55	14,096
Northern—													
Jaffna ..	334,463	39	754	1,106	975	3,797	311	1,800	807	99	3	410	7,600
Mannar ..	24,363	41	1,683	2,504	82	1,847	—	1,765	1,190	—	—	41	5,131
Mullaittivu ..	16,896	—	1,125	888	355	2,012	118	4,616	1,302	—	—	414	2,959
Eastern—													
Batticaloa ..	160,533	19	305	399	212	1,115	19	1,053	2,049	—	118	31	6,491
Trincomalee	29,704	67	842	1,212	673	3,333	236	2,693	673	303	67	572	2,794
North-Western—													
Kurunegala	306,386	10	229	124	617	2,461	78	692	2,474	46	121	65	9,083
Puttalam ..	38,364	—	1,955	1,225	261	5,213	26	1,851	1,303	52	104	183	3,780
Chilaw ..	92,906	11	409	172	506	2,207	65	269	829	—	97	291	3,638
North-Central—													
Anuradhapura	84,078	24	904	369	404	1,772	24	678	1,951	12	—	107	6,327
Uva—													
Badulla ..	219,463	18	401	1,567	638	5,103	310	1,745	5,236	173	1,422	2,265	4,247
Sabaragamuwa													
Ratnapura ..	166,580	18	690	2,065	1,177	3,872	204	997	4,580	126	1,747	949	5,289
Kegalla ..	246,978	12	364	429	749	1,976	126	405	1,369	336	943	97	5,227

XXVII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon in 1915 and 1916, and the Average in 1906–1915 with Rates per Million for each Group.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Death-rate per Million Persons living.		
	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
ALL CAUSES ..	126,648	109,818	120,162	31,346	25,216	26,805
I.—General Diseases	23,356	20,310	21,788	5,832	4,664	4,860
Epidemic Diseases	9,249	6,196	6,930	2,359	1,423	1,546
Septic Diseases	121	143	161	30	33	36
Tuberculous Diseases ..	4,380	4,212	4,271	1,088	967	953
Venereal Diseases	133	125	140	31	29	31
Cancer or Malignant Disease ..	389	408	421	96	94	94
Other General Diseases ..	9,084	9,226	9,865	2,228	2,118	2,201
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	14,502	13,511	15,852	3,576	3,102	3,536
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	898	912	956	222	209	213
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	8,325	8,030	9,202	2,054	1,844	2,053
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	24,034	18,902	20,449	5,961	4,340	4,562
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	595	711	758	146	163	169
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	3,388	3,750	4,020	848	861	897
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	9,629	8,410	9,785	2,379	1,931	2,183
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	13	13	14	3	3	3
X.—Malformations	17	12	10	4	3	2
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	5,901	6,017	7,159	451	1,382	1,597
XII.—Old Age	3,240	3,518	3,864	796	808	862
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2,295	2,422	2,272	565	556	507
Suicide	204	202	224	50	47	50
Homicide	198	342	170	49	78	38
Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	33	75	26	8	17	6
Accident and other External Violence	1,860	1,803	1,852	458	414	413
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	30,455	23,300	24,033	7,509	5,350	5,361

Causes of Death in the Island in 1915 and 1916 and the Average in 1906–1915.

Causes of Death.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
Epidemic Diseases.			
1.—Enteric Fever	2,220	390	541
2.—Typhus Fever	10	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	1	—
4. (*a*) Malaria	1,335	1,102	1,275
4. (*b*) Malarial Cachexia ..	978	625	606
5.—Smallpox (*a*) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*b*) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*c*) Doubtful ..	65	156	13
6.—Measles	94	25	193
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	64	100	51
9. (*a*) Diphtheria	6	3	8
9. (*b*) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—
9. (*c*) Croup	9	4	7
10.—Influenza	111	98	100
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	91	7	44
13.—Cholera Nostras	1	1	—
14. (*a*) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	1
14. (*b*) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	2	—
14. (*c*) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	4,843	3,424	3,659
15.—Plague	—	127	286
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	74	77	62
18.—Erysipelas	79	40	65
19. (*a*) Mumps	2	—	2
19. (*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	18	14	17
19. (*c*) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.			
20. (*a*) Pyæmia	28	29	29
20. (*b*) Septicæmia	87	113	131
20. (*c*) Vaccinia	1	1	1
21.—Glanders	—	—	—

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	29	51	56
24.—Tetanus	451	321	303
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	2	3	6
Tuberculous Diseases.			
28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3,868	3,853	3,929
28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	3	3
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	5	2	5
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	19	9	11
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	57	63	74
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	2	3	3
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	2	4	2
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	283	273	237
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	8	2	7
36.—Rickets	3,451	3,875	4,278
37.—Syphilis	107	104	116
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	101	76	73
38.—Gonococcus Infection	17	21	24
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	123	137	123
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	93	139	143
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	3	3	7
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	15	22	15
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	14	28	37
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	6	4	2
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	104	75	94
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	14	4	6
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	777	981	1,143
48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	—	—
48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	1	—	1
48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	83	9	10
48. (*d*) Gout	2	—	—
49.—Scurvy	1	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	183	228	277
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease	1	1	1
53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	3
53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma	1	1	—
54. (*a*) Anæmia	3,423	3,600	3,629
54. (*b*) Chlorosis	2	—	2
55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	3	2	—
55. (*b*) Purpura	18	22	21
55. (*c*) Hæmophilia	1	—	—
55. (*d*) Other General Diseases	8	28	30
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	26	23	23
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	1
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	1	1	2
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.			
60.—Encephalitis	28	15	15
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis	89	74	106
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	1
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	6	10	3
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	1	2	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	17	16	16
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	182	172	203
65.—Softening of the Brain	6	5	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	382	706	739
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	1	1	2
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	33	26	47
69.—Epilepsy	132	119	144
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	565	767	876
71.—Convulsions of Infants	2,271	11,484	13,579
72.—Chorea	1	3	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	18	29	22

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	72	67	85
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	10	7	10
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	1	2	—
76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	5	6	4
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.			
77.—Pericarditis	16	13	19
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	3	2	9
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	1
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	5	5	7
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease	55	58	63
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	445	516	506
80.—Angina Pectoris	13	8	11
81. (*a*) Aneurism	4	3	3
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	2	4	2
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	2	7	2
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	7	7	12
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	5	5	8
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	2	2	1
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins	—	—	16
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids	261	264	281
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	1	—	1
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	2	2	1
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	5	3	2
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	16	12	11
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	6	1	—
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	20	18	15
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	1	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	22	11	16
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	7	2	1
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	1	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	746	699	833
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	128	111	112
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis	3	7	12
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	613	616	785
92.—Pneumonia	3,581	3,639	4,035
93. (*a*) Empyema	7	9	22
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy	45	45	66
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	26	48	32
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	6	4	4
96.—Asthma	336	325	359
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1	2
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,758	2,493	2,908
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.			
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	11	1	4
99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	967	717	1,008
99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	1
99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	4	7	1
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	41	52	63
100. (*b*) Quinsy	6	2	2
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	79	111	91
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	1	—	1
102.—Gastric Ulcer	7	12	10
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	41	20	38
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	200	309	509
104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1,776	1,130	1,263
104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined	13,897	9,775	9,822
104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis	681	770	699
104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis	45	60	125
104 & 105. (*f*) Colic	21	11	26
104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	14	30	20
104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	1
106.—Anchylostomiasis	1,673	2,070	2,505
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3,413	2,925	3,419
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	12	13

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
109. (*a*) Hernia	83	127	108
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction	60	105	87
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	6	17	11
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine	29	22	35
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	6	8	9
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	1	—	1
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	19	3	-
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	83	100	123
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	210	317	301
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	47	23	17
117. Peritonitis (cause unknown)	90	103	109
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	297	62	26
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.			
119.—Acute Nephritis	113	138	97
120.—Bright's Disease	271	428	524
121.—Chyluria	1	1	1
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	24	13	14
123.—Urinary Calculi	2	1	6
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	54	72	75
125.—Diseases of the Uretha, Urinary Abscess, &c.	32	11	8
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	2	3	3
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	19	3	3
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	9	1	3
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	2	2	1
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	22	11	9
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	5	12	2
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	4	4	3
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	5	11	9
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.			
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	31	31	29
134. (*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	4	1	1
134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation	1	2	1
134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	30	40	29
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	78	124	159
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth	292	266	303
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	1,588	2,097	2,133
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	3	1	5
138. (*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia	911	1,007	1,205
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	1	—	3
139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	1	3	—
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	8	36	16
140. (*b*) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined)	326	142	135
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	3	—	1
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.			
142.—Gangrene	53	70	102
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	31	36	31
143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil)	35	30	32
144. (*a*) Phlegmon	30	50	60
144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	332	183	175
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore	121	110	134
145. (*b*) Eczema	6	4	7
145. (*c*) Pemphigus	5	—	5
145. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	4,831	7,927	9,239
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	5	3	4
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	7	10	10
148.—Amputations	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
X.—Malformation.			
150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	3	3
150. (*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	2	—	—
150. (*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	13	9	7
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.			
151. (*a*) Premature Birth	1,240	1,346	1,521
151. (*b*) Debility	4,098	4,517	5,410
151. (*c*) Want of Breast Milk	196	37	66
151. (*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	2	2	1
152. (*a*) Atelectasis	9	9	27
152. (*b*) Injuries at Birth	87	93	125
152. (*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	14	10	7
153.—Lack of care	25	3	2
XII.—Old Age.			
154.—Senility	3,104	3,518	3,864
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.			
155.—Suicide by Poison	19	21	21
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia	2	1	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	112	101	139
158.—Suicide by Drowning	33	34	28
159.—Suicide by Firearms	16	16	14
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	7	13	10
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	1	2	2
162.—Suicide by Crushing	5	10	8
163.—Suicide by other means	5	4	2
164.—Poisoning by Food	34	40	20
165. (*a*) Snake-bite	206	236	221
165. (*b*) Insect Stings (venomous)	7	8	5
165. (*c*) Other Acute Poisonings	14	5	3
166.—Conflagration	1	—	3
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	176	153	210
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	13	6	2
169.—Accidental Drowning	249	480	440
170.—Traumatism by Firearms	58	44	40
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	10	5	6
172. (*a*) Traumatism by Fall from Trees	396	356	373
172. (*b*) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees	36	49	48
172. (*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	57	42	48
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	15	13	13
174.—Traumatism by Machines	7	6	10
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	189	194	208
176.—Injuries by Animals	51	46	63
177.—Starvation	65	40	35
178.—Excessive Cold	3	6	2
179.—Effects of Heat	3	6	8
180.—Lightning	11	17	22
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms	29	114	18
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	86	127	83
184.—Homicide by other means	78	101	69
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	21	11	27
186. (*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution	33	75	26
186. (*b*) Other External Violence	47	40	45
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.			
187. (*a*) Dropsy	3,086	2,919	2,684
187. (*b*) Ascites	147	197	176
187. (*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	2	—	—
188. (*a*) Syncope	10	9	13
188. (*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	11	4	11
189. (*a*) Heart Failure	142	132	184
189. (*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,751	1,834	1,843
189. (*c*) Teething	2	—	—
189. (*d*) Pyrexia	23,296	17,885	18,767
189. (*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia	215	209	198
189. (*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes	131	93	116
189. (*g*) Diseases not specified	20	18	41

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the Year 1916, and according to Race in each Province and District.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
All Causes ..	120162	16215	3618	7226	13287	4229	5041	7581	5872	4372	9211	1142	584	4591	821	10386	1175	1797	2588	7975	6366	6085	92	609	73812	36557	7864	439	96	693
I.—General Diseases ..	21788	4310	752	2036	2604	617	927	1310	923	369	1830	297	126	652	210	800	180	252	286	1312	1123	872	21	168	12708	6975	1557	109	11	239
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	6930	1214	189	289	1164	314	559	210	186	107	806	109	41	147	65	126	122	55	109	448	470	200	9	66	2002	4129	526	42	—	156
2. Septic Diseases ..	161	77	1	—	18	2	9	6	4	2	6	—	2	3	—	3	6	2	—	10	7	3	—	5	68	64	16	4	—	4
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	4271	1262	97	369	339	75	80	359	238	79	343	2	6	34	20	300	11	58	46	155	204	194	6	56	2833	986	310	33	1	46
4. Venereal Diseases ..	140	38	3	5	28	4	12	5	1	—	3	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	17	11	6	1	1	56	79	2	—	—	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases	421	84	21	30	41	10	15	32	18	5	31	24	—	15	4	13	—	7	5	31	18	17	2	6	294	93	23	1	1	1
6. Other General Diseases ..	9865	1635	441	1343	1014	212	252	698	476	176	641	162	77	451	120	356	40	129	126	651	413	452	3	34	7455	1624	680	29	9	31
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	15852	2220	303	1776	870	225	407	1919	1756	889	1340	51	38	188	103	788	210	228	160	1151	698	532	13	81	11079	3697	852	61	4	65
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	956	296	46	123	92	12	32	142	21	2	23	—	2	23	1	30	3	32	5	24	33	14	10	15	695	161	59	6	—	10
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	9202	1387	136	259	1256	444	754	202	91	67	850	170	101	420	104	625	208	161	493	1036	236	202	7	89	3938	4206	756	72	29	105
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	20449	2212	525	984	3251	968	1081	2013	1146	822	497	96	37	563	77	1264	142	257	216	1636	1517	1145	9	91	12314	6810	1061	39	17	108
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	758	272	34	28	111	17	34	29	11	4	23	1	—	33	12	38	2	6	1	37	42	23	9	20	343	296	65	10	—	15
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	4020	419	128	253	336	118	95	173	130	111	382	69	66	170	51	655	74	98	131	225	130	206	—	15	2513	1147	315	16	4	10
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	9785	931	622	172	1189	564	49	43	31	29	557	30	22	818	58	2396	37	253	518	53	466	947	1	9	7624	1299	828	8	9	7
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	14	3	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations	10	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	7159	562	104	163	1373	273	953	77	84	315	493	201	101	101	57	148	78	34	137	982	608	315	—	28	2605	4027	422	28	4	45
XII.—Old Age	3864	1137	115	338	362	60	175	472	375	35	211	5	1	5	11	46	2	30	6	139	198	141	3	44	2342	1130	279	46	—	20
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2272	329	95	182	266	53	87	134	124	77	132	18	11	58	11	198	19	63	40	127	119	129	10	7	1519	630	78	5	2	21
1. Suicide	224	36	10	20	25	7	14	11	12	4	20	—	—	3	—	15	1	2	—	22	13	9	2	1	119	99	1	2	—	—
2. Homicide	170	44	9	15	10	6	6	7	3	9	14	—	—	3	1	12	1	4	1	8	8	9	1	—	116	48	2	1	—	2
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	26	12	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	—	—	—	1
4. Accident and other External Violence	1852	237	76	147	220	40	67	113	109	64	98	18	11	52	10	171	17	57	39	97	98	111	7	6	1266	476	75	2	2	18
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	24033	2134	758	912	1574	874	446	1065	1179	1652	2872	204	79	1560	126	3396	220	383	595	1252	1194	1558	9	41	16122	6167	1591	39	16	48
I.—General Diseases.																														
Epidemic Diseases.																														
1.—Enteric Fever	541	346	11	36	32	1	9	56	6	9	13	1	—	3	2	3	—	1	2	4	3	3	2	29	384	61	35	8	—	22
2.—Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	1275	106	38	75	145	60	20	85	103	33	221	39	13	2	3	23	38	10	60	57	94	50	1	3	545	582	123	8	—	13
(b) Malarial Cachexia	606	40	77	21	29	51	12	14	28	6	31	2	6	47	22	47	37	28	16	31	21	40	—	3	193	336	57	12	—	5

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.								
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
5.—Smallpox (*a*) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*b*) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*c*) Doubtful	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6.—Measles	193	38	4	5	4	2	10	2	1	—	116	1	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	43	136	8	1	—	1
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	2
8.—Whooping Cough	51	11	—	4	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9.—(*a*) Diphtheria	8	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	17	17	13	—	—	1
9.—(*b*) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
9.—(*c*) Croup	7	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	100	7	12	2	28	7	15	3	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	53	46	1	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	44	40	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	38
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.—(*a*) Amœbic Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14.—(*b*) Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.—(*c*) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	3659	305	46	124	900	191	487	38	44	52	370	61	15	64	36	38	47	16	31	344	344	106	3	15	611	2786	179	11	—	54
15.—Plague	286	262	—	12	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	84	79	96	2	—	18
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	62	38	—	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	46	12	4	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	65	8	—	2	6	—	2	2	—	—	40	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	51	6	—	—	2
19.—(*a*) Mumps	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
19.—(*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox)	17	8	1	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	1	—	—	—
19.—(*c*) Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20.—(*a*) Pyæmia	29	7	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	7	20	1	1	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20.—(*b*) Septicæmia	131	70	1	—	13	—	7	6	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	4	2	—	7	7	2	—	5	61	43	15	3	—	4
Septic Diseases. 20.—(*c*) Vaccinia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	56	19	7	6	7	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	46	10	—	—	—	—
24.—Tetanus	303	81	4	13	23	10	13	6	3	4	102	—	1	3	4	10	2	2	—	11	2	9	—	4	96	176	17	3	—	7
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3929	1188	90	347	305	67	79	352	234	78	326	2	6	34	20	189	10	47	34	140	196	185	5	53	2567	937	292	31	1	43
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	11	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	2
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	74	33	—	1	16	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	2	35	29	5	1	—	1
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	237	19	7	21	13	8	1	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	111	1	11	12	10	5	8	—	—	212	12	12	1	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—

	36.—Rickets	4278	633	121	591	710	137	200	14	5	—	215	116	66	325	76	119	17	11	18	384	239	281	—	9	3224	687	328	17	7	6
	37.—Syphilis	116	37	1	4	20	4	11	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	11	9	5	1	1	46	65	2	—	—	1
	37*a*.—Parangi Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws	73	2	1	1	4	1	—	4	7	17	—	2	—	7	—	13	—	1	5	2	3	3	—	—	64	9	—	—	—	
	38.—Gonococcus Infection	24	1	2	1	8	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	10	14	—	—	—	
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.	39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	123	12	7	9	13	2	4	9	7	—	24	3	—	8	3	6	—	—	1	6	5	4	1	1	76	30	5	—	1	
	40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	143	26	6	16	10	7	9	16	10	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	4	3	10	9	9	1	1	124	9	8	—	—	
	41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	
	42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	15	7	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	9	4	1	—	—	
	43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	37	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	16	18	3	—	—	
	44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
	45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	94	30	3	4	14	1	—	5	1	2	5	1	—	5	1	2	—	3	—	10	3	4	—	1	63	22	6	1	—	1
	46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital organs excepted)	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	
	47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	1143	175	29	134	55	10	12	147	78	37	163	36	7	89	29	18	19	13	7	22	31	32	1	3	746	294	95	3	1	
	48.—(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	48.—(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	48.—(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	10	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	
	48.—(*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	277	83	14	14	19	2	4	26	11	1	42	2	1	16	10	8	1	4	3	11	4	1	—	5	157	87	25	—	—	3
	51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	52.—Addison's Disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	53.—(*a*) Leucocythæmia	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
	53.—(*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	54.—(*a*) Anæmia	3629	606	258	576	188	50	17	491	371	117	113	6	1	11	1	185	1	96	90	215	127	109	—	9	3065	332	211	6	1	5
	54.—(*b*) Chlorosis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	55.—(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	55.—(*b*) Purpura	21	1	—	1	3	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	3	—	—	19	—	1	—	—	1
	55.—(*c*) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	55.—(*d*) Other General Diseases	30	13	6	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	21	6	—	—	—	2
	56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	23	6	1	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	1	11	10	—	—	—	
	57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
	II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																														
	60.—Encephalitis	15	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	9	4	2	—	—	
	61.—(*a*) Simple Meningitis	106	36	—	3	15	5	6	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	3	14	5	2	3	56	39	2	1	—	3
	61.—(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	61.—(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	
	62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	16	10	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	4	4	1	—	2
	64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	203	83	4	6	26	2	17	7	8	1	7	2	—	1	—	10	2	3	3	5	4	12	4	11	91	72	21	2	—	2
	65.—Softening of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	739	293	46	111	61	9	25	72	19	3	38	1	—	3	1	6	3	14	—	8	18	8	—	9	552	117	55	4	—	2
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation ..	47	18	6	2	1	—	2	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	41	4	1	—	—	1
69.—Epilepsy	144	35	2	1	33	3	13	10	1	3	10	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	7	9	10	—	2	49	86	4	1	—	2
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	876	101	22	107	51	20	26	48	55	46	76	1	4	12	6	75	25	22	10	52	53	64	—	2	581	239	44	3	—	4
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	13579	1628	221	1519	664	185	314	1763	1663	834	1194	44	30	167	93	679	175	183	139	1068	592	424	6	49	9610	3102	713	48	4	47
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	22	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	3	1	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	85	7	1	22	11	—	2	7	2	1	4	—	—	2	—	7	3	5	2	2	3	4	1	—	72	8	3	—	—	1
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	10	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ears ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																														
77.—Pericarditis	19	7	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	9	5	—	—	1
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis ..	9	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	—	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease ..	63	10	3	7	12	3	3	3	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	2	25	26	6	1	—	1
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	506	165	19	92	54	7	20	54	5	2	8	—	1	9	—	13	—	5	3	16	27	6	3	7	381	76	28	4	—	7
80.—Angina Pectoris	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	5	3	—	—	—
81. (a) Aneurism	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	12	7	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	—	—	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	8	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids	281	75	22	21	17	2	1	84	11	—	2	—	—	4	—	4	3	26	—	3	4	2	—	1	258	13	8	1	—	—
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part ..	11	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	2	1	—	1	—
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																															
86.—Diseases of the Nose	15	1	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	16	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	4	4	—	—	1	—
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	833	164	7	44	98	42	115	67	16	24	92	—	2	3	7	24	1	5	2	65	29	26	—	11	300	432	76	8	—	6	—
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis	112	59	3	8	12	1	4	2	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	3	—	—	39	50	16	4	—	3	—
90. (b) Bronchiectasis	12	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	785	423	17	26	145	11	44	4	8	5	14	1	1	3	6	10	—	—	1	30	23	13	2	48	336	274	86	26	—	13	—
92.—Pneumonia	4035	573	60	128	591	228	428	72	47	24	588	42	77	166	74	202	71	25	56	353	143	87	4	25	914	2758	234	26	4	70	—
93. (a) Empyema	22	14	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	11	9	1	—	—	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy	66	25	1	—	6	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	4	3	2	—	6	7	2	1	1	19	34	4	1	—	6	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	32	13	—	3	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	13	14	2	—	—	2	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	359	85	9	20	39	11	11	33	13	8	55	1	—	3	—	16	1	6	2	14	17	15	—	1	193	144	18	3	—	—	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2908	21	37	28	350	149	146	17	2	2	85	126	21	238	17	366	130	122	431	561	7	52	—	1	2089	473	312	4	25	4	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																															
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis	1008	59	61	13	271	38	51	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	222	6	75	18	13	62	116	—	5	920	32	47	1	—	3	—
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	63	2	1	4	4	2	4	6	3	6	1	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	14	2	6	1	—	49	7	5	1	—	—	—
100. (b) Quinsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	91	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	15	31	14	4	2	3	1	10	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	26	55	8	—	—	1	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	10	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	38	6	6	2	9	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	1	12	24	1	—	—	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	509	26	2	12	59	20	6	16	19	22	58	30	1	145	11	15	6	1	1	18	18	23	—	2	197	213	87	2	7	1	—
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1263	91	15	50	121	30	99	170	146	135	77	4	4	52	1	46	4	4	21	115	56	22	1	8	858	312	74	5	—	5	—
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	9822	411	195	413	1599	522	589	1041	855	634	193	25	18	277	19	712	46	73	143	1034	707	316	1	12	6401	3021	348	3	7	29	—
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	699	387	10	10	46	—	63	8	3	5	5	—	—	—	9	13	2	—	1	36	20	81	3	21	270	329	51	9	—	16	—
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	125	62	13	1	12	—	3	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	6	60	46	12	—	—	1	—
104 & 105. (f) Colic	26	5	—	4	9	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	21	—	—	—	1	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	20	15	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	7	4	—	—	2	—
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	2505	178	21	135	641	213	201	155	52	1	1	—	—	19	2	37	4	9	—	312	291	233	—	3	222	2154	92	3	—	31	—
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3419	762	180	308	396	119	12	573	49	1	32	—	—	1	1	184	38	68	14	52	313	316	—	16	2918	218	249	10	3	5	—
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	13	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	6	4	2	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	108	22	5	1	11	5	3	6	3	—	3	1	—	19	1	11	—	5	3	2	1	6	—	—	61	24	21	1	—	1	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	87	26	1	1	15	2	12	3	2	—	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	4	2	—	—	35	47	1	—	—	4	—
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	11	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3	—	—	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	35	2	—	—	6	1	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	8	—	3	—	—	13	22	—	—	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	—	—

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c. —*conta.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.								
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
113. {(a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
113. {(b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) ..	123	47	5	4	14	3	6	6	2	—	3	2	2	2	—	4	1	6	5	1	7	3	1	7	68	40	6	—	—	1
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	301	37	3	18	13	6	5	18	9	1	43	11	8	40	24	6	23	10	1	3	20	2	1	5	106	149	37	1	—	2
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	—	2	3	—	—	4	12	1	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) ..	109	40	2	4	19	2	8	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	3	5	5	6	—	2	45	48	6	3	—	5
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	26	3	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	12	10	4	—	—	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																														
119.—Acute Nephritis	97	38	8	—	14	8	1	3	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	4	3	—	—	44	36	13	2	—	2
120.—Bright's Disease	524	185	17	24	84	6	23	12	3	3	8	1	—	31	12	34	2	2	1	30	31	15	7	16	207	228	48	7	—	11
121.—Chyluria	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	14	5	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	1	—	—	1
123.—Urinary Calculi	6	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	75	29	7	3	3	2	5	10	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	2	59	11	—	1	—	1
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus ..	9	3	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ..	9	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																														
134. {(a) Abortion, Miscarriage ..	29	6	2	1	2	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	14	13	1	—	—	1
134. {(b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. {(c) Ectopic Gestation ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. {(d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	29	6	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	3	—	—	20	6	3	—	—	—

135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	159	28	5	9	19	4	3	23	4	—	6	1	—	3	—	12	4	3	4	8	11	12	—	2	117	34	5	1	—	—	
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth ..	303	24	19	21	41	11	22	22	13	9	6	2	2	9	1	13	1	6	12	18	23	28	—	—	171	117	13	1	—	1	
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia ..	2133	147	24	46	126	36	30	65	49	66	349	65	56	142	46	494	46	21	54	107	62	102	—	10	1137	772	196	10	3	5	
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	1205	179	75	159	129	42	27	50	57	36	16	1	7	9	4	124	19	64	57	73	24	53	—	2	974	439	85	1	1	3	
139. (a) Puerperal Phelgmasia, Alba Dolens	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity ..	16	9	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined) ..	135	20	—	13	15	20	6	11	3	—	2	—	1	6	—	6	3	3	—	14	5	7	—	1	65	57	9	3	—	—	
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																															
142.—Gangrene	102	28	3	3	12	2	6	2	1	1	13	1	—	—	—	6	—	12	1	1	7	3	—	1	51	45	4	—	—	1	
143. (a) Carbuncle	31	11	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	16	8	5	—	—	—	
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil)	32	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	15	3	—	8	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	26	5	—	—	—	
144. (a) Phlegmon	60	13	—	6	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	11	2	2	1	5	2	2	—	2	26	25	6	—	—	1	
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	175	20	11	21	18	7	10	19	13	8	8	—	—	—	—	11	2	3	1	12	4	7	1	—	133	35	5	—	1	—	
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore	134	34	8	10	5	18	2	3	5	16	1	—	1	—	—	11	2	—	1	9	5	3	—	—	92	35	6	—	—	1	
145. (b) Eczema	7	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	
145. (c) Pemphigus	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) ..	9239	821	597	131	1148	533	27	14	9	3	513	26	19	805	56	2357	29	235	514	23	447	932	—	4	7298	1121	796	8	8	4	
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																															
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) ..	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ..	10	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
X.—Malformations.																															
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded) ..	7	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																															
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	1521	149	19	12	219	3	178	17	9	6	137	1	7	5	17	20	7	27	9	497	158	24	—	12	710	717	69	3	—	10	
151. (b) Debility	5410	373	85	149	1149	270	759	57	67	309	351	200	94	94	38	123	71	6	127	435	366	287	—	14	1709	3282	344	25	3	33	
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk ..	66	4	—	—	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	48	2	—	—	—	55	8	2	—	1	—	
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
152. (a) Atelectasis	27	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	8	3	—	—	1	
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	125	10	—	2	1	—	11	2	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	81	4	—	1	113	7	3	—	—	1	
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	
153.—Lack of care	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
XII.—Old Age.																														
154.—Senility	3864	1137	115	338	362	60	175	472	375	35	211	5	1	5	11	46	2	30	6	139	198	141	3	44	2342	1130	279	46	—	20
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																														
155.—Suicide by Poison	21	3	1	4	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	139	17	7	9	16	7	8	6	8	3	12	—	—	3	—	10	1	—	—	15	9	8	—	—	69	68	1	1	—	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	28	3	1	3	2	—	2	2	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	14	5	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	7	4	—	1	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by jumping from High Places	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	8	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	1	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food	20	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—
165.—(a) Snake-bite ..	221	20	9	11	8	5	4	4	3	19	16	4	5	20	1	42	6	8	6	17	6	7	—	—	154	51	13	—	2	1
165.—(b) Insect Stings (venomous) ..	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
165.—(c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	210	22	7	14	49	7	23	7	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	2	5	5	22	13	7	—	1	119	80	8	1	—	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	440	68	26	35	36	2	9	44	37	9	57	1	2	15	3	31	1	21	5	8	17	13	2	2	279	136	17	—	—	4
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	40	1	—	1	2	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	4	2	5	6	—	—	37	3	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
172.—(a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees ..	373	27	12	46	55	13	3	29	32	15	11	4	—	3	2	22	2	10	4	17	21	45	1	—	323	38	8	—	—	3
172.—(b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees ..	48	5	—	4	11	4	2	6	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	1	31	12	2	1	—	—
172.—(c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	48	10	1	2	4	1	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	8	3	—	—	26	15	5	—	—	2
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	13	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	10	3	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	1
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	208	45	14	16	23	3	7	11	13	7	10	1	—	4	—	21	3	2	1	16	6	5	1	1	136	54	13	—	—	3
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	63	2	1	—	2	—	3	1	—	5	1	2	1	6	2	15	2	3	11	1	3	2	—	—	44	13	5	—	—	1
177.—Starvation	35	6	1	1	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	1	2	1	1	4	1	—	—	12	23	—	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

179.—Effects of Heat	8	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	22	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	11	—	—	4	18	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	18	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	1
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	83	20	7	12	4	1	3	5	1	5	6	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	3	5	5	—	—	62	19	1	1	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	69	20	2	3	6	3	3	2	2	2	8	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	1	4	3	3	1	—	41	25	1	—	—	1
185.—Fractures (cause not specified) ..	27	10	—	1	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	15	8	2	—	—	2
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	26	12	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	—	—	—	1
186. (b) Other External Violence ..	45	11	3	5	6	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	2	2	4	—	1	33	10	1	—	—	—
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.																														
187. (a) Dropsy	2684	85	33	84	299	118	93	75	18	89	236	63	12	464	28	522	65	32	49	105	77	137	—	4	1452	844	366	3	7	8
187. (b) Ascites	176	20	6	16	13	4	1	12	5	2	31	9	4	29	1	3	1	6	—	3	2	8	1	1	77	84	13	—	—	—
187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (a) Syncope	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—
189. (a) Heart Failure	184	60	3	4	29	4	14	10	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	13	7	11	7	5	70	92	8	1	—	1
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over ..	1843	297	30	97	335	80	149	148	43	17	42	6	13	7	9	45	5	4	11	188	216	101	—	14	528	1151	110	20	—	20
189. (c) Teething	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (d) Pyrexia	18767	1555	679	672	859	664	168	785	1101	1540	2542	125	50	1042	83	2783	145	338	532	932	881	1291	—	11	13818	3843	1061	14	9	11
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	198	61	1	22	28	4	17	28	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	7	6	5	1	5	77	92	21	1	—	1
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	116	38	5	12	6	—	1	4	1	2	7	—	—	15	3	2	4	2	3	2	5	4	—	1	73	32	9	—	—	1
189. (g) Diseases not specified ..	41	18	1	4	1	—	3	—	—	1	5	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	13	19	3	—	—	6

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates in the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces, and in Galle and Matara Districts in the Southern Province, and Kurunegala District in the North-Western Province during the Year 1916.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
ALL CAUSES	19,487	5,647	1,443	3,686	2,590	2,037	1,389	505	1,164	291	224	511
I.—General Diseases ..	3,513	1,011	269	649	412	517	224	77	199	40	37	78
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	2,782	834	232	540	329	396	152	48	130	31	31	59
2. Septic Diseases ..	31	6	2	8	4	4	3	4	—	—	—	—
3. Tuberculous Diseases	284	43	17	47	37	34	36	13	39	5	3	10
4. Venereal Diseases ..	70	24	2	12	11	10	5	2	3	1	—	—
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	17	10	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
6. Other General Diseases	329	94	16	40	30	72	26	10	27	2	3	9
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	1,816	489	128	282	172	187	161	77	182	52	28	58
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	77	27	4	15	9	2	5	1	8	—	4	2
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	2,347	651	209	579	387	147	111	38	110	22	6	87
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	5,246	1,508	414	810	740	582	452	144	268	112	92	124
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	161	45	9	26	16	18	14	1	19	4	1	8
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	432	124	42	63	49	30	35	13	41	10	6	19
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	90	21	17	15	11	5	7	4	8	1	1	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	7	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
X.—Malformations ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	3,023	1,007	158	798	401	220	161	49	141	22	23	43
XII.—Old Age	804	260	48	147	94	82	60	26	54	9	7	17
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	275	85	9	53	42	25	24	6	12	3	7	9
1. Suicide ..	63	14	3	10	16	7	4	—	3	—	4	2
2. Homicide ..	17	4	1	3	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	1
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence ..	194	66	5	40	23	17	18	6	8	2	3	6
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	1,694	416	134	248	257	221	134	69	122	16	12	65
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.												
Epidemic Diseases.												
1.—Enteric Fever ..	31	15	—	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
2.—Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	289	72	42	18	38	48	34	6	13	2	1	15
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	170	22	27	12	23	18	24	4	13	6	—	21
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles	12	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough ..	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	43	20	4	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	2,211	690	156	476	256	327	94	38	102	23	29	20
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	9	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
19. (a) Mumps	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia ..	8	2	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (b) Septicæmia ..	22	4	—	6	2	4	2	4	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (c) Vaccinia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1916—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
24.—Tetanus	49	12	5	10	6	1	7	2	4	—	—	2
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	268	40	16	46	33	32	35	11	38	4	3	10
28.(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
30.—Tuberculosis Meningitis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	7	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	83	35	2	16	6	6	2	2	11	1	2	—
37.—Syphilis	57	17	2	11	8	9	5	2	2	1	—	—
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection	13	7	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	11	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	25	10	1	6	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	1
48.(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
48.(*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	14	6	—	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
51.—Exopthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.(*a*) Leucocyithæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.(*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54.(*a*) Anæmia	135	28	7	5	6	59	10	3	9	1	1	6
54.(*b*) Chlorosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*b*) Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*c*) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*d*) Other General Diseases	6	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.												
60.—Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.(*a*) Simple Meningitis	25	5	1	4	1	6	2	1	1	1	—	3
61.(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1916—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	49	15	1	14	3	2	9	—	3	—	1	1
65.—Softening of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	62	17	6	18	4	5	3	—	5	2	2	—
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	57	28	2	9	6	4	5	1	—	—	—	2
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	123	21	11	14	10	18	13	7	18	3	2	6
71.—Convulsions of Infants	1,482	398	106	221	144	151	129	67	152	46	22	46
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
77.—Pericarditis	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease	14	6	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	44	19	2	9	6	1	1	1	4	—	1	—
80.—Angina Pectoris	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
81. (*a*) Aneurism	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
86.—Diseases of the Nose	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	324	75	23	108	54	15	15	12	16	—	1	5
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	33	10	1	4	3	3	3	—	7	2	—	—
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	209	83	7	44	26	15	9	3	12	2	3	5
92.—Pneumonia	1,661	444	169	407	285	107	70	16	71	18	—	74
93. (*a*) Empyema	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy	19	5	—	3	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	1
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	7	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	67	26	6	8	11	1	7	4	2	—	—	2
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	19	4	3	2	5	1	2	—	1	—	1	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1916—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis ..	7	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) ..	7	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
100. (*b*) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer ..	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	17	7	2	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).. ..	44	11	9	2	16	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food ..	219	60	7	62	28	22	17	2	12	3	2	4
104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined ..	2,357	689	184	436	329	252	131	56	119	49	39	73
104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis ..	193	36	—	56	27	9	57	—	2	—	2	4
104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis ..	11	5	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*f*) Colic	20	9	—	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis ..	2,065	599	188	200	293	263	211	70	112	51	44	34
107.—Intestinal Parasites ..	135	42	10	6	17	15	12	13	7	6	4	3
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (*a*) Hernia	7	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction ..	41	12	2	11	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
110. (*a* Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine ..	20	3	1	5	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	23	7	1	5	—	6	2	—	2	—	—	—
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	31	7	4	3	—	5	—	2	5	2	1	2
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	5	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)..	29	11	2	8	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) ..	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.												
119.—Acute Nephritis ..	20	7	6	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
120.—Bright's Disease ..	124	34	1	18	13	16	11	1	18	3	1	8
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	5	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1916—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.												
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	14	1	1	3	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	1
(*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Ectopic Gestation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	21	8	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	1	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	94	26	6	14	12	10	9	5	6	3	—	3
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	171	52	16	24	19	10	18	1	15	2	3	11
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia	73	26	3	13	5	4	6	3	10	1	1	1
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	48	9	13	5	7	2	—	2	3	3	1	3
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.												
142.—Gangrene	21	8	—	6	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Furuncle (Boil)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
144. (*a*) Phlemon	17	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	—	—	—
(*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	23	7	4	4	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
145 (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore	21	1	12	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
(*b*) Eczema	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.												
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—MALFORMATIONS.												
150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.												
151. (*a*) Premature Birth	501	144	2	143	79	86	16	7	10	7	—	7
(*b*) Debility	2,515	861	156	654	319	134	145	42	131	14	23	36
(*c*) Want of Breast Milk	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (*a*) Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Injuries at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153. Lack of care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1916—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
XII.—OLD AGE.												
154.—Senility	804	260	48	147	94	82	60	26	54	9	7	17
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.												
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	6	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	45	6	3	7	12	7	4	—	1	—	4	1
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by jumping from High Places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(*a*) Snake-bite ..	7	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
165.—(*b*) Insect Stings (Venomous)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(*c*) Other Acute Poisonings..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	59	24	—	19	8	3	1	—	1	1	1	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	39	14	1	5	2	3	4	3	6	—	1	—
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(*a*) Traumatism by fall from trees.. ..	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
172.—(*b*) Traumatism by fall from heights other than trees	10	3	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	11	2	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) ..	17	7	—	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	16	1	1	2	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	8	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	7	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
186.—(*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186.—(*b*) Other External Violence	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.												
187.—(*a*) Dropsy	271	78	31	52	36	22	12	15	11	2	—	12
187.—(*b*) Ascites	17	8	4	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
187.—(*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188.—(*a*) Syncope ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
188.—(*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(*a*) Heart-failure ..	85	26	4	12	10	5	11	5	3	—	—	9
189.—(*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,030	263	64	145	165	171	89	27	74	9	7	16
189.—(*c*) Teething ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(*d*) Pyrexia.. ..	198	10	29	19	36	18	14	19	23	3	3	24
189.—(*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia..	79	25	2	17	7	5	5	2	11	2	2	1
189.—(*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
189.—(*g*) Diseases not specified ..	6	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1916

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES	6972	60	80	288	571	992	580	1934	1143	548	328	448	59	363	3352	1492	1156	193	357
I.—General Diseases ..	2201	22	31	97	185	290	147	698	304	156	98	173	17	116	1031	503	326	59	149
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	858	13	15	52	82	94	53	231	101	58	32	127	7	53	341	198	154	19	86
2. Septic Diseases ..	66	2	—	—	3	5	2	32	13	4	4	1	—	1	34	21	5	1	4
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	905	2	14	30	84	144	63	335	131	44	31	27	5	34	470	226	111	21	38
4. Venereal Diseases ..	34	1	—	1	1	2	1	21	5	—	2	—	1	1	24	6	2	—	—
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	39	—	—	—	2	—	—	29	5	—	—	3	1	3	23	9	2	—	1
6. Other General Diseases..	299	4	2	14	13	45	28	50	49	50	29	15	3	24	139	43	52	18	20
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense	789	5	7	41	85	148	93	69	193	47	53	48	7	38	396	147	147	21	33
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	119	2	4	7	15	10	14	32	17	6	8	4	6	7	51	23	21	3	8
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	1030	5	17	36	74	155	94	283	170	106	37	53	5	59	457	228	172	34	75
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	1012	2	9	34	60	145	67	373	146	60	58	58	6	53	537	226	135	19	36
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	225	1	2	5	13	19	27	95	27	15	12	9	5	13	109	43	44	3	8
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	161	—	1	7	16	23	16	56	16	15	5	6	—	4	82	29	37	6	3
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	72	—	—	4	6	11	2	39	4	2	3	1	1	2	40	17	9	—	3
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	389	—	5	20	41	56	46	75	49	54	14	29	—	18	179	94	73	8	17
XII.—Old Age	494	—	2	23	36	94	44	59	145	38	24	29	3	28	225	81	122	26	9
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	128	19	—	—	5	7	2	55	21	4	2	13	4	4	65	36	10	—	9
1. Suicide ..	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	1	4	—	1	7	4	—	—	—
2. Homicide ..	17	1	—	—	1	1	—	10	1	—	1	2	1	—	11	4	—	—	1
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	1
4. Accident and other External Violence ..	87	18	—	—	1	6	2	44	8	1	—	7	3	3	38	26	10	—	7
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	347	4	2	14	35	34	27	98	50	44	14	25	5	20	179	63	59	14	7
I.—General Diseases.																			
Epidemic Diseases.																			
1.—Enteric Fever	230	—	3	8	10	33	13	96	23	20	8	16	1	27	131	25	21	7	18
2.—Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	60	2	2	2	3	8	4	15	13	6	1	4	1	—	22	16	12	4	5
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	35	—	1	5	4	2	2	11	6	3	—	1	—	1	14	13	3	3	1
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6.—Measles	37	1	—	3	—	6	8	—	6	12	1	—	—	4	20	3	8	1	1
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough.. ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera.. ..	28	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	—	1	—	—	26
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	185	2	—	4	21	25	6	78	17	7	17	8	3	10	70	65	20	2	15
15.—Plague	255	—	9	29	43	17	18	26	32	10	3	68	—	7	70	74	87	2	15
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	2
19. (a) Mumps ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.																			
20. (a) Pyæmia ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
20. (b) Sept ..	62	2	—	—	3	5	1	30	13	3	4	1	—	1	32	21	4	—	4
20. (c) Vaccinia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1916—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
24.—Tetanus	58	—	—	1	2	5	4	21	8	6	6	5	—	2	27	12	8	2	7
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Tuberculous Diseases.																			
28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	851	2	13	30	80	134	62	308	125	43	29	25	4	33	439	215	105	20	35
28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	2
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	33	—	1	—	3	10	1	15	2	—	—	1	1	—	19	8	4	—	1
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	117	—	—	4	4	16	15	—	32	32	13	1	—	8	52	13	32	9	3
37.—Syphilis	33	1	—	1	1	2	1	20	5	—	2	—	1	1	24	5	2	—	—
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.																			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	—
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified ..	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	3	—	—	1
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	14	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	4	—	3	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	—
48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) ..	44	—	1	2	1	16	1	8	5	3	3	4	—	4	31	6	3	—	—
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. (*a*) Anæmia	36	—	—	5	4	5	7	3	—	6	3	3	—	7	12	4	6	5	2
54. (*b*) Chlorosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*b*) Purpura	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55. (*c*) Hæmophilia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*d*) Other General Diseases ..	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	—	—	1
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ..	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																			
60.—Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis ..	32	1	1	1	—	1	—	20	2	—	4	2	1	—	20	6	1	1	3
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	10	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	2
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	68	3	2	3	8	5	4	10	13	4	3	13	3	7	30	11	14	1	2
65.—Softening of the Brain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1916—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	107	—	—	3	6	28	12	24	21	10	3	—	—	4	70	5	24	2	2
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	11	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	6	3	1	—	1
69.—Epilepsy	22	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	5	1	8	1	—	2	8	10	2	—	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	1
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	523	—	4	31	67	109	70	7	148	30	27	30	2	22	254	110	99	16	20
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
75.—Diseases of the Eye and their Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																			
77.—Pericarditis	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis ..	6	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis ..	7	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease ..	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	1
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	62	2	—	6	5	6	7	18	10	1	5	2	2	3	32	13	4	3	5
80.—Angina Pectoris ..	6	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—
81. (a) Aneurism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part..	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																			
86.—Diseases of the Nose ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	114	—	1	6	19	33	15	—	14	14	7	5	—	7	53	28	20	4	2
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis ..	57	—	1	—	3	20	10	—	10	9	3	1	—	—	22	13	16	4	2
90. (b) Bronchiectasis ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia ..	330	1	3	15	31	52	41	31	84	39	13	20	2	37	152	47	63	18	11
92.—Pneumonia	440	3	10	12	14	42	21	222	53	30	11	22	2	12	196	115	57	7	51
93. (a) Empyema	14	—	—	1	2	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	7	1	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy ..	23	—	1	—	2	5	5	6	2	2	—	—	1	—	8	4	4	—	6
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	11	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	3	3	2	—	2
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
96.—Asthma	27	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	5	9	1	4	—	—	12	8	6	1	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																			
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis ..	16	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	3	2	1	1	—	1	7	3	2	1	2
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1916—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	City of Colombo.	Ward. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Deaths among all Races. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
95. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. (b) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	1	5	3	1	—	1
104. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to Food ..	41	—	—	2	6	15	4	—	4	1	2	7	1	5	19	5	9	1	1
104. (c) Diarrhœa undefined ..	101	—	1	6	16	20	3	15	4	5	22	9	—	4	54	30	9	2	2
104. & 105. (d) Enteritis	338	—	3	6	5	20	11	173	60	25	19	16	3	17	162	95	39	8	14
105. (e) Gastro-enteritis ..	41	—	—	1	4	10	9	5	10	—	—	2	—	3	24	7	6	—	1
(f) Colic	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
(g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	1	2	1	—	—	6	4	3	—	2
(h) Duodenal Ulcer ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis ..	86	—	—	2	2	2	4	69	3	2	1	1	—	—	45	29	10	—	2
107.—Intestinal Parasites ..	204	—	1	5	16	65	22	12	45	16	6	16	—	12	127	24	34	4	3
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	13	—	—	2	2	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	8	—	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction ..	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) ..	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	43	1	—	2	3	5	5	20	2	1	1	3	1	3	29	5	4	—	1
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	16	—	1	—	—	1	—	10	2	1	—	1	—	2	9	3	1	—	1
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) ..	37	1	1	2	3	1	1	22	2	2	1	1	—	2	18	7	2	3	5
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																			
119.—Acute Nephritis ..	34	—	—	—	4	7	6	5	7	2	3	—	—	—	17	7	7	1	2
120.—Bright's Disease ..	165	—	2	5	8	11	20	76	19	10	8	6	3	9	79	33	35	2	4
121.—Chyluria	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa.. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1
123.—Urinary Calculi ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	1
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																			
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	13	—	—	2	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	9	2	1	1	—
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth..	10	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia ..	87	—	1	4	11	15	13	25	9	6	3	—	—	2	41	15	23	3	3
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	32	—	—	—	—	5	1	16	2	2	1	5	—	1	19	5	7	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1916—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	City of Colombo.	Ward.											Deaths among all Races.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (*b*) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined) ..	12	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	4	2	1	—	—	1	6	2	2	1	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																			
142.—Gangrene	26	—	—	2	4	3	2	11	2	—	1	1	—	1	15	6	3	—	1
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (*a*) Phlegmon ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	1
144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified ..	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	18	—	—	—	2	2	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	6	2	—	1
145. (*b*) Eczema	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
145. (*c*) Pemphigus ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
145. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)..	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.																			
150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
150. (*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																			
151. (*a*) Premature Birth ..	91	—	—	1	3	6	1	32	18	13	2	15	—	6	55	14	12	—	4
151. (*b*) Debility	272	—	5	18	37	47	45	38	29	31	8	14	—	10	115	71	56	8	12
151. (*c*) Want of Breast Milk ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
151. (*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
152. (*a*) Atelectasis ..	17	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	7	3	—	—	1	5	7	3	—	1
152. (*b*) Injuries at Birth ..	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
152. (*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
XII.—Old Age.																			
154.—Senility	494	—	2	23	36	94	44	59	145	38	24	29	3	28	225	81	122	26	9
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																			
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by jumping from High Places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1916—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	Ward. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Deaths among all Races. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
165.—(a) Snake-bite ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
165.—(b) Insect Stings (Venomous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	—	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	14	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	5	2	—	1
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172.—(a) Traumatism by Fall from trees	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
172.—(b) Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
172.—(c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	20	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	5	—	—	1	1	1	7	6	4	—	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	2	1	—	6	2	—	—	1
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)..	9	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	2
186.—(a) Judicial Hanging or Execution	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	1
186.—(b) Other External Violence ..	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																			
187.—(a) Dropsy	8	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	—
187.—(b) Ascites	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
187.—(c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188.—(a) Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188.—(b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(a) Heart-failure ..	45	1	—	—	1	4	—	25	9	—	1	4	4	4	28	4	3	1	1
189.—(b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over ..	196	1	1	8	18	21	12	47	28	38	9	13	—	7	96	40	39	11	3
189.—(c) Teething	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(d) Pyrexia	14	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	6	—	2	6	2	3	1	—
189.—(e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	56	—	1	4	14	5	10	10	7	3	2	—	1	4	30	9	11	1	—
189.—(f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	—	1
189.—(g) Diseases not specified ..	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	2

XXXI.—Causes of Death of Infants and Others according to Race registered during the Year 1916, in each of the Thirty-three Towns proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

Causes of Death.	All Thirty-three Towns.	Western Province.					Central Province.						Southern Province.						Northern Province.				Eastern Province.			North-Western Province.				N.C. Province.	Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Moratuwa.	Kalutara.	Panadure.	Kandy.	Gampola.	Nawalapitiya.	Hatton and Dikoya.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Ambalangoda.	Matara.	Weligama.	Hambantota.	Tangalla.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.	Batticaloa.	Kalmunai.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Kalpitiya.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Lunugala.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ..	19170	6972	845	1032	458	136	1092	301	321	228	597	155	1170	68	341	190	101	151	1409	168	57	49	425	89	264	614	253	63	175	231	351	235	454	175	80	517	8896	6416	2495	342	424
I.—*Infantile Mortality*	3763	1299	146	289	72	12	182	50	47	21	63	48	203	18	88	53	30	41	434	47	23	8	126	25	74	87	63	15	37	42	43	7	49	21	8	109	1793	1145	569	84	55
(A) *One Week and under.*																																								
1 Prematurity ..	328	83	18	29	—	—	41	—	7	1	—	12	4	—	4	2	—	5	59	1	—	—	1	—	18	11	2	2	14	9	3	—	—	2	—	6	153	124	38	2	5
2 Debility ..	590	143	36	6	11	—	17	13	1	7	24	2	25	—	—	1	1	1	82	24	10	4	55	18	13	18	31	5	2	10	10	2	13	6	—	4	195	288	87	8	8
3 Convulsions ..	374	114	7	18	15	3	8	7	7	2	—	7	34	8	52	20	8	15	2	1	—	—	7	1	23	2	2	2	—	3	—	1	5	—	1	4	220	70	63	4	12
4 Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4*a* Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Tetanus ..	71	13	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Bronchitis ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Pneumonia ..	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	50	1	1	1
8 Other causes ..	62	28	—	10	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—
(B) *Over One Week and under One Year.*																														4					2	34	16	6	—	4
1 Prematurity ..	48	9	1	6	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	21	14	10	1	1
2 Debility ..	530	208	31	52	5	1	31	6	3	3	16	1	21	1	1	4	2	1	50	14	4	3	11	3	1	16	2	5	7	4	8	1	7	7	—	12	242	173	81	17	5
3 Convulsions ..	724	267	15	23	27	3	27	12	18	4	7	6	91	6	27	26	14	16	19	—	1	1	42	—	11	16	8	1	3	3	15	—	12	3	2	24	388	142	136	23	9
4 Diarrhœa ..	121	26	5	32	—	—	4	1	2	1	1	—	5	1	2	—	2	1	16	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	70	29	17	1	2
4*a* Enteritis ..	163	94	4	34	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	100	23	21	4	3
5 Tetanus ..	32	3	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	2	—	—
6 Bronchitis ..	151	43	1	10	3	—	2	4	—	—	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	61	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	49	64	32	3	—
7 Pneumonia ..	238	113	10	36	5	2	25	4	2	1	4	4	4	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	6	2	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	1	19	146	34	24	14	—
8 Other causes ..	323	152	17	22	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	14	2	—	1	2	—	43	6	4	—	4	—	1	2	15	—	—	4	4	2	5	1	3	19	148	93	50	5	5
II.—*General Mortality* (*One Year and over*)	15407	5673	699	743	386	124	910	251	274	207	534	107	967	50	253	137	71	110	975	121	34	41	299	64	190	527	190	48	138	189	308	228	405	154	72	408	7103	5271	1926	258	369
1 Plague ..	262	254	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1*a* Smallpox ..	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	71	77	87	2	18
2 Chickenpox ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	2
3 Measles ..	42	36	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
4 Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	25	3	8	1	1
5 Pyrexia ..	66	13	5	—	—	1	13	8	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Enteric fever ..	430	230	11	46	27	8	11	6	—	1	1	1	52	4	5	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	42	7	12	4	—
7 Malaria ..	514	58	33	6	5	—	16	5	1	—	19	2	15	—	2	6	7	9	198	33	6	4	2	—	2	6	24	9	2	15	1	—	2	—	2	30	302	35	33	7	21
8 Malarial cachexia	435	35	76	1	6	—	4	5	—	—	29	—	9	—	21	5	5	1	28	2	2	4	25	20	23	29	28	9	23	16	4	—	—	20	9	1	—	146	278	76	8	5
9 Cholera ..	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	3	160	202	56	11	3
																																		1	—	—	1	—	—	26

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XXXII.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in the Years 1915, 1916, and the Average 1906–1915.

ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.	Average for 1906–1915.	1915.	1916.
Poisonings.			
By food	27	40	20
Venomous bites and stings:—			
(*a*) Brahamin Lizard	1	—	4
(*b*) Beetle	—	1	—
(*c*) Fish	—	—	1
(*d*) Hornets	2	4	3
(*e*) Rats	1	—	1
(*f*) Snakes	199	236	221
(*g*) Wasps	4	3	2
Other acute poisonings	14	5	3
Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.			
Bottle lamps	26*	18	29
Conflagration	2	—	3
Other burns	169	135	181
Explosions	5	2	3
Asphyxia.			
Drowning in pits	15	27	35
Do. wells	69	160	147
Other drowning	326	293	258
Foreign body in air passage	2	3	6
Mother overlying child	1	—	—
Other suffocation	9	1	—
Weapons and Implements.			
Firearms	57	44	40
Cutting or piercing instruments	9	5	6
Crushing.			
Bicycle	1	—	1
Cart or carriage	25	33	28
Fall of heavy substances	87	89	102
Landslides	29*	27	9
Motor cars	10	16	22
Roller	—	—	1
Rickshaw	—	—	1
Railway	29	26	42
Steam roller	—	2	—
Tram car	1	—	1
Trolly	—	1	—
Collision of boats	—	—	1
Falls.			
From trees	380	356	373
From heights other than trees	49	49	48
Other falls	37	42	48
Injuries by Animals.			
Bear	1	2	2
Buffalo	8	4	7
Cattle	6	7	8
Cheetah	—	—	2
Crocodile	15	17	23
Cat	—	—	1
Dog	2	3	1
Elephant	8	9	11
Leopard	2	—	—
Pig	—	2	1
Wild boar	—	2	1
Weather Agencies.			
Excessive cold	2	6	2
Sunstroke	3	6	8
Lightning	13	17	22
Other Ill-defined Causes.			
Mine and quarry accident	17	13	13
Wire shoot accident	3	4	1
Machinery	4	6	10
Fractures	22	11	27
Prick of nails	—	2	1
Suicide.			
Poison	19	21	21
Hanging	114	101	139
Firearms	16	16	14
Cutting or piercing instruments	8	13	10
Otherwise	41	51	40
Homicide.			
Firearms	31	114	18
Cutting or piercing instruments	87	127	83
Other means	80	101	69
Execution.			
Hanging	33	75	26

* Average for 2 years only 1914 and 1915.

Diagram 1. Number of registered deaths from Phthisis, Pneumonia, Enteric Fever and Plague in the City of Colombo in each month of the years 1914-1916.

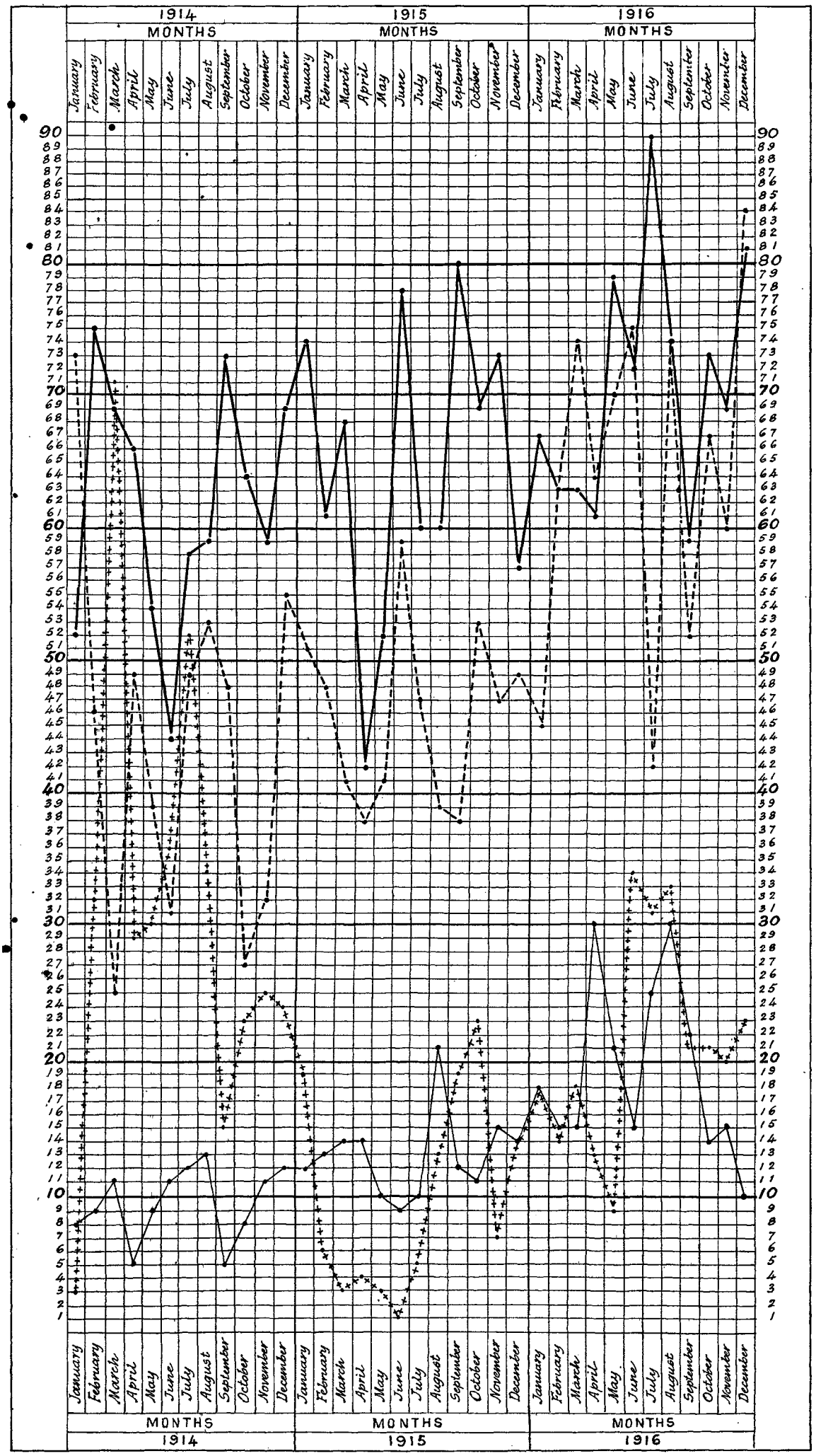


Photo.Litho. Survey Dept.Ceylon.
30. 5. 17.

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

CONSTITUTION.

Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner	..	The Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., C.C.S., Principal Collector of Customs.
		Official Members.
Principal Civil Medical Officer	..	The Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford.
General Manager of the Railway	..	Mr. G. P. Greene.
Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo	..	Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.C.S.
Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle	..	Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.
Harbour Engineer ..	..	Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E.
Unofficial Members ..	..	Mr. E. S. Clark, Mr. J. Lochore, M. R. S. Philpott, Mr. W. Philps, Mr. J. A. Ridge (nominated by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce), Mr. C. Namasivayam.
Secretary	..	Mr. H. K. Hillyer.
		General Administration.
Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner	..	The Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., C.C.S., Principal Collector of Customs.
Secretary	..	Mr. H. K. Hillyer.
		Master Attendant's Department.
Master Attendant (Colombo and Galle)	..	Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.
Assistant Master Attendant..	..	Lieutenant G. F. Hole, R.N.
		Harbour Engineer's Department.
Harbour Engineer ..	..	Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E.
Assistant Engineer ..	..	Mr. A. H. M. Morgan.
Consulting Engineers to the Port of Colombo..		Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice, and Wilson, M.M.I.C.E., Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria street, London, S.W.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1916.

THE first portion of the works undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Colombo Port Improvements Commission of 1912 is now approaching completion; this, therefore, seems a suitable opportunity to record the present position, and to recapitulate the needs of the port, noting the modifications which appear desirable in regard to proposals already approved in principle, and the problems which have either subsequently arisen or which now present themselves with greater urgency for solution by the newly constituted authority.

WAREHOUSES.

2. The proposals of the Port Improvements Commission of 1912 comprised the erection of warehouses on the old coaling grounds east and west of the lake to harbour canal, the re-arrangement of the Customs premises west of the Passenger Jetty, whereby the depth of the warehouses on the foreshore would be increased, but involving the removal of the Master Attendant's boatshed and the demolition of the Ceylon Wharfage Company's offices, the demolition and re-erection of the Kochchikade warehouses in closer proximity to the shore, the construction of a new boathouse, &c., for the Master Attendant near the Patent Slip, and the reservation of half the foreshore between the Block Jetty and the Patent Slip for the Harbour Engineer's offices and workshops.

(*a*) On the western portion of the old coal grounds the scheme of the Port Improvements Commission provided a warehouse area of 52,500 square feet and 1,030 lineal feet of quayage. The warehouse area has been completed, with a quayage of 902 lineal feet.

(*b*) On the old coal grounds east of the canal a warehouse area of 60,000 square feet and 1,300 lineal feet of quayage. The design of these warehouses has been slightly modified, and it has been found possible to provide a warehouse area of 81,000 square feet, as well as a shed for oil and plumbago of 16,440 square feet, with a quayage of 1,062 lineal feet.

(*c*) On the land in the occupation of the Harbour Works, however, the warehouses erected are only 40,000 square feet in area as against 63,000 square feet, but the quayage is 1,628 lineal feet as against 770 lineal feet, leaving room for the construction of a further four warehouses, apart from any extension of the present warehouses in depth, for which there is ample room.

This gives a present total warehouse area and quayage for the port of—

		Warehouse Area. Square Feet.	Quayage. Lineal Feet.
West of Passenger Jetty		326,906	2,236*
West of Canal		52,500†	902*
East of Canal — Baghdad warehouses		81,000	—
East of Canal — Oil and Plumbago warehouse		8,000‡	1,062*
East of Patent Slip — Pettah warehouses		40,000	—
East of Patent Slip — Grain sheds		43,200	1,628*
East of Patent Slip — Manure store		7,500	—
	Total	559,106	5,828

* Exclusive of the width of jetties. † Includes 7,500 square feet of covered roadway.

‡ The figure 16,440 in paragraph 2 (*b*) includes 8,440 square feet of open shed not erected.

This length of quayage gives a berthing space with jetties (exclusive of coaling jetties and of the canal above the railway bridge) of 10,336 lineal feet.

It has, therefore, been decided by the new authority that the proposed re-arrangement of the Customs premises west of the Passenger Jetty may well be postponed.

The suggested demolition of the Master Attendant's boatshed thereby involved was, moreover, felt to be inadvisable, for, while the Master Attendant's headquarters must be at the Signal Station, which, owing to the configuration of the coast cannot be removed from its present site, the Pilot Station at the head of the South-west Breakwater is similarly fixed as his outpost. The present boatshed is in a direct line between the two, and it is out of the question to remove it to any distant portion of the Harbour.

By shifting the railway line further from the shore, and demolishing the old Dutch buildings still used as bonded warehouses in spite of every possible practical objection, and increasing the depth of the existing warehouses between the Master Attendant's boatshed and the King's Jetty, a space of 3,049 square feet of warehouse area and 211 lineal feet of quayage would be made available, which would increase the conveniences for handling cargo and be of greater value than the slight decrease of space owing to the demolition.

NEED FOR JETTIES IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

3. In connection with these modifications, the necessity of providing jetties to serve each warehouse was put to a practical test, the new warehouses in the Harbour Engineer's premises having been constructed on a quay wall not provided with jetties at my personal instance, in opposition to expert advice, which the experience of the last north-east monsoon has conclusively proved to be correct, the backwash from the quay wall proving too severe to enable lighters to lie sufficiently close to the quay for the cargo to be handled with safety. The construction of the necessary jetties has, therefore, been sanctioned, and they will be available before the next north-east monsoon.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH-WEST BREAKWATER.

4. *Steamer Piers* versus *Lighters.*—In reviewing the recommendations of the Port Improvements Commission, the newly constituted authority again considered the possibility of substituting direct unloading from steamer to shore, instead of the present method of lightering all cargo to and from the ship, and a concrete proposal was submitted to the Commission by the Harbour Engineer, which would have provided steamer berths with warehouses and railway access on the South-west Breakwater widened and adapted for the purpose, on similar lines to the proposal shown in Sessional Paper XXVI. of 1906 drawn up by Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews (*vide* plan) for constructing two steamer piers jutting out into the Harbour from its eastern shore at the same angle as the Block Jetty and in the same locality.

The Commission were, however, of opinion that, in view of the elasticity which the lightering system provides, and the fact that this is essentially a port of call, at which the interests of the ship prevail over those of the importer, the present method is the more advantageous, as ships are thereby enabled to load or discharge the comparatively small cargoes dealt with and obtain expeditious despatch; while the advantages of direct unloading from a ship, which are appreciated at a terminal port, would only rarely be experienced. There is the further consideration that the only complete cargoes usually dealt with at this port consist of rice in bags, and there is no doubt that it would not be possible to provide a sufficient labour force to sort and stack such a cargo according to marks with the rapidity which would be required to keep pace with a steamer discharging direct on to a wharf; while no mechanical transporter can do the work equally satisfactorily and economically in view of the flexibility of human transport.

PRESENT PROBLEMS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

5. Although this is, generally speaking, true of the port, there are two problems now awaiting solution, which it would seem can only successfully be met by the adoption of direct discharge. The one is the question of the best method of handling railway coal, and the other liquid fuel and bulk oil.

Before a final decision is come to with regard to these two points (railway coal and oil), which are in themselves of comparative detail, it is, however, necessary to determine the direction in which the future development of the port is to proceed.

The system of lighterage, though suitable for present needs, has its limits, and given the present water area of the harbour, and the number of ships which call, those limits have almost been reached already, and the time is approaching when any appreciable increase in the number of lighters will prove an incumbrance rather than a convenience. With the very large increase in trade which can be expected when the war ceases, accommodation for larger ships and greater facilities for dealing with cargo will be required. The new warehouses lately constructed, supplemented by the Lake Scheme, may suffice for a few years, but it must now be decided, in reference to the handling of oil and railway coal, whether this future development should be by means of steamer jetties or by the construction of a wet dock.

The present Master Attendant is of opinion that steamer jetties are not a suitable method for the development of this port; he is doubtful if steamers would lie comfortably alongside such jetties, even under the most favourable circumstances, and in case of bad weather he considers that only the lee side would be workable, while the number of berths available would only be slightly, if at all, increased owing to the need for space to enable the ships to be manœuvred to their berths. On the other hand, by the construction of a wet dock the water area of the port is increased, and provision is made for unlimited future development.

As regards our immediate problems, it was suggested in the report of the Port Improvements Commission of 1912 that the berth for oil steamers should be alongside the North-east Breakwater, and that pipe lines, &c., should be laid along that breakwater.

It is obvious, however, that if any oil ship should accidentally catch fire during the north-east monsoon while berthed in that position, the whole of the shipping in port would be placed in extreme jeopardy from the burning oil, and perhaps the burning vessel herself would be blown directly down the harbour, and as the prevailing north-east wind usually blows—*more Hibernico*—from the north-west, nothing in the harbour would be safe.

The Consulting Engineers, therefore, submitted a proposal which consisted in building a small basin on the site of the entrance to the proposed wet dock. The advantage of such a basin would be that it would afford complete safety to the port in case of fire, and every facility for discharge, but owing to the fact that it would have to be entirely excavated in solid rock, the cost would constitute too heavy a charge if imposed on the oil trade alone.

Failing a basin of this nature, the only suitable place to berth such ships would appear to be alongside a pier jutting out into the harbour from the south-east shore. A jetty of sufficient strength to moor a steamer to and to carry oil pipes, &c, could be constructed, and comparative safety might be secured by enclosing the vessel with a floating fin-boom, as is done at Dunkerque and in certain docks in other ports. From this pier the pipes would run along the railway line to the oil installation. The objection to this is that it would entail a corresponding reduction in the area of the foreshore now used for the storage of coal, and would make it impossible to provide any accommodation for unforeseen requirements of the future.

6. Similarly, the railway coal can only be properly dealt with if directly unloaded from the steamer into wagons. The present procedure not only monopolizes over 3 acres of valuable foreshore, but is extravagant and wasteful. The coal is discharged from the ship to a lighter, then heaped on shore, then loaded into trucks, then railed to a railway depôt, and from there again distributed to various centres. It was suggested that this wasteful process might be remedied by the construction of a light form of structure—quay wall or dolphins—parallel to the present shore at the railway coaling ground, which would enable the railway colliers to lie alongside, and, by means of suitable transporters, to discharge their cargo direct into railway wagons, which would take it to the depôt without further handling; but weather conditions in the harbour render this impracticable. There is a further fact which makes this a question almost one of urgency, viz., the danger which the present coal heaps constitute from a military point of view in the south-west monsoon. Incidentally, it has been suggested to the Harbour Engineer that a modification of the schemes hitherto proposed might be adopted, which may be worthy of investigation, in view of the desire expressed by the Dominions Royal Commission that all the chief ports of the Empire should be standardized to a certain high degree of development, all port authorities being enjoined by the Commission to make provision for the eventual accommodation of larger vessels which will be constructed after the war by providing a depth of 40 feet below mean sea level. If it should be decided to provide for future developments by means of a wet dock, it may therefore be worth investigation whether it would not be advisable to make use of the present Graving Dock as the entrance to the dock, and to construct a Graving Dock of more ample proportions on the land at the side of the dock, this work only entailing earth cutting would presumably be comparatively economical, when the saving of the cost of rock cutting for a wet dock entrance channel is set against it.

The immediate proposition thus presents itself as follows:—Is it preferable to build a wet dock of the smallest dimensions for the accommodation of railway coal and bulk oil steamers with possibilities of future expansion for general cargo ships, or should the railway coal and bulk oil facilities be provided by means of jetties? If the latter, in comparing probable cost, we should not only take into consideration the cost of the work immediately proposed, but form a general comparison of the cost of a wet dock with the cost of a scheme of development based on the construction of steamer jetties. Apart from cost, the general question depends on whether it is thought that with the completion of the latter scheme of jetties finality in development will be reached (for this work will leave not a single foot of the foreshore available for any future requirements), or whether a more sanguine view is taken of the future of this port.

Happily time has been given to the Port authority to consider these matters, and for the present railway coal can continue to be discharged and dealt with as heretofore, and satisfactory temporary arrangements can be made for oil ships by berthing them near the guide pier to the Graving Dock till a considered decision is reached.

HARBOUR ENGINEER'S WORKSHOPS.

7. The third problem which it is well to consider during the pause which the war has allowed us is the proper location of the Harbour Engineer's workshops. The Port Improvements Commission had recommended that this should be the land immediately to the south of the Block Jetty, in fact part of the land which is in practice already occupied by him. The proposal necessitated an entire removal of all buildings and reconstruction of the same, involving very considerable expenditure, for which no provision was made in the financial programme of the Port Improvements Commission. The Port Commission has, however, decided—and I think there can be no doubt rightly decided—that the whole area between the Patent Slip and the Block Jetty should be reserved for Customs, *i.e.*, for trade purposes, and a quay wall has been built, on which some warehouses have been erected, and on which others can be constructed as required.

The Patent Slip and boat-building yard and the Graving Dock being at opposite ends of the Harbour, it is unfortunately impossible for the Harbour Works to be entirely comprised in one compact area, but if and when commercial requirements and town improvements make it necessary to remove the Harbour Engineer's workshops from their present site, proximity to the Patent Slip and boat yard being impossible, a site must be found in the vicinity of the Graving Dock; this is intrinsically desirable, as the dredgers, upon which the heaviest and most important machinery work of the departmental shops is concentrated, are docked for repairs.

When the levelling required in connection with the construction of the main line to harbour rail connection has been completed, such a site will be available, and it is well to lay out the plan on paper at once, so that the benefits of timely criticism may be secured.

HARBOUR RAILWAY CONNECTION.

8. The construction of the railway above referred to—generally known as the Mutwal Railway—and the reconstruction of the bridge and Customs house at the Passenger Jetty necessary to give through railway access to all parts of the Customs premises are the two works in which the port authority has made a radical departure from the recommendations of the Port Improvements Commission of 1912.

To any one not acquainted with local circumstances, the absence of all mention of the lack of railway facilities during the many years this port has been in being would be incomprehensible. The line, however, which has now been sanctioned, will, it is hoped, prove a very material factor in modernizing the methods of this port in other respects as well as in regard to transport. In order to develop traffic on the existing line—inconvenient as it is—a uniform rate to all parts of the Port Commission premises is now in force. Until the Port Commission took complete charge, the Ceylon Government Railway, which dealt with traffic to the west of the Passenger Jetty, made one charge, while traffic from Kochchikade was only dealt with if a full train load was guaranteed—a survival from the days of harbour construction, for which the line was originally built.

It is further intended that the pipe lines from the harbour to the site of the proposed bulk oil installation should be laid along this railway, so the cost of land acquisition properly chargeable to the railway will be much reduced.

I am personally, however, not inclined only to look at the pecuniary return which may be recovered by this railway, but would rather regard it as part of the essential equipment of the harbour, without which future development would be gravely handicapped. In spite of the unfortunate misunderstandings which have arisen between the two railways, it is still possible that the railway route from Southern India *viâ* Talaimannar may prove convenient to producers in the Madras Presidency, who desire rapid transit for their goods ; and if this should prove to be the case, this railway will become one of the main avenues of access to shipping in Colombo Harbour.

9. The trace originally adopted was intended to serve the oil installation which it was proposed to establish at Mattakkuliya, within the bend of the Kelani river ; but this having been abandoned for military reasons, the new trace runs direct to the main line from the head of the Graving Dock, crossing the site of the proposed wet dock.

The construction of such a dock is estimated to take ten years to complete. Should the whole scheme, therefore, be taken up, the slight deviation of a railway line will only prove a comparatively trifling incident to the work.

10. In connection with this railway, the existence of the large rice market on the Racquet Court is an important factor. Practically all the rice to be transported by rail from Colombo will be loaded at this spot and be conveyed over the new line.

WAREHOUSES ON LAKE-HARBOUR CANAL.

11. This leads to another recommendation of the Port Improvements Commission which it has been decided to abandon, or at all events to postpone. Though not definitely proposed by the Port Improvements Commission in the plan annexed to the report, there was shown a warehouse to be built on the eastern bank of the canal, between Main street and Norris road, with railway access from the new Fort Station. There appears, however, to be no need for additional warehouse accommodation, in view of the extent which it has been found possible to provide on the foreshore of the harbour and the amount of quayage still available for use. It has, therefore, been decided that this area should be added to that already in use for the construction of rice sheds, but that the Port Commission should retain a lien on the land in case it should in the future prove necessary to use it for import or export trade.

12. It is further felt by Members of the Port Commission that until it is possible to estimate the traffic which will pass through the canal to the lakeside basin and through the locks, it would be unwise to sanction the construction of any Customs warehouses on this portion of the canal, lest it should prove too narrow for the traffic.

13. The utilization of the land for rice warehouses is, moreover, in the immediate interests of the port, as until the temporary godowns erected on the eastern coal grounds can be removed, the new export warehouses cannot be made available for use.

14. A plan is annexed to this report showing the various schemes above alluded to, which will make the position clear. The works already constructed are shown in black, and the suggested steamer berths for oil and coal ships are shown in red, as are the possible extensions to warehouses west of the Passenger Jetty, and the area available for future construction south of the Block Jetty and for the Harbour Engineer's workshops near the Graving Dock.

COALING FACILITIES.

15. There are eleven firms who hold leases of land—both short- and long-term leases—on the foreshore of the harbour for the storage of coal. It is a question whether the considerable number of different firms—many of whose business is comparatively small—does not tend to hinder the development of the coaling business at Colombo, *i.e.*, in providing up-to-date facilities for landing and bunkering coal. Owing to the fact that the labour in Colombo and the rates at which the coaling land has been leased have in the past been comparatively low, no up-to-date transporters or other mechanical appliances are in use. But this state of things is changing, and the time will shortly arrive when improved facilities will be essential if the coaling trade of the port is to be retained. It is possible that these improvements might be facilitated by some re-distribution in the management of the coaling trade of the port.

ORGANIZATION.

16. In spite of the many difficulties and the volume of extraneous work which the Department has had to deal with since its constitution, it is hoped that before the end of the present financial year its various constituent parts will have settled into their proper position relative to the whole, so that no friction may exist in future, such as formerly inevitably impeded the development of the port, when it was dependent on the unco-ordinated activities of no less than nine Departments under seven independent and different individuals :—Chairman, Harbour Board ; Government Agent ; Principal Collector of Customs ; Chairman, Plague Committee ; General Manager of the Railway ; Master Attendant ; Harbour Engineer ; Public Works Department ; Police Department.

All constructional and mechanical work, including railway traffic, will be actually, as well as nominally, under the Harbour Engineer ; while the general administration is dealt with by the Chairman of the Port Commission, whose disputes with the Principal Collector of Customs and Chairman, Plague Committee, can hardly go beyond the academic sphere.

17. It only remains to consider whether the activities of the Department can be wisely extended in the direction originally suggested by the Port Improvements Commission, and whether it can with advantage undertake a more active part in the actual work of the harbour.

During the year the Harbour Engineer has had occasion to co-operate in the handling of Government cargo, which has always proved a source of difficulty and congestion in the harbour, and the experience thus gained clearly shows the greater efficiency and rapidity which would result from the handling of all cargo by one body instead of by the various conflicting agencies now employed. This does not in any way reflect on the Ceylon Wharfage Company and other smaller landing and shipping companies, but is due to the difficulties inherent to their position. The Ceylon Wharfage Company hold a small corner of the foreshore on lease. They have naturally developed this to the utmost, wishing to keep as much as possible of the cargo handled by them under their immediate control as wharfingers for reasons of security, &c.

But with the development of trade these premises no longer suffice for anything but a proportion of the cargo landed by them, and they, as well as the other landing and shipping agencies, have to deal

with cargo in warehouses over which they have no effective control. There are the further objections, that consignees of different portions of the cargo of the same ship employ different agencies, and the cargo of the same vessel is thus scattered in different parts of the premises, thereby causing delay to the ship, making more difficult Customs control, and rendering any general scheme for improvement impossible.

The lease of the Ceylon Wharfage Company expires in 1922. I am personally inclined to believe that the most practical way of dealing with the problem, both from the financial side and with a view to securing the efficiency of a business undertaking with the advantages of a Government monopoly, is to establish in the place of a port trust on the Indian model a company controlled by Government, in the same manner as are some of the Indian Railways. This company would act as wharfingers and do all the landing and shipping work, and be subject to the general control of the Port Commission, which would act as an intermediary between the company and Government. The Department would continue as at present to be responsible for the general upkeep of the harbour and of the railway, and provide cranes and other facilities required. Government being the controlling shareholder would be ready to agree to any scheme of improvement suggested by the company which appeared likely to be profitable or indirectly advantageous to the port, while avoiding the responsibilities involved in the purely commercial transactions necessitated in the handling of goods for which its machinery is in no way suited.

The matter is one of considerable difficulty, but I am convinced that some modification of the Port Trust scheme in this direction is the most likely to prove suitable for the present. It is certain that if the work of the port continues to be carried out on the present unsystematic basis, difficulties and therefore expenditure will increase without any corresponding progress or advantage to shipping and the trade of Ceylon.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

18. With a view to the centralization of all work not directly connected with that of a technical engineering nature, the accounting branch of the Harbour Engineer's Department was transferred to the Secretary's Office in October. With the gradual development of the port, the consideration of the various schemes put forward, and the very large number of new questions arising from time to time, not to speak of the very large amount of special work thrown on the Port Department in connection with the war, the work of the Port Commission Office has increased very greatly, the number of letters received and despatched having nearly trebled during the past four years.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

19. The post of Assistant Master Attendant was filled in April by the appointment of Lieutenant G. F. Hole, R.N., who was invalided from the Navy.

A very severe storm struck the south-west coast of Ceylon in July, 1916, and resulted in the loss of the lives of 77 fishermen. The Government tugs "Samson" and "Goliath" and the Ceylon Wharfage Company's tug "Lady Mackay" rendered valuable assistance to the fishermen and saved 53 lives.

A report by the Master Attendant on the work of his Department appears as an Appendix.

HARBOUR ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

20. The following appointments in the Harbour Engineer's Department have been made permanent and pensionable:—Mechanical Superintendent; Docking and Slipping Master; Assistant Docking and Slipping Master; Mechanical Foreman; Machinery Foreman, Graving Dock and Patent Slip; Boiler Smith; Foreman of Buildings; General Foreman; and Foreman Platelayer.

An officer has been seconded from the Railway Department for service as Trains and Goods Officer under the Colombo Port Commission.

A report by the Harbour Engineer on the work of his Department during the past year appears as an Appendix.

GENERAL.

21. *Changes in Members.*—Mr. T. S. Clark tendered his resignation from the Commission in January on his departure from the Island on leave. Mr. E. S. Clark was appointed in his place.

The term of office of the following Unofficial Members of the Colombo Port Commission expired on June 30, 1916, and they were re-appointed for a further term of three years:—Mr. J. A. Ridge, Mr. R. S. Philpott, Mr. J. Lochore, and Mr. C. Namasivayam.

FINANCIAL.

22. A statement is annexed as an Appendix showing the revenue and expenditure of the Colombo Port Commission for the twelve months ended September 30, 1916. The sum allotted to the Colombo Port Commission in the Estimates for expenditure during the financial year 1915–16 was Rs. 2,044,920. The actual expenditure during the financial year was Rs. 1,468,066. The estimated revenue of the port during the same period was Rs. 2,557,150; the actual revenue amounted to Rs. 2,515,827. A sum of Rs. 2,005,649 was provided in the estimates of expenditure for the financial year 1916–17.

TONNAGE OF CARGO.

23. A statement is annexed showing the tonnage of goods exported and imported to and from Colombo (exclusive of transhipments) for the last ten years. It will be seen that the year 1916 showed an increase of 46,826 tons imports, and a decrease of 31,155 tons exports only, as compared with the year 1915; these figures indicate the continued prosperity of the port during the past year, despite the restrictions which it has been necessary to impose on account of the war.

SHIPPING.

24. The usual returns are published in the Administration Report of the Principal Collector of Customs. From these it appears that the receipts in respect of tonnage dues during the year 1916 were Rs. 486,261 (Rs. 361,884 imports and Rs. 124,377 exports), as against Rs. 496,798 (Rs. 364,342 imports and Rs. 132,456 exports), in the year 1915.

25. A statement is annexed showing the number and nett tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam) which entered the port of Colombo in each of the years 1883 to 1916.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.

Colombo, June 13, 1917.

APPENDICES.

REPORT OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT FOR THE YEAR 1916.

General.—The work of this Department was carried on satisfactorily during the year, and the credit of the port has been maintained.

There has been a rapid increase in the work of this Department during the last two or three years. In 1913 the total number of letters sent and received was 5,899, but in 1916 the total was 8,062, an increase of 36·6 per cent. Whilst this increase has thrown extra work on the executive and clerical staff, it, needless to point out, has involved considerable additional supervision on my part as head of the Department. Since the war multifarious duties have devolved on me, requiring constant attention, great care, and foresight, giving me very little time to devote to my ordinary duties.

The attendance and conduct of the boatmen and the crews of tugs and launches during the year showed marked improvement, and this is the result of the measures adopted since July, 1915, to put a stop to irregular attendance, &c.

The health of the whole staff has been satisfactory.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that called at this port is classified as follows :—

	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Men-of-war	33 ..	150,352
Transports	403 ..	2,129,085
Merchant Ships	2,026 ..	9,862,406
Total ..	2,462	12,141,843

Tugs.—The tugs were utilized in the following special services during the year, besides the usual harbour requirements :—

Tug " Samson " was engaged in towing barges for the Royal Indian Marine from February 8, 1916, to March 31, 1916.

Tugs " Samson " and " Goliath " rendered valuable assistance in the rescue of fishermen in distress owing to the storm in July and August, 1916. 53 lives were saved by both the tugs and " Lady Mackay " of the Ceylon Wharfage Company.

Tug " Goliath " was held in readiness during September and October, 1916, for service in lieu of the Board of Trade steamer " Beacon, " which had gone to Bombay.

Coal for Tugs and Launches.—Railway Department ceased supplying coal from July, 1916, and the Colonial Storekeeper had to arrange for the necessary supply locally.

Time Ball.—The maintenance of the time ball was transferred from the Factory Engineer to the Harbour Engineer in February, 1916.

Lighthouses.—All the Colombo lights were maintained in good order, except the Colombo revolving light, which threatened failure in December, 1916, owing to a defect in the machinery. The services of Lieutenant R. Cuthbert, Inspector of Lighthouses, Madras, were obtained from the Madras Government, and the defect has been rectified.

Signal Station, Colombo.—The work at this station was satisfactory. The signalmen at Colombo and Galle were given regular instruction in signalling, and an examination was held in December, 1916. The results of the examination were more satisfactory at Galle than at Colombo.

Pearl Banks.—There was no inspection of the pearl banks in 1916. The last pearl fishery was held in 1907.

Master Attendant's Department, Galle, was worked very satisfactorily. Calcutta machine-made coir hawsers were used in mooring vessels during the year, and this has given great satisfaction to masters and agents of ships. The bell buoy went adrift on September 12, 1916, and replaced on November 14, 1916. The Gindura buoy has been removed from January 4, 1917.

Signal Station, Galle.—There has been satisfactory progress during the year in signalling arrangements and in supplying information *re* ships passing Galle. A " Chance " combination signalling lamp was purchased at a cost of Rs. 690. It will be installed at Galle as early as possible, and will be a great improvement.

Coast Lights.—I inspected the coast lights in August, 1916, and found the desirability of having all the lights under one control, in order that there may be uniformity and efficiency in working them. Since October, 1916, all indents and requisitions for stores and all correspondence regarding the lights pass through me.

Kovilam new (more powerful) light was exhibited for the first time on August 3, 1916, and has worked satisfactorily.

Kankesanturai old light was extinguished on March 6, 1916, and a temporary light was exhibited, when the work of substituting a more powerful light was in progress. The new (more powerful) light was exhibited from August 3, 1916. As the colour (green) was unsatisfactory, it was altered to red from August 24, 1916.

Point Pedro Light.—The colour of this light was altered from red to green from August 24, 1916. It is essential that a more powerful light should be installed at this station.

All the other lights have worked in good order during the year.

Admiralty Chart Work.—On August 11, 1916, I voluntarily and without any remuneration undertook to take charge of certain chart sets that were with the Naval General Staff Officer, and to be responsible for their maintenance and upkeep for the duration of the war. I had eight sets containing 6,282 charts in my charge during the year 1916. I received 752 notices to mariners during the period, and they required 2,227 charts to be corrected. The nature of this work need not be dilated upon, but suffice to say that it is of a tiresome nature and necessitated much extra work, including public holidays and Sundays. The only assistance I got was from Mr. M. Chellaiah of my clerical staff, who, although very willing and attentive, has had no experience whatsoever beforehand of this sort of work.

Staff: Assistant Master Attendant.—This appointment, which was practically vacant after the departure of Captain J. A. Legge on leave in April, 1914 (although it actually became vacant in April, 1915, on my promotion to be Master Attendant), was filled by the appointment of Lieutenant George Francis Hole, R.N., who was invalided from the Navy. He arrived in the Colony, and assumed duties on April 27, 1916.

Other Appointments.—Mr. A. J. Graver was appointed Pilot, Colombo and Galle, on January 1, 1916.

Mr. S. H. Agnew was appointed Master, tug "Samson," on January 1, 1916, and Pilot, Colombo and Galle, on October 1, 1916.

Mr. John Olsson was appointed Mate, harbour tugs, on May 1, 1916, and Master, tug "Samson," on October 1, 1916.

Mr. A. A. Crane was appointed Additional Mate, harbour tugs, on July 14, 1916, and Mate, harbour tugs, on October 1, 1916.

Mr. M. F. Esperance was appointed Engineer, tug "Goliath," on June 15, 1916.

On Leave.—Mr. A. Harvie, Senior Pilot who was away on leave, returned to the Island on March 6, 1916.

Mr. W. H. Sparke, Pilot, Colombo and Galle, left the Island on leave on April 21, 1916, and returned on July 19, 1916.

Mr. J. J. Hamilton, Pilot, went home on nine months' leave on October 26, 1916.

On War Service.—Mr. G. A. V. Howes, Pilot, Colombo and Galle, who was granted leave without pay to join the Royal Indian Marine, is still on war service.

Retirements.—Mr. T. C. Campbell, Pilot, who met with an accident in 1915, retired from service, with effect from May 1, 1916.

Johanny Paldano, the oldest boatman who was in this Department, retired after thirty-seven years' service at the age of 74 on May 16, 1916.

Dismissal.—Mr. T. C. Jenkins, Pilot, Galle, was dismissed for absence without leave, with effect from April 28, 1916.

Colombo, February 16, 1917.

C. E. STAINER,
Lieutenant-Commander, R.N.,
Master Attendant.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1916.

South-west Breakwater.—In order to afford better protection to the water meters and main referred to hereafter, a wall consisting of concrete blocks, averaging in weight from 3½ to 8½ tons, has been built along the seaward side of the breakwater for a length of 1,288 feet, varying from 4½ feet to 6½ feet in height. With the exception of a few days during the very severe storm which occurred in July, this wall afforded the necessary protection against the south-west monsoon.

Owing to the deterioration of the concrete surface of the breakwater, due to action of the sea water and weathering during the past thirty years, it became necessary to repair this surface, and a considerable portion has been done this year.

A new landing for coolies has been constructed at the root of the breakwater, affording easy facilities for launches and boats coming alongside. This was carried out by lowering the level of the existing quay wall and providing a flight of steps.

Harbour Bed.—The usual annual soundings of the harbour bed were taken during the year, and showed practically no alteration in the depth of the harbour compared with those recorded the previous year, with the exception, of course, of places where the dredger has been at work.

Deepening Harbour.—The deepening of the harbour, which was stopped in December, 1914, owing to the war, was resumed by the dredger "Sir John Coode" on November 1, dredging to a depth of 33 feet below low water ordinary spring tide. The dredger "Sir William Matthews" was sold to the Commonwealth of Australia in June, 1916.

Steamer Moorings.—All the mooring buoys have been removed, repaired when required, and painted during the year. The due proportion of mooring chains have been changed and made good for further work.

Graving Dock.—The dock has been made use of on thirty-six occasions, nine of which were for the accommodation of His Majesty's Navy and three of vessels belonging to the Ceylon Government. The cost of working the dock for the year amounted to Rs. 55,343·48, and the revenue earned by dockings was Rs. 50,986·59.

Patent Slip.—The slip has been used on forty occasions, for the Imperial Light Service tender Beacon, harbour tugs, Admiralty lighters, native sailing vessels, and launches, water boats, and block barges belonging to the Harbour Engineer's Department. The cost of working the slip amounted to Rs. 13,473·30, and the revenue earned was Rs. 8,075.

Mahara and Mutwal Quarries.—These quarries have been maintained for the supply of rubble, metal, stone setts, and earth filling for the maintenance and new works carried out by this Department. The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from Mahara during the year was 8,935 tons and 4 cwt. The average number of convicts employed during 1916 was 324. Mutwal quarry has been used for breaking rubble into metal for concrete and other works and the storing of same. Cabook filling has been obtained from this quarry for reclamation purposes.

Development of Foreshore between Patent Slip and Block Jetty.—Block-making for the quay wall was finally completed on January 31. The total number of blocks made during that month amounted to 175. The cubical contents of these blocks amounted to 438 cubic yards.

Block-setting in the quay wall was completed on August 31; the total number of blocks set during the year was 1,146, making a total of 4,639 blocks set in the wall since commencement, the completed length of which is 1,690 feet; the masswork capping and filling behind wall were also completed for the same length. The total sett-paved area under the scheme was completed during March, and amounted to 17,960 square yards, which includes 4,444 square yards covered by the warehouses.

Export Warehouses between Patent Slip and Block Jetty.—These two warehouses with a total floor area of 40,000 square feet, which were commenced in May, 1915, were completed, the first in February and the second in March.

Export Warehouses between Lake to Harbour Canal and Patent Slip.—Sanction was received on July 20, 1916, for the construction of two new warehouses of 81,000 square feet floor area. A start was immediately made with the ordering of the materials, and the construction of the foundations was commenced towards the end of August.

The walls are composed of brickwork, rendered in cement on the outside, built on concrete foundations. The roof consists of timber trusses and purlins supporting Poilite roof sheeting, and the doors are also of timber. The floors are laid with stone setts on concrete foundation and grouted in cement. Owing to the war the trusses, doors, &c., had to be made of timber, as it was not possible to obtain the necessary steelwork for their construction in these warehouses.

Water Supply to Port Commission Area and Service to Shipping.—The pipes of the main water supply system in the Port Commission premises west of Block Jetty, including water supply for shipping have been completed; also a certain number of the branch systems to the existing warehouses have been installed.

Approach Road to Barge-repairing Basin.—The construction of this road was resumed in March, and was completed and handed over for traffic in September.

Sanitation.—Latrines under this scheme were built at the following places during the year, viz., at the Patent Slip for officers of vessels using the slip, and in the Harbour Engineer's workyard for men engaged in the workshops, also at the Block Jetty and opposite the Admiralty coal sheds for use of coolies engaged on the coaling lots.

Enclosing Port Commission Premises.—This work, which was started early in the year, has been completed, the brick boundary wall between St. John's store and Kochchikade having been raised to a height of 7 feet 4 inches above road level, and a new corrugated sheet iron fence 8 feet in height erected between St. Anthony's church and Alutmawatta road junction.

Widening Korteboam Street.—The work of widening a portion of this street, from the approach road at barge-repairing basin to 190 feet north of Skinner's road, has been completed, giving a clear width of roadway of 32 feet.

Fishery Harbour.—The restoration of the foreshore on the inner side of the rubble breakwater formed for fishing craft when the breakwater was constructed, and which had been washed down below sea level by wave action, was undertaken between August and October.

Works Annually Recurrent.—These works consist of the maintenance and working of the Graving Dock, Patent Slip, conservancy of the harbour and all Port Commission premises on shore, care of Port Commission property, and maintenance of breakwaters, jetties, floating craft, buoys and moorings, railways, roads, buildings, wharves, &c., under the control of the Colombo Port Commission. These works were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 480,999·87.

New Works.—These included the construction of the four new warehouses previously mentioned, wharves, quay wall between Patent Slip and Block Jetty, new landing for coolies at root of South-west Breakwater, water supply to Port Commission premises, electric light for the yard, and new warehouses between Patent Slip and Block Jetty, also provision for latrines, involving an expenditure of Rs. 549,222·47.

Staff.—The Harbour Engineer returned to the Island on February 15, after six months' leave spent in England. Mr. H. S. Caswell, Mechanical Foreman, left on four months' half-pay leave as from November 3.

The following appointments were placed on the permanent establishment:—Mechanical Superintendent; Docking and Slipping Master; Assistant Docking and Slipping Master; Mechanical Foreman; Machinery Foreman, Graving Dock and Patent Slip; Boiler Smith; Foreman of Buildings; General Foreman; and Foreman Platelayer.

Mr. J. Crowe, of the Ceylon Government Railway, was seconded for service as Trains and Goods Officer in this Department.

Messrs. F. Smith and J. A. S. Johnson, Divers, sailed for England in May, 1916, on termination of their engagement.

The Accounting Branch was separated from this Department, and the staff was transferred to the Port Commission Office as from October 9.

Harbour Engineer's Office,
Colombo, February 16, 1917.

A. D. PROUSE,
Harbour Engineer.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS ON THE PORT IMPROVEMENT WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1916.

Quay Wall.—The building of the remaining length of concrete walling between the slipway and the canal leading to the lake, as well as the portion along the northern side of the canal, was completed during the year. The building of this final length of walling now completes the whole line of quayage from near the root of the South-west Breakwater to the large Government slipway.

Old Plumbago Jetty.—The old Plumbago Jetty has been demolished, and the cranes have been removed and re-erected along the eastern canal wall; three of these are hand cranes and two are electric. The roof of the old Plumbago Jetty having been altered to suit was re-erected over one of the new jetties.

Old Plumbago Shed.—This shed was taken down and re-erected alongside the eastern canal wall. Additional doors have been added, and a large proportion of the sheeting on the roof and sides has been renewed.

Stone Paving.—Sloping approach roads, entrance gates, and about 2,156 squares of stone sett paving have been laid in this eastern portion of the Customs premises. The boundary wall enclosing this portion of the Customs premises has also been completed.

Work carried out on the New Passenger Jetty and Bridge Scheme.—A scheme for the re-arrangement of roads and accommodation for traffic has been prepared and put forward. The reconstruction of the bridge is in hand, and good progress has been made.

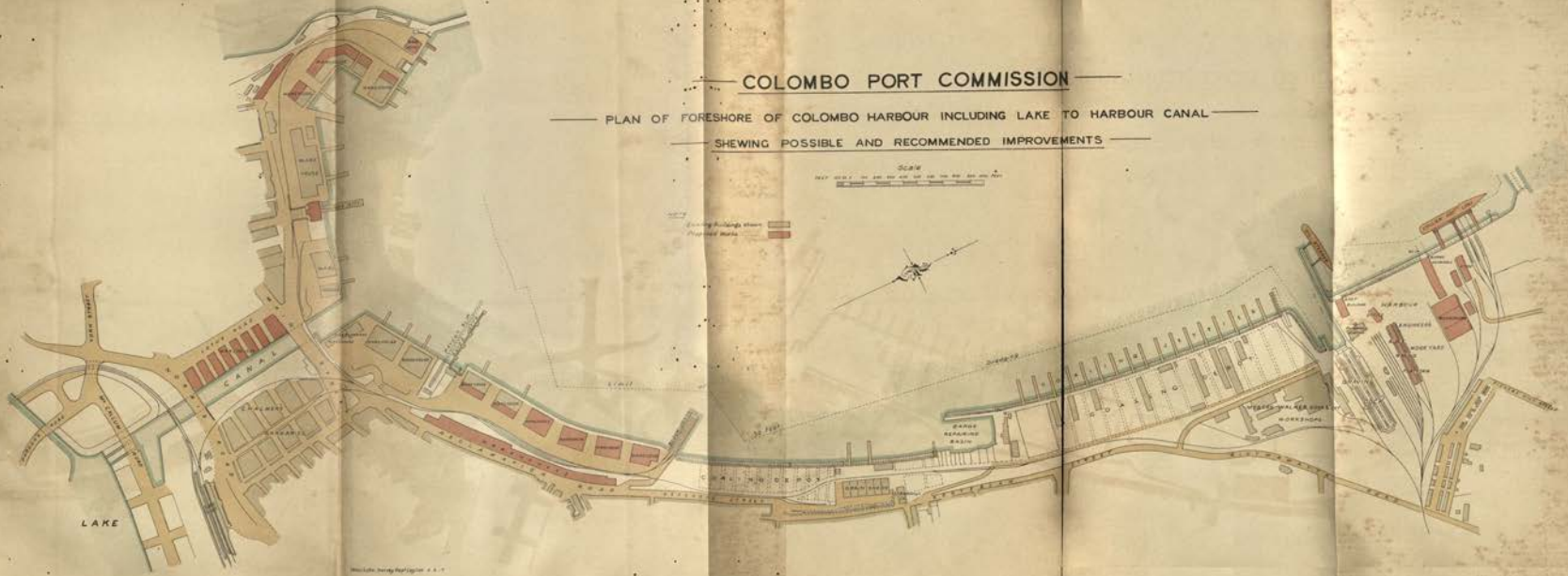
STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1915–16.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Harbour dues	1,628,148	12	Rent of barge-repairing basin ..	17,614	88
Single warehouse rent ..	420,057	11	Rent of coaling grounds ..	156,415	64
Double warehouse rent ..	61,099	36	Rent of other lands and buildings ..	33,493	54
Pilotage	90,390	0	Hire of cranes and locomotives ..	11,650	1
Harbour tugs (hire of) ..	3,966	0	Fumigation of vessels ..	6,963	22
Commission on salved coal ..	5,337	50	Sale of stores	3,238	69
Fees for survey of native vessels and for examination of tindals, &c. ..	497	50	Other collections	9,801	92
Patent slip	6,446	50	Total ..	2,515,827	6
Graving dock and guide pier ..	60,707	7			

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION

PLAN OF FORESHORE OF COLOMBO HARBOUR INCLUDING LAKE TO HARBOUR CANAL

SHEWING POSSIBLE AND RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS



COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION

PLAN OF FORESHORE OPPOSITE RECLAMATION ROAD

SHEWING PROPOSAL FOR STEAMER JETTIES

SUGGESTED BY MESSRS COODE SON & MATTHEWS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS

TO ACCOMMODATE EIGHT STEAMERS 500 FEET LONG

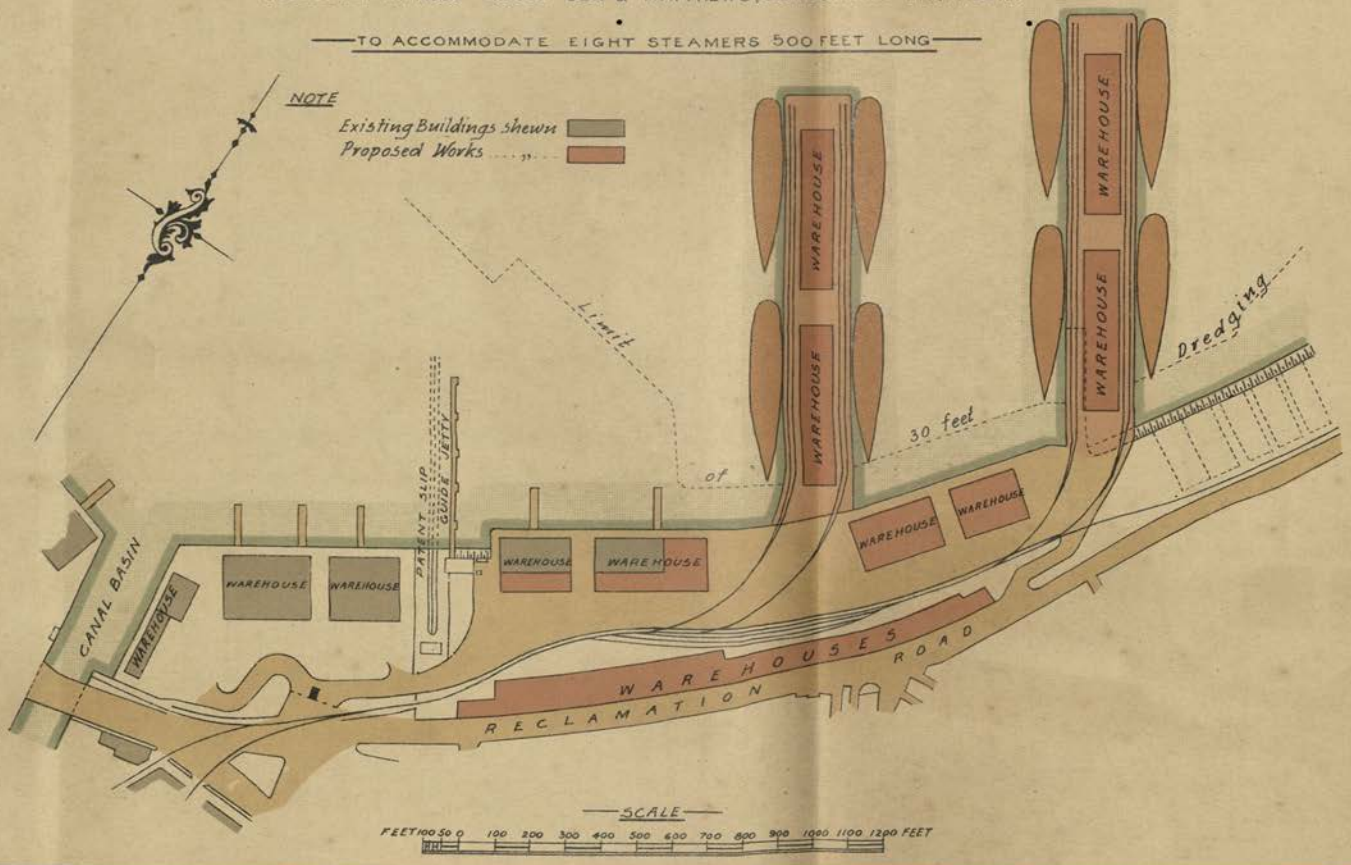


Photo Litho. Survey Dept. Ceylon. 1. 8. 17

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1915–16.

	General Administration.	Master Attendant's Department.	Harbour Engineer's Department.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	19,353 25	211,729 91	145,196 33	376,279 49
Annually Recurrent Charges:—				
Stores, fuel, clothing for boatmen ..	—	57,901 69	—	57,901 69
Surveying and sounding harbour ..	—	—	4,891 9	4,891 9
Maintenance of breakwaters and light-houses, including Clock Tower ..	—	—	19,720 44	19,720 44
Maintenance of jetties (other than Customs) and barge-repairing basin ..	—	—	21,623 53	21,623 53
Dredging inner harbour	—	—	22,304 30	22,304 30
Working the patent slip	—	—	13,644 36	13,644 36
Working the graving dock ..	—	—	64,836 29	64,836 29
Preparation of fuel and handling and distributing stores and fuel ..	—	—	12,012 65	12,012 65
Maintenance of buoys and moorings ..	—	—	16,314 56	16,314 56
Working and maintenance of workshops and shop machinery	—	—	45,579 22	45,579 22
Working and repairing locomotives and repairs to rolling stock	—	—	34,002 22	34,002 22
Working and maintenance of departmental plant	—	—	15,653 11	15,653 11
Maintenance of railways	—	—	30,160 35	30,160 35
Sleepers, rails, &c., for relaying railways with 80-lb. rails	—	—	4,771 67	4,771 67
Maintenance of barges	—	—	13,733 85	13,733 85
Watching Port Commission on shore ..	—	—	8,845 9	8,845 9
Maintenance of roads in Port Commission premises	—	—	5,600 8	5,600 8
Maintenance of Port Commission buildings	—	—	21,574 40	21,574 40
Maintenance of Passenger Jetty, Customs wharves, jetties, and cranes ..	—	—	30,890 61	30,890 61
Conservancy of harbour and Port Commission premises	—	—	14,667 70	14,667 70
Repairs to harbour tugs	—	—	16,033 21	16,033 21
Maintenance of launches and boats and boat-repairing premises ..	—	—	26,324 62	26,324 62
Repairs to acetylene gas buoys, &c. ..	—	—	99 24	99 24
Maintenance of electric lighting and plant in Port Commission premises ..	—	—	7,236 27	7,236 27
Restoring foreshore of Fishery Harbour ..	—	—	2,202 16	2,202 16
Incidental expenses	891 44	504 4	4,585 78	5,981 26
New Works:—				
Deepening Colombo Harbour ..	—	—	44,718 72	44,718 72
Quay wall and warehouses ..	—	—	327,350 52	327,350 52
Enclosing Port Commission premises ..	—	—	19,273 67	19,273 67
Approach road to barge-repairing basin ..	—	—	25,285 88	25,285 88
Latrines	—	—	17,662 2	17,662 2
Landing stage for coolies	—	—	2,348 40	2,348 40
Facilities for landing cargo ..	—	—	3,589 57	3,589 57
Water service to Port Commission premises	—	—	12,093 77	12,093 77
Working Mahara Quarry and Mutwal stone-breaking yard	—	—	33,595 54	33,595 54
Preliminary expenses in connection with the storage and distribution of oil fuel ..	—	—	18,951 67	18,951 67
Electric travelling cranes	—	—	22,080 75	22,080 75
Part renewal of flooring of export warehouse	—	—	6,738 79	6,738 79
Widening road at Korteboam ..	—	—	2,553 93	2,553 93
Erection of bungalows	—	—	1,749 75	1,749 75
Shelter for boatmen	—	—	266 63	266 63
Telephone service, Harbour Engineer's Department	—	—	2,145 0	2,145 0
New launches and boats for the Immigration and Master Attendant's Department	—	—	6,409 56	6,409 56
New hopper barges	—	—	21,883 29	21,883 29
New cranes	—	—	113 5	113 5
Dredging in front of Delft warehouses ..	—	—	6,372 35	6,372 35
Total ..	20,244 69	270,135 64	1,177,685 99	1,468,066 32

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF GOODS EXPORTED AND IMPORTED SEPARATELY TO AND FROM COLOMBO (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSHIPMENTS) FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Tonnage of Goods Imported.	Tonnage of Goods Exported.	Tonnage of Coal Imported.
1907 ..	685,822	397,184	568,048
1908 ..	667,248	442,230	684,657
1909 ..	1,036,466	446,262	301,531
1910 ..	759,841	433,928	801,379
1911 ..	904,773	439,044	665,047
1912 ..	812,213	456,878	885,661
1913 ..	1,056,705	508,886	744,529
1914 ..	849,952	517,373	612,018
1915 ..	945,114	532,567	522,673
1916 ..	991,940	501,412	467,873

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NETT TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS (SAILING AND STEAM) WHICH ENTERED THE PORT OF COLOMBO IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1883 TO 1916.

Year.	Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal).		Steamers which called to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1883 ..	722	1,296,681	110	168,216	1,099	110,998	1,931	1,575,895
1884 ..	693	1,293,033	135	217,419	1,144	138,284	1,972	1,648,736
1885 ..	718	1,328,312	148	244,131	922	148,502	1,788	1,720,945
1886 ..	780	1,361,150	136	219,132	962	253,984	1,878	1,834,266
1887 ..	840	1,500,954	179	288,471	852	222,194	1,871	2,011,619
1888 ..	885	1,713,933	256	432,133	851	97,506	1,992	2,243,572
1889 ..	923	1,839,769	302	484,697	927	152,026	2,152	2,476,492
1890 ..	1,034	1,961,687	344	557,646	785	119,293	2,163	2,638,626
1891 ..	1,198	2,241,230	326	540,370	611	97,226	2,135	2,878,826
1892 ..	1,192	2,257,380	307	520,299	730	136,554	2,229	2,914,233
1893 ..	1,234	2,413,455	348	619,979	667	101,140	2,249	3,134,574
1894 ..	1,444	2,593,126	369	696,583	659	80,964	2,472	3,370,673
1895 ..	1,507	2,760,580	387	786,819	624	99,362	2,518	3,646,761
1896 ..	1,558	2,965,816	384	794,899	706	115,447	2,648	3,876,162
1897 ..	1,551	2,891,257	366	787,785	679	108,896	2,596	3,787,938
1898 ..	1,451	2,914,328	493	1,004,145	590	61,950	2,534	3,980,423
1899 ..	1,259	2,187,378	498	1,020,393	553	56,804	2,310	3,264,575
1900 ..	1,729	3,774,501	607	1,309,760	567	58,243	2,903	5,142,504
1901 ..	1,804	4,111,517	630	1,390,960	543	47,608	2,977	5,550,085
1902 ..	1,887	4,524,032	610	1,339,945	546	50,239	3,043	5,914,216
1903 ..	1,877	4,691,020	590	1,297,974	508	48,266	2,975	6,037,260
1904 ..	1,966	5,142,562	595	1,373,484	503	53,260	3,064	6,569,306
1905 ..	2,000	5,129,235	537	1,204,676	465	49,810	3,002	6,383,721
1906 ..	2,251	6,236,858	415	922,863	426	44,306	3,092	7,204,027
1907 ..	2,189	6,169,116	433	1,062,211	443	47,392	3,065	7,278,719
1908 ..	2,224	6,487,598	389	998,538	392	39,688	3,005	7,525,824
1909 ..	2,116	6,561,336	562	1,497,832	305	32,255	2,983	8,091,423
1910 ..	2,278	6,900,473	709	1,909,823	352	36,888	3,339	8,847,184
1911 ..	2,254	7,036,625	679	1,844,996	366	38,931	3,299	8,920,552
1912 ..	2,284	7,311,379	760	2,021,943	353	37,521	3,397	9,370,843
1913 ..	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532
1914 ..	2,027	6,718,485	609	1,713,617	306	35,027	2,942	8,467,129
1915 ..	1,498	4,839,812	647	1,916,076	280	32,003	2,425	6,787,891
1916 ..	1,277	4,183,182	729	1,988,156	296	32,136	2,302	6,203,474

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PLAGUE COMMITTEE, FOR 1916.

MEMBERS.

THE Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. G. J. Rutherford; the Government Agent, Western Province, Mr. H. O. Fox, C.C.S., from January 1 to April 14, 1916, Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., C.C.S., from April 15 to December 31, 1916; the Chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo, Mr. R. W. Byrde; the Master Attendant, Colombo, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.; the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Mr. William Moir. Unofficial Member: Mr. Edgar Turner from January 1 to February 4, 1916; Mr. F. H. Layard from October 16 to December 31, 1916.

2. The Plague Committee held twelve meetings during the year. Mr. Edgar Turner, who represented the planting interest, resigned in February owing to ill-health, and Mr. F. H. Layard was appointed in his place in October. Reports on the Port of Colombo, the Mandapam Camp, and the Tataparai Depôt, by the Port Surgeon, Superintendent and Quarantine Medical Officer, and the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Tuticorin, respectively, are annexed.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS RELATING TO PASSENGER TRAFFIC FROM INDIA.

3. The quarantine regulations governing the passenger traffic between India and Ceylon were modified after a conference with the Government of Madras, so as to remove the objection that it was impossible for any passenger to be certain as to whether he would be detained in quarantine or not. The present rules have, it is hoped, removed all just grounds of complaint, while maintaining the minimum control possible, if Ceylon is to be preserved from the importation of epidemic disease. The modifications include the abolition of deposit, save in a few special cases at Mandapam, and the abolition of stamp duty on permit applications; permits are to be given to persons with known and easily traceable addresses in Ceylon; holders of permits issued by the Chairman, Plague Committee, are passed in all cases without detention if healthy; no distinction is made between passengers by the three classes on the railway as regards quarantine detention, and certificates in the prescribed form issued under approved conditions by District Medical and Sanitary Officers of the Madras Presidency are accepted in lieu of permits issued by the Chairman, Plague Committee; while a slight modification in the system of reporting whereby District Medical Officers in Ceylon may at their discretion allow passengers to report at stated intervals, instead of daily, makes the regulations less irksome.

MANDAPAM CAMP.

4. It was impossible to proceed with the construction of the permanent camp as rapidly as was desired, and at the end of the year the buildings, &c., were not completed. It was then hoped that the camp might be ready for occupation about April, 1917. Full advantage has, however, been taken of the delay to provide in the new camp all the improvements which experience gained in the temporary camp has shown to be advisable, and, as far as one can judge from appearances, the result will prove satisfactory to passengers, and a model for similar sanitary institutions in the East. To the Public Works Department of Ceylon the completion of the camp will be a gratifying achievement, for which the Engineers, Messrs. W. J. Thornhill and C. H. Linnell, deserve full credit. Mr. Thornhill took over from Mr. O'Shaugnessy of the South Indian Railway, and equalled, if he did not surpass, that officer in the energy displayed in overcoming obstacles of every nature and making a good beginning, while Mr. Linnell has shown the greatest ingenuity in adapting the plans to meet constantly increasing demands for improvement, while effecting considerable reductions in expenditure in spite of adverse conditions. Although the camp will be ready for occupation early in 1917, the drainage and lighting arrangements will unfortunately not be complete owing to the impossibility of procuring material.

5. *Temporary Camp.*—The Superintendent in his report refers to the hurricane which destroyed a large portion of the temporary camp in July, 1916, at which time, though it was possible to divert a portion of the immigrant labour traffic *viâ* Tuticorin, the position was serious; fortunately the prompt measures taken to effect repairs averted complete stoppage of traffic.

6. *Minor Improvements.*—The following are some of the minor improvements effected during the year:—The opening of a school in Mandapam Camp for the benefit of the children of the camp employés, the establishment of a Departmental Benevolent Fund at Mandapam to help *bona fide* inhabitants of Ceylon returning from India and stranded at Mandapam owing to want of funds, the sanction of the grant of a bonus of one month's salary to the staff officers of the Mandapam Camp on their passing a satisfactory colloquial examination in Hindustani. Experiments made proved that steam cooking was in every way advantageous, and this system is being adopted in the equipment of the permanent camp.

CHALMERS' GRANARIES.

7. Here, though the report again deals with a scheme which is still incomplete, there is no reason to ask for a suspension of judgment. The construction of the large warehouses in the Racquet Court was pressed on throughout the year with such speed as present circumstances permit, and this part of the scheme is nearing completion. The progress already made, however, had the satisfactory result of

securing in August the vacation of the new Fort Station, which had been used as a rice store since the appearance of plague in Colombo early in 1914, and there now only remain to be accommodated the *samba* merchants, who are still occupying temporary stores on the new export area of the Port Commission premises, and the retail merchants, whose stores are in the infected portion of the town. Plans and estimates for the construction of retail rice stores on the site opposite St. Philip Neri's Church have been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and the preliminaries in connection with the work have been taken in hand. This work will be carried out by the Chief Construction Engineer, Railway Extensions.

Regulations defining the conditions under which grain may be stored within the Municipal limits of the town of Colombo were approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of section 4 of "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897," and were published in the *Government Gazette* of November 3, 1916, though it is undesirable to enforce these until the construction of the contemplated number of Government stores is complete.

Happily plague has hitherto not reached epidemic proportions, but there is evidence of the suppression of information with regard to the disease, which makes it impossible to be certain that we have knowledge of the true state of affairs. It is to be hoped, therefore, that sufficient funds will be available in the next financial year to bring the scheme to completion for administrative as well as sanitary reasons, for the rice stores, until they are complete, cannot be an adequate safeguard either against the increased incidence of the disease in the infected portions of Colombo, or against its communication to other areas as yet unaffected.

The work of allotting the various stores has continued to be in the hands of Mr. C. Suntheram, C.C.S., Chief Appraiser of the Customs; while the accounts, which during the year were properly systematized, have been in charge of Mr. M. N. Peiris, Accounts Clerk of the Plague Committee. Considerable care has been expended by all concerned on every branch of the rice store work, and it may already be claimed that the scheme is achieving the economic success predicted for it by Sir Robert Chalmers when he opened the stores.

SMALLPOX.

8. Seventy-eight cases of smallpox occurred during the year 1916, 67 of these cases were in the Northern Province. The infection to the Northern Province was brought from South India to Jaffna, and spread from two contacts who developed the disease. Nine cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, and all these cases, except one, were from vessels in the harbour. The source of infection in the single case from Colombo town was not definitely traceable.

CHOLERA.

9. Forty-two cases of cholera were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, during 1916. All, except four of these cases, were from vessels in the port. Of the local cases, three were from the wharf, and the fourth was sent from the General Hospital, the source of infection being undetermined. One fatal case imported from India occurred at Talaimannar.

INCIDENCE OF PLAGUE AND REMEDIAL MEASURES.

10. The measures to combat the spread of plague in Colombo have been in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health of the Colombo Municipality. The attention of the Plague Committee has been directed towards the occurrence of plague cases in the districts outside the Municipal limits, though fortunately the problem has not yet become serious. I append a table of such cases which illustrate a danger which may become urgent. The Plague Committee is still engaged in the discussion of possible steps to be taken. It is found that where cases occur among natives of India resident in Colombo, the immediate contacts frequently return to India by the rail route. A system of the examination of passengers at Polgahawela and Talaimannar has accordingly been introduced, and is proving effective. It has been found impossible, however, to devise any practical system of checking the departure of infected persons by road from Colombo without causing disorganization of traffic.

122 cases of plague were treated in the medical institutions of the Island during 1916, as compared with 52 in 1915 and 437 in 1914. Of these, 88 cases with 64 deaths were admissions to the Infectious Diseases Hospital—12 cases with 11 deaths occurred in the Western Province outside the Colombo Municipal limits—all of whom may be regarded as having been infected within the Municipal limits, being persons whose work or business required their presence in infected localities in the city. One passenger on a train died at Moratuwa. Five cases occurred among people living in or near Panadure, the infection being from Colombo. Infection from Colombo accounts also for 5 cases that occurred in Beruwala. Five cases occurred in the Northern Province, all of these being passengers from Colombo. Two were found dead in the train *en route* for India. No cases occurred where local infection could be suspected in the Northern Province. In the Central Province 6 cases occurred, viz., 2 at Kadugannawa, people living in close proximity to the railway goods sheds, and 4 at Hatton; three of these cases were among persons from infected localities in Colombo, the fourth case being direct infection of the Dikoya hospital mortuary cooly from contact with one of the imported cases. No cases occurred in the North-Western, Southern, North-Central, Eastern, Uva, or Sabaragamuwa Provinces. As regards Colombo, the Medical Officer reports: "The improvement as regards the incidence of plague which was observed during 1915 was not maintained during 1916, there being 291 cases recorded, as against 138 in 1915. Although more widespread, the cases were not so numerous as in 1914, when 413 cases were recorded. Instead of the succeeding years showing a diminution of the virulence of the disease, as was hoped might be the case, the contrary has been experienced. Thus, the total case mortality, which was 92·2 per cent. in 1914, was 92·8 per cent. in 1915 and 93·8 per cent. in 1916.

"The following are the chief statistical data for the three years:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.		1914.	1915.	1916.
Total cases	413	139	291	Total case mortality per cent.	92·2	92·8	93·8
Total deaths	381	128	273				
Septicæmic cases	247*	81*	159	Septicæmic mortality per cent.	99·6	98·7	100
Septicæmic deaths	246	80	159				
Bubonic cases	166	58	132	Bubonic mortality per cent.	81·3	82·7	86·4
Bubonic deaths	135	48	114				

* The cases for 1914 and 1915 each include one septicæmic recovery, but the diagnosis was not in either case confirmed bacteriologically, and may have been erroneous.

"The following table shows the monthly incidence of cases during each year :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.		1914.	1915.	1916.
January ..	4	19	17	September ..	18	21	25
February ..	67	6	18	October ..	23	24	24
March ..	58	3	18	November ..	24	10	25
April ..	28	3	14	December ..	26	24	25
May ..	29	3	11				
June ..	49	1	36	Total ..	413	139	291
July ..	47	5	43				
August ..	40	20	35	Monthly Mean ..	34·4	11·5	24·2

"As in the two previous years, the largest number of cases occurred among young adults, males being attacked more frequently than females ; similarly, the chief focus of infection as regards both rat and human plague was again situated in the Sea street area. During 1916 there were, in addition to the main Sea street centre, five other outbreaks, viz., in Kehelwatta, Silversmith street, Grandpass road, Skinner's road south, Mariakade, and Short's road. In addition to these, there were a few sporadic cases throughout the town, notably in Modara, which, owing to its outlying and isolated situation, was one of the latest parts of the town to become infected. As regards the persistence of the Sea street area as the chief focus of infection, this is probably associated with (*a*) the existence of an old system of underground insanitary rain-water drains, which are much infested with rats ; and (*b*) the fact that the bulk of the private wholesale grain stores, in none of which has any attempt at rat-proofing been made, are situated within this area. As regards the other centres of infection, there is, as was observed in the two previous years, one striking feature common to them all, viz., the existence of crowded insanitary tenements, which are invariably found to be infested with rats. The same preventive measures as hitherto were carried out, reliance being placed chiefly upon isolation of patients in hospital, segregation of contacts, evacuation of insanitary tenements in infected localities pending the carrying out of structural improvements by the owners, pesterining of infected and adjoining houses, capture and destruction of rats, including trapping, poisoning, and fumigation of rat runs by Clayton machines, six of which are now in use. Anti-plague vaccination proved to be so unpopular that it has practically been abandoned, and the stock of serum which was obtained by the Municipality from Bombay has had to be destroyed.

"The comparative absence of the usual signs of an epizootic amongst the rats was again a striking feature, but the very limited amount of work which has been possible in the matter of opening up rat runs indicates that most of the affected rats die within and remain concealed in their runs."

Rat Catching in 1916.

Number of rats trapped and found dead	146,751
Number of poisoned baits placed	3,171,655
Number of poisoned baits eaten or removed by rats ..	509,414
Number of rats sent to Bacteriologist	22,476
Number of rats found infected	62

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

11. The restrictions upon the freedom of movement in Colombo harbour have continued to be in force throughout 1916, and towards the end of the year arrangements were made to introduce more stringent regulations during the year 1917.

From the point of view of quarantine, the chief event in the port of Colombo was the occurrence of cholera on board the ss. "Hongkheng," bound from French Indo-China to Marseilles, with nearly 3,000 Annamites for war service in France. Conditions on board the ship were such that it was thought better to land the passengers, although it was realized that the accommodation at Ragama was in no way sufficient. Apart from an outbreak of mumps, their health in the camp was good, and the cholera was quickly suppressed ; and after seven days' segregation the majority of the Annamites were able to return to the vessel, which had meanwhile been thoroughly disinfected, and it is gratifying to know that no further case of disease occurred after the vessel left the port. Dr. M. D. Carolis, Medical Officer of Ragama, was in medical charge of the camp, and the Government Agent, Western Province, being unable to spare a special officer for this duty, Mr. S. E. Hancox of the Customs was sent to supervise segregation, feeding arrangements, &c. The task of the officers in charge was rendered difficult by the overcrowding (3,000 being given accommodation normally meant for 1,500), by the fact that for a period rail and road communication with Colombo was interrupted by floods, and by the unusual conditions of language and diet. Mr. Perera, the contractor of Ragama Camp, did very good work under these conditions. All Railway officials gave prompt and courteous assistance in connection with transport and accommodation. Mr. T. E. Dutton, Traffic Manager, in particular arranged to provide special trains with very short notice at a time when he, in common with the other officers of the Railway, was working at great strain in consequence of the floods. His Majesty the Emperor of Annam was pleased to convey through the Governor-General of French Indo-China the expressions of his thanks to the officers of this Government who had been of assistance to his subjects and helped to save them from further loss. Details of the outbreak will be found in the Port Surgeon's report.

STAFF.

12. Mr. H. Gordon Cran and Dr. Brinley Fernando continued as Superintendent and Quarantine Medical Officer, respectively, at Mandapam ; during the year the staff of the camp was added to by the appointment of Mr. F. Whale as Assistant Superintendent on October 1. Mr. Whale's services unfortunately did not become available during the year, as he was employed on special duty under the Colombo Port Commission. Consequent upon Dr. V. van Langenberg proceeding to Europe on war service in March, 1916, Dr. D. Schokman, his Senior Assistant, was appointed Port Surgeon, and this officer carried on the health work of the Port of Colombo with the aid of two assistants, Drs. V. R. Schokman and D. T. de Kretser.

Dr. L. A. Prins, after discharging the duties of Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Tuticorin, for nearly seven years with conspicuous success, was promoted in July, 1916, to the post of Medical Officer, Nuwara Eliya, being succeeded at Tuticorin by Dr. K. Eapen from the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo.

Dr. K. K. Jacob, Port Surgeon, Talaimannar, on being transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, was succeeded by Dr. C. D. Wickremasinghe, while Dr. D. S. V. Walpola followed Dr. C. F. Nugara as Port Surgeon, Galle.

Drs. L. A. Prins and V. van Langenberg were officers of considerable experience in immigration work, and the Department was fortunate in having retained their services for so considerable a period.

In the Clerical Staff of the Colombo Office, Mr. E. P. Jayawardhana, in March, 1916, succeeded Mr. W. D. J. Perera as Head Clerk, on the transfer of the latter to the Customs Service. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. Alfred Perera of the Registrar-General's Office.

I have to record the excellent work of all members of the clerical staff in dealing efficiently, though close supervision was impossible, with an increasing volume of business.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, April 30, 1917.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Plague Committee.

Annexure.—Return of Plague Cases outside Colombo.

1916.	Place.	No. of Cases.	1916.	Place.	No. of Cases.
January 7	Vavuniya	1	July 29	Talaimannar	1
January 24	Mahara	1	July 30	Neboda	1
February 14	Siyambalape, Mahara	1	August 14	Kurunegala (*en route* to India)	1
March 1	Kadugannawa	1	August 18	Beruwala	1
March 3	do.	1	August 19	Kosgoda	1
March 12	Dinagoda, near Beruwala	1	September 7	Himbutuwelgoda, near Dalugama	1
March 29	Lunawa	1	September 18	Talaimannar	1
April 6	Molligoda	1	October 18	Nagoda	1
April 18	Panadure	1	November 19	Hettiyakanda, near Beruwala	1
May 29	Pohaddaramulla, Wadduwa	1	December 2	Hatton	1
July 3	Talaimannar	1	December 8	Dikoya	1
July 27	Hirana, Panadure	1	December 13	do.	1
July 28	do.	1	December 15	do.	1
July 28	Horape, Ragama	1			

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PORT SURGEON, COLOMBO, FOR 1916.

DURING the year under review 2,458 British and foreign steamers called at this port, as compared with 2,342 the preceding year. The number of Indian and native sailing craft was 317, as compared with 203 in the previous year. The month of February showed the largest number of arrivals, viz., 243, while in September the number fell to 172.

2. All vessels arriving at this port, if declared healthy and free from infectious disease, are still placed "healthy in quarantine"—a precaution adopted since the outbreak of plague in Colombo in the year 1914.

3. Seventeen vessels were placed in strict quarantine during the year owing to the existence of infectious disease on board. The ports of origin of these were as follows :—

	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague and Suspected Plague.	Total.
Calcutta	5	2	1	8
Bombay	—	1	—	1
Rangoon	—	2	1	3
Karachi	—	1	—	1
Haiphong	2	—	—	2
Bangkok	—	1	—	1
Suez	—	1	—	1
Total	7	8	2	17

4. *Infectious Diseases :* (1) *Plague.*—No case of plague was met with on any vessel during the year. The B. I. ss. "Ormara" from Rangoon reported that a third class passenger suffering from bubonic plague was landed at Rangoon just before the vessel left that port. She was placed in strict quarantine on arrival here, and three rats, which were killed on board, were brought ashore and bacteriologically examined, but gave a negative result.

A lascar on the ss. "City of Karachi," five days from Calcutta, a plague-infected port, died on board after a short illness, soon after the arrival of the vessel here. The ship's surgeon could not certify to cause of death, and the vessel being placed in strict quarantine, the corpse was brought ashore and a post-mortem examination held, which disclosed acute lobar pneumonia (not pneumonic plague) to have been the cause of death.

(2) *Cholera.*—Six vessels arrived with cholera on board, four from Calcutta and two from Haiphong. The most noteworthy outbreak was that on the ss. "Hongkheng," which arrived from Haiphong *viâ* Singapore on May 9 with nearly 3,000 persons on board. Fourteen deaths from cholera had occurred between Haiphong and Colombo; and during the week following her arrival we brought ashore 38 cases of cholera and 6 corpses. They were landed at the root of the breakwater, the patients being sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment, while the burial of the bodies was entrusted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital burial contractor. The insanitary and overcrowded condition of the ship did not permit of the outbreak being effectively dealt with, and it was found necessary to clear the ship, segregate the contacts ashore, and disinfect thoroughly all parts of the vessel. Accordingly the contacts, numbering about 2,800, were landed in batches near the disinfecting station and despatched by special train to the camp at Ragama, where they were placed under medical observation. Twenty-three cases of cholera occurred at the segregation camp, with 12 deaths. The ship's crew were removed to the quarantine hulk in the harbour, and were under our supervision. The European passengers, including five ladies, were segregated ashore, and were under medical surveillance for five days. The disinfection of the ship engaged our most anxious care and attention. Lighter loads of filthy mats, fæcally-stained cotton wool,

&c.; were brought ashore and destroyed. A quantity of putrid meat, fish, and vegetables was condemned, towed out to sea, and consigned to the deep. A preliminary fumigation of the ship with the Clayton apparatus was carried out, followed by thorough disinfection of the holds, crew's quarters, cabins, decks, bilges, and latrines. A second Claytonization was subsequently done, and extra ventilators and additional latrine accommodation provided. Arrangements were then made for the re-embarkation of the contacts. They returned on board on May 27, and on June 1 the vessel left port, having taken in a fresh supply of drinking water and provisions.

In connection with this outbreak, which was, perhaps, the largest in the history of this port, I must acknowledge the services of the Assistant Port Surgeons and the rest of the staff, who worked with most commendable willingness. It is worthy of note that no case of cholera appeared on board between this port and the port of destination.

(3) *Smallpox.*—Eight cases were landed under our supervision and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. All precautionary measures were adopted, disinfection, vaccination, and re-vaccination being strictly enforced. An Australian soldier, returning in a transport from Suez, was discovered suffering from a confluent type of the disease. He was carefully landed and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where he made a good recovery. Another case of confluent smallpox occurred on a Norwegian steamer from Bangkok, the patient being the Chief Engineer of the ship. He was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and recovered under treatment.

(4) *Measles.*—There were 172 cases inspected by us during the year. The majority came from Australian ports, and were well isolated on board. 55 cases with bronchial and other complications requiring hospital treatment were landed in Colombo.

(5) *Chickenpox.*—54 cases of this disease occurred on vessels which arrived from Durban (with emigrants on board), and from the Far East, Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon. Six cases were brought ashore for treatment at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

5. *Disinfecting Station.*—Mr. E. N. van Twest, Overseer, Disinfecting Station, continues to discharge with diligence the various duties of his office. The disinfecting plant has been maintained in good working order. With the arrival of the cholera-infected steamer, the working capacity of the two disinfectors (Equifex and Lyons) underwent a test which proved them to be equal to all requirements.

During the year 50,356 passengers were disinfected, both as to person and personal effects, also 37,662 cargo coolies, 19,261 coal coolies, and 3,459 tally clerks, total 110,738, as compared with 93,259 in 1915.

Vaccination was carried out in the case of 1,004 arrivals, who showed no marks of vaccination, or only unsatisfactory marks.

The total number of estate labourers who arrived during the year was 8,309, as compared with 4,825 the previous year. 22,272 miscellaneous deck passengers arrived from South Indian ports by steamer from Tuticorin.

6. *Fumigation.*—Fumigation of cargo lighters and rat destruction have been systematically carried out during the year. The average number of cargo boats fumigated per day was 22. The Inspector of Fumigation has performed his duties satisfactorily. Daily and weekly returns of the work done have been submitted by him.

7. *Water Boats.*—All owners of water boats have been called upon to clean and disinfect their water tanks periodically, and submit to the Chairman, Plague Committee, a certificate that this has been carried out to the satisfaction of the Port Surgeon.

A strict examination was made during the year of all water boats, and samples of water taken from them were forwarded to the Government Analyst for examination. In some instances frequent and repeated cleansing of the tanks was ordered, and the result has been the supply of a pure and very satisfactory drinking water to ships calling at this port.

8. *Claytonization of Ships.*—Twenty-eight steamers were Claytonized during the year. The Harbour Engineer's Department worked the Clayton apparatus, and fumigation was carried out under our supervision. Steady fumigation was, as a rule, carried on for eight hours, followed by digestion of the gas with closed hatches for a similar period.

9. *Mental Unsoundness.*—Three cases of mental unsoundness were landed in Colombo during the year, two came from Australia and one from London. The subjects were, with the assistance of the Harbour Police, brought ashore, produced before the court, and remanded to the House of Observation. In every instance the steamer agents entered into a bond to pay all expenses which might be incurred on their behalf, and to provide a passage from Colombo to the place of their original destination as soon as they were considered fit to travel.

10. *Breaches of Regulations.*—Passengers from India who failed to report themselves in accordance with the quarantine regulations were prosecuted at the Joint Police Court and fined. Fines were also imposed in the case of persons who boarded vessels in quarantine without the necessary permit, and in the case of tindals of lighters who failed to keep their boats clean and free from foul bilge water. There has been no case of false personation. The Identifying Officer, who daily takes thumb impressions of persons reporting here, has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

11. *Revenue.*—During the year 1,748 bills of health were issued, of which number 802 were free. The sum realized, viz., Rs. 9,817·50, was credited to revenue, and the usual returns furnished. The sum realized by the disinfection of soiled linen during 1916 was Rs. 580·99, which was duly credited to revenue.

12. *Clerical Work.*—There has recently been an increase in the amount of clerical work to be done in the office. The clerk, Mr. R. T. Mendries, does his best to cope with the work, but additional assistance appears to be highly desirable.

13. *Improvements.*—The steam launch, which had been in use for about fifteen years, was condemned and scrapped. A new motor launch is being built. A landing stage has been erected at the root of the breakwater. A new harbour mortuary has been constructed in the vicinity of the block jetty. An isolation room—or rooms (male and female)—for the detention of cases of infectious disease pending removal to hospital is an urgent necessity.

14. *Staff.*—Dr. V. van Langenberg, Port Surgeon, left in March on long leave, and the work of the port has been carried on by me, with the assistance of Drs. D. T. de Kretser and V. R. Schokman.

Port Surgeon's Office,
Colombo, January 20, 1917.

DONALD SCHOKMAN,
Port Surgeon.

Annexure.

Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers	211	243	241	219	205	184	180	180	172	190	214	219	2,458
Native craft ..	38	37	38	31	22	11	22	14	24	15	28	37	317
Traders.													
Men	1,293	1,390	1,691	1,766	2,176	1,636	1,659	1,188	1,899	1,117	1,547	1,389	18,751
Women	77	88	160	137	167	158	118	90	142	100	106	64	1,407
Children	129	117	156	170	189	137	106	88	142	96	135	84	1,549
Infants	39	27	76	51	73	56	61	26	61	40	34	21	565
	1,538	1,622	2,083	2,124	2,605	1,987	1,944	1,392	2,244	1,353	1,822	1,558	22,272
Coolies.													
Men	314	260	359	405	891	897	734	350	202	206	247	197	5,062
Women	76	85	105	109	329	360	302	115	66	71	66	65	1,749
Children	30	19	53	54	143	119	160	60	32	21	25	19	735
Infants	24	31	52	28	123	151	133	45	28	17	26	25	683
	444	395	569	596	1,486	1,527	1,329	570	328	315	364	306	8,229
Vessels placed in strict quarantine ..	—	2	2	3	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
Number of cases of small-pox sent to hospital ..	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Number of cases of small-pox isolated on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of chicken-pox sent to hospital ..	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Number of cases of chicken-pox isolated on board ..	7	2	1	—	1	—	31	3	—	—	2	1	48
Number of cases of measles sent to hospital ..	—	3	2	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55
Number of cases of measles isolated on board ..	1	34	18	12	44	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	117
Number of cases of cholera sent to hospital ..	—	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Number of cases of cholera died on board ..	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Number of cases of cholera remaining on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of plague sent to hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of plague died on board ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of cases of plague remaining on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dr. V. van Langenberg ..	294 0	388 50	341 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,023 75
Dr. D. Schokman ..	147 0	194 25	170 62½	320 25	215 25	309 75	168 0	162 75	168 0	152 25	336 0	357 0	2,701 12½
Dr. D. T de Kretser ..	147 0	194 25	170 62½	160 12½	107 62½	154 87½	84 0	81 37½	84 0	76 12½	168 0	178 50	1,606 50
Dr. V. R. Schokman ..	—	—	—	160 12½	107 62½	154 87½	84 0	81 37½	84 0	76 12½	168 0	178 50	1,094 62½

II.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MANDAPAM CAMP, FOR 1916.

THE period under review is from January 1 to December 31.

2. The numbers of immigrants during the first eight months of the year surpassed those for the corresponding period of 1915, but earlier rains throughout the Presidency caused a falling off in the numbers during the last four months of this year.

3. The maximum number of immigrants in camp on any one day was 4,305 on July 9, and the maximum number of departures to Ceylon on any one day was 1,197 on May 24.

4. On two occasions restriction was necessary: May 3 to June 12 restriction to 400 arrivals per day, pending increase of accommodation; July 18 to 22 complete restriction, when fourteen wards were blown down by hurricane.

5. *Buildings.*—The following are the more important of the additions and improvements undertaken by the Public Works Department:—

(*a*) Three cooly wards, complete with latrines and wells, accommodating 150 each.
(*b*) Four small wards enlarged to double their original accommodation.
(*c*) Extra accommodation for camp staff.
(*d*) Installation of Farmer's boilers to cooly camp kitchens, and also experimental steam cooker, which has proved very successful.

6. *Water Supply.*—Satisfactory supply of good water has been maintained throughout the year.

7. *Conservancy.*—No alterations were made in the system, which has worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

8. *Estate Coolies.*—108,126 coolies have passed through this year, which is an increase of 18,173 over 1915.

9. The numbers at the close of the year are satisfactory when compared with normal years in the past, though considerably below the heavy arrivals in the corresponding period of 1915 (Table I).

10. *Feeding.*—The installation of the Farmer's boilers in the estate cooly kitchens has both improved the quality and facilitated the serving of the food. Complaints were rare.

11. *Claimed and refused Cases.*—986 cases were dealt with during the year, as against 712 in 1915.

12. *Kuravas.*—Only 177 of this caste were registered this year, as against 233 in 1915. Ten were sent back as undesirable.

13. *Miscellaneous Passengers.*—53,430 passengers were passed through this year, showing an increase of 6,310 over last year (Table II.).

14. This continued increase over previous years must be very satisfactory to those who desire that the success of the new route should be maintained (Table III.).

15. *Feeding.*—The feeding arrangements have been very satisfactory throughout the year.

16. *Health of Camp.*—This has been good throughout the year, and no epidemic or local contagion occurred.

17. Plague accounted for 1 case and 1 death ; cholera and smallpox for 5 cases and 2 deaths each.

18. The Medical Officer's report supplies the complete medical statistics for the year.

19. *Rejected Cases.*—There were only 30 estate coolies rejected this year as medically unfit, against 97 last year. This speaks well for the class of cooly recruited. Leprosy accounted for 21 of the cases.

20. *Immigration* versus *Emigration.*—The numbers this year show even a greater balance in favour of Ceylon than last year.

21. This year the excess of immigrants over emigrants on the new route is 27,999, as against 15,743 last year (Table IV.).

22. *Visitors.*—The following visitors inspected the camp during the year :—

From Ceylon.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Chairman, Plague Committee.
The Principal Civil Medical Officer.
The Director, Public Works Department.
The General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway.
The Chairman, Planters' Association.
Dr. K. McGahey.
Dr. H. H. Howard, International Health Commission.
Dr. W. P. Norris, International Health Commission.
Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, International Health Commission.
J. B. Coles, Esq.
James Ryan, Esq.

From India.

W. R. Majoribanks, Esq., I.C.S.
E. A. Harvey, Esq., I.C.S.
The Collector, Ramnad District.
Superintendent of Police, Ramnad District.
Sub-Collector, Ramnad.
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.
Major J. N. White, C.I.E., A.D.C., I.M.S.
Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair, Madras Legislative Council.
Hon. Mr. Ahamed Tamby Marakayar, Madras Legislative Council.
Messrs. Rajagopala Chariyar and Ganesa Iyer, Representatives of Indian Press.

23. I attach remarks recorded by several of the visitors (Table V.).

24. *Staff.*—Mr. F. Whale was appointed Assistant Superintendent on October 1.

25. His services were temporarily transferred to the Office of the Colombo Port Commission on November 13, where he is acting as Cashier.

26. The writer takes this opportunity of recording another year's excellent work by the camp staff.

H. GORDON CRAN,
Superintendent, Mandapam Camp.

Annexure.

Table I.—Statement of Estate Coolies who passed through Mandapam Camp during 1915 and 1916.

Month.	1915.					1916.					Difference between 1915 and 1916.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	
January ..	1,014	297	142	101	1,554	2,564	834	400	335	4,133	+ 2,579
February ..	1,521	576	208	224	2,529	2,947	1,080	619	467	5,113	+ 2,584
March ..	2,222	808	343	331	3,704	3,934	1,495	875	690	6,994	+ 3,290
April ..	3,224	1,222	605	439	5,490	4,759	1,957	1,183	919	8,818	+ 3,328
May ..	5,515	2,124	1,333	796	9,768	7,859	3,233	2,150	1,398	14,640	+ 4,872
June ..	6,303	2,672	1,715	1,166	11,856	7,866	3,302	2,189	1,494	14,851	+ 2,995
July ..	6,459	2,695	1,731	1,146	12,031	7,439	3,055	2,048	1,396	13,938	+ 1,907
August ..	5,085	1,913	1,168	837	9,003	5,996	2,318	1,342	968	10,624	+ 1,621
September ..	6,074	2,450	1,473	1,008	11,005	5,806	2,286	1,305	911	10,308	— 697
October ..	5,124	1,905	1,054	713	8,796	4,292	1,502	773	619	7,186	— 1,610
November ..	4,098	1,384	830	534	6,846	3,645	1,306	684	530	6,165	— 681
December ..	4,457	1,488	836	590	7,371	3,292	1,097	584	383	5,356	— 2,015
Total ..	51,096	19,534	11,438	7,885	89,953	60,399	23,465	14,152	10,110	108,126	+ 18,173

Table II.—Statement of Miscellaneous Passengers who passed through Mandapam Camp during 1915 and 1916.

Month.	1915.					1916.					Difference between 1915 and 1916.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	
January ..	2,345	235	133	44	2,757	2,259	246	179	46	2,730	— 27
February ..	2,890	215	170	52	3,327	2,460	253	234	58	3,005	— 322
March ..	2,963	296	236	65	3,560	2,824	316	219	82	3,441	— 119
April ..	3,049	320	224	73	3,666	3,274	345	312	86	4,017	+ 351
May ..	3,928	392	251	63	4,634	4,309	473	424	111	5,317	+ 683
June ..	2,456	357	182	122	3,117	4,414	476	395	125	5,410	+ 2,293
July ..	3,973	351	268	117	4,709	4,134	441	351	92	5,018	+ 309
August ..	2,527	264	205	71	3,067	3,287	316	335	74	4,012	+ 945
September ..	5,150	327	482	177	6,136	4,420	404	434	106	5,364	— 772
October ..	3,807	278	276	95	4,456	3,991	351	290	92	4,724	+ 268
November ..	3,337	297	222	93	3,949	4,695	335	344	80	5,454	+ 1,505
December ..	3,163	256	224	99	3,742	4,161	396	292	89	4,938	+ 1,196
Total ..	39,588	3,588	2,873	1,071	47,120	44,228	4,352	3,809	1,041	53,430	+ 6,310

Table III.—New and Old Routes: Comparison of Years 1914, 1915, and 1916.

Route.	1914.		1915.		1916.	
Tuticorin ..	55,004	61,783 ..	39,164	39,164 ..	36,581	36,581
Paumben ..	156		—		—	
Tondi ..	4,866		—		—	
Ammapatnam ..	1,757		—		—	
Mandapam Camp ..		90,247 ..		137,073 ..		161,556
Total ..		152,030		176,237		198,137

Table IV.—New Route Figures: Immigrants and Emigrants compared, January to December, 1916.

Month.	To Ceylon.	From Ceylon.	Excess of Former over Latter.
January ..	6,863	10,644	— 3,781
February ..	8,118	11,474	— 3,356
March ..	10,435	14,752	— 4,317
April ..	12,835	12,243	— 592
May ..	19,957	11,095	8,862
June ..	20,261	12,723	7,538
July ..	18,956	10,884	8,072
August ..	14,636	10,435	4,201
September ..	15,672	10,181	5,491
October ..	11,910	9,399	2,511
November ..	11,619	9,692	1,927
December ..	10,294	10,035	259
1916 Total ..	161,556	133,557*	27,999
1915 Total ..	137,073	121,330	15,743

* 133,557 Indian Customs figures. } Difference due to Indian authorities counting children as halves and omittin
146,231 Ceylon Customs figures. } infants altogether.

Table V.—Extracts from the Visitors' Book.

I have been much pleased and interested in all I have seen in this temporary camp. Everything ha been well organized and is well run.

May 31, 1916. JOHN ANDERSON, Governor of Ceylon.

When I went round with Mr. Cran this morning I saw and heard nothing calling for adverse criticism.

December 27, 1916. A. TOTTENHAM, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Ramnad.

Mr. Cran kindly took us round the camp this morning. The arrangements made seemed to me open to no reasonable objection, and there were no complaints from coolies, who were questioned on the subject.

November 18, 1916. W. R. MAJORIBANKS, I.C.S.

I have examined several passengers, and they all say they have no complaints to make.

November 18, 1916. A. T. MARAKAYER, Member, Legislative Council, Madras.

I visited the temporary and permanent camps to-day with Mr. Cran and Dr. Norris. I was most favourably impressed with the sympathetic treatment meted out to coolies. The cooking arrangements in particular are worthy of commendation.

December 16, 1916. J. NORMAN WHITE, I.M.S., Assistant Director-General.

It gives me pleasure to say that after going over every detail of the Mandapam Camp with Mr. Cran I find nothing to criticise and everything to commend.

May 19, 1916. H. H. HOWARD, M.D., International Health Commission.

I visited the camp to-day with Mr. Gordon Cran and Mr. Bowden. I was particularly struck with the way it was run in such temporary quarters. Everything was exceedingly clean. Coolies appeared contented, and there were no complaints.

March 28, 1916. J. GRAEME SINCLAIR, Chairman, Planters' Association of Ceylon.

I went through the camp and saw everything, residential quarters, kitchens, disinfecting apparatus, water supply, &c. Everything is clean and sanitary.

January 14, 1916. T. M. NAIR, M.D., Member, Legislative Council, Madras.

III.—REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE MEDICAL OFFICER, MANDAPAM CAMP, FOR 1916.

THE year under review was in all respects most satisfactory. The decided increase in the passenger and cooly traffic proves the conveniences and popularity of the route, which, it is evident, will soon have to be considered the main entry into Ceylon, if it is not so already. The permanent camp, which is nearly completed and will be occupied soon, will certainly add to the popularity of the route.

Staff.—The staff carried out the work throughout the year in a very satisfactory manner. It is possible more hands will be found necessary in the new camp, owing to its larger area and the splitting up of the different sections.

Infectious Diseases.—Except for isolated cases of infectious diseases detected among the arrivals to the camp, no epidemic of any sort occurred. The year started with a case of bubonic plague, which ended fatally. The patient was an estate cooly from the Mysore district. His condition was soon detected, and every precaution was taken. Of smallpox and cholera there were fewer cases than last year, and the death-rate, too, from these diseases was much lower. Several cases of chickenpox, measles, and whooping cough were detected on the day of arrival. They were passed on after treatment.

Rejections.—As in the previous year, the largest number of rejections among the estate coolies was made owing to leprosy. The anæsthetic type of the disease was found in the majority of the cases. A new register opened in connection with rejections among passengers also shows leprosy as the most frequent reason. There were one or two instances where a leper who had been previously rejected made a second attempt to get through, without success.

Deaths.—Several deaths occurred among estate cooly infants, who were brought into camp in a moribund state. Most of them were only a few months old, and too emaciated and weakly for the journey. Two sudden deaths from natural causes were inquired into by the Indian authorities, and a case of accidental injury, which was sent over to the Ramnad civil hospital for further treatment, ended fatally.

Vaccination.—This was carried out regularly under my immediate supervision, and in no instance was any objection made to the operation. As the annexed figures show, there was a high percentage of exemptions made. The supply of lymph, which was obtained from Colombo, was regular and of good quality.

Disinfection.—This was carried out without any interruption throughout the year. Among several of the higher class passengers, it was found necessary only to treat their bedding and rugs.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the camp was perfect considering its temporary nature, &c. The sanitary staff which was attached to the staff of the Quarantine Medical Officer had for administrative purposes to be placed on that of the Superintendent, but the change did not in any way effect the working of the camp, as it was carried on under my immediate supervision.

Water.—The only source of supply for drinking purposes from the well at Mandapam gave no reason for complaint as regards the quality and quantity of the water. The main well, however, which is the property of the South Indian Railway, continues to be uncovered, and I need hardly repeat the risks to which the camp is thereby exposed.

Food.—The raw and cooked food throughout the year was of good quality, and served to the satisfaction of the inmates of the camp. The contractors deserve great credit over their success in the handling of the mixed crowd such as was always present in the camp. The steam cookers which are being introduced will prove satisfactory and convenient. The only one that is being used has given excellent results.

Hospital.—It will be found on comparing with the figures of the previous year that the number of admissions and deaths were much less last year.

Outdoor Dispensary.—This department was kept busy throughout the year, and as many as 5,291 patients were attended to. I am not aware of any of the cases of malaria treated having been due to infection locally. The specific mosquito, if it does exist at all in the locality, is rarely found, and further, a history of previous attacks of the disease was obtained from nearly every patient who sought treatment.

Under the heading All Other General Diseases the figure 619 appears, and this includes all such cases as vaccination fever and other minor complaints, for which only a dose or two of medicine was found necessary. 937 cases of ulcers were treated, and 721 cases of eye conditions, which were mostly cases of simple conjunctivitis, which is always present during the hotter months of the year. A fairly good supply of medicines was always in stock, which was kept up by supplies from Colombo and Indian firms. The question of stocking cocaine and opium preparations has been raised by the Indian Government, and it is at present under correspondence.

Among the visitors to the camp during the year were some officers working in connection with the Anchylostomiasis Campaign. I have lately warned estate superintendents, through the Superintendent of the Camp, of the arrival of such badly infected coolies.

The Public Works Department officers and staff at Marikarpatnam were attended to by the Assistant Medical Officer and myself.

I annex the following returns for the year, and also give here a comparative statement of the numbers who passed through since the camp started :—

Year.	Coolies.	Passengers.	Total.
1914	60,774	29,473	90,247
1915	89,953	47,120	137,073
1916	108,126	53,430	161,556

BRINLEY FERNANDO,
Quarantine Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp.

Annexures.

Birth Report of Mandapam Camp for the Year 1916.

Month.	Estate Coolies.	Passengers.	Staff.
January	1	—	1
February	—	—	3
March	—	—	2
April	—	—	—
May	1	—	2
June	—	—	—
July	1	—	1
August	1	—	1
September	—	—	2
October	—	—	1
November	—	—	4*
December	—	—	1
Total	4	—	18

* One case of twins.

Statement showing Rejections of Estate Coolies and Passengers during the Year 1916.

Name of Disease.	Estate Coolies.	Passengers.	Total.
Leprosy	21	12	33
Syphilis	1	—	1
Consumption	1	—	1
Mania	1	1	2
Advanced pregnancy†	5	—	5
Optic neuritis	1	—	1
Smallpox	—	3	3
Chickenpox	—	2	2
Total	30	18	48

† Orders have since been issued to detain in the hospital cases of advanced pregnancy.

Vaccination of Miscellaneous Passengers at Mandapam Camp during the Year 1916.

Month.	Number Vaccinated.	Number Exempted.	Number Successful (in Camp).
January	1,535	698	748
February	1,635	617	840
March	1,848	851	766
April	2,182	859	1,131
May	2,901	1,007	1,532
June	3,055	1,110	1,477
July	2,463	859	1,206
August	2,181	1,005	1,045
September	2,789	1,700	1,186
October	2,563	2,022	1,286
November	2,834	2,405	1,356
December	2,079	2,063	999
Total	28,065	15,196	13,572

Percentage to total of successful vaccination 48·35.

Return showing the Number of Estate Coolies and Miscellaneous Passengers passed at Mandapam Camp during the Year 1916.

Month.	Estate Coolies.					Passengers.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	
January ..	2,564	834	400	335	4,133	2,259	246	179	46	2,730	6,863
February ..	2,947	1,080	619	467	5,113	2,460	253	234	58	3,005	8,118
March ..	3,934	1,495	875	690	6,994	2,824	316	219	82	3,441	10,435
April ..	4,759	1,957	1,183	919	8,818	3,274	345	312	86	4,017	12,835
May ..	7,859	3,233	2,150	1,398	14,640	4,309	473	424	111	5,317	19,957
June ..	7,866	3,302	2,189	1,494	14,851	4,414	476	395	125	5,410	20,261
July ..	7,439	3,055	2,048	1,396	13,938	4,134	441	351	92	5,018	18,956
August ..	5,996	2,318	1,342	968	10,624	3,287	316	335	74	4,012	14,636
September ..	5,806	2,286	1,305	911	10,308	4,420	404	434	106	5,364	15,672
October ..	4,292	1,502	773	619	7,186	3,991	351	290	92	4,724	11,910
November ..	3,645	1,306	684	530	6,165	4,718	335	322	79	5,454	11,619
December ..	3,292	1,097	584	383	5,356	4,161	396	292	89	4,938	10,294
Total ..	60,399	23,465	14,152	10,110	108,126	44,251	4,352	3,787	1,040	53,430	161,556

Statistics of Mandapam Camp Hospital for the Year 1916.

Disease.	In-patients.								Out-patients.								Total Number of In-and Out-patients.	
	Coolies.		Passengers.		Staff.		Total.		Coolies.		Passengers.		Staff.		Total.			
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cholera ..	4	2	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Smallpox ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Chickenpox ..	28	—	3	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
Measles ..	29	—	—	—	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Whooping cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mumps ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tetanus ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery ..	13	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	24	—	4	—	33	—	61	—	76	—
Malaria ..	30	—	1	—	11	—	42	—	175	—	32	—	218	—	425	—	467	—
Syphilis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	—	3	—	7	—	26	—	28	—
Gonorrhœa ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	40	—	49	—	50	—
Rheumatism ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	17	—	3	—	100	—	120	—	125	—
All other general diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	—	144	—	66	—	618	—	618	—
Diseases of the nervous system ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	169	—	36	—	91	—	296	—	301	—
Diseases of the eye ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	—	270	—	95	—	721	—	721	—
Diseases of the ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	2	—	31	—	63	—	63	—
General debility and dropsy ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	28	—	31	—	33	—
Heart disease ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
Diarrhœa ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	42	—	5	—	47	—	94	—	110	—
Diseases of the respiratory system ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	228	—	61	—	105	—	394	—	400	—
Diseases of the generative organ, male ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Diseases of the generative organ, female ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	10	—	12	—
Hydrocele ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Partus ..	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	12	—
Pneumonia ..	6	4	—	—	1	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Dyspepsia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	21	—	25	—	25	—
Diseases of the digestive system ..	21	—	1	—	1	1	23	1	276	—	64	—	225	—	565	—	588	1
Diseases of the skin ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	187	—	78	—	107	—	372	—	376	—
Injuries ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	106	—	37	—	114	—	257	—	260	—
Ulcers ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	692	—	128	—	117	—	937	—	939	—
Guinea worm ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	17	—
Abscess and boils, &c. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	107	—	12	—	74	—	193	—	197	—
Rat bite ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Hemiplegia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fracture of the spine ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ..	199	12	9	—	19	1	227	13	2,865	—	883	—	1543	2	5,291	2	5,518	15

Return of Vaccinations made at Mandapam Camp for the Year 1916.

Month.	Primary Vaccination.										Secondary Vaccination.										Total.		Exemptions.				
	Number Vaccinated.					Number Successful.					Number Vaccinated.					Number Successful.											
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Number Vaccinated.	Number Successful.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January ..	—	—	10	136	146	—	—	9	105	114	1,924	628	313	128	2,993	1,208	438	230	54	1,930	3,139	2,044	595	175	78	60	908
February ..	—	—	41	182	223	—	—	36	135	171	2,245	874	462	166	3,747	1,469	566	339	73	2,447	3,970	2,618	665	237	131	124	1,157
March ..	—	—	34	242	276	—	—	24	153	177	3,131	1,202	698	247	5,278	1,854	705	418	98	3,075	5,554	3,252	1,078	386	180	232	1,876
April ..	—	—	38	325	363	—	—	34	247	281	4,175	1,748	1,174	486	7,583	2,258	1,013	714	191	4,176	7,946	4,457	1,337	517	314	257	2,425
May ..	—	—	42	429	471	—	—	36	300	336	6,052	2,648	1,584	643	10,927	3,423	1,426	921	215	5,985	11,398	6,321	1,777	594	497	348	3,216
June ..	—	—	51	534	585	—	—	49	367	416	6,109	2,752	1,539	590	10,990	3,819	1,735	998	269	6,821	11,575	7,237	1,844	587	576	366	3,373
July ..	—	—	346	532	878	—	—	264	390	654	5,828	2,452	1,196	399	9,875	3,577	1,658	870	196	6,301	10,753	6,955	1,606	464	427	418	2,915
August ..	—	—	212	517	729	—	—	182	383	565	4,485	1,880	735	51	7,151	3,012	1,180	436	14	4,642	7,880	5,207	1,465	427	308	359	2,559
September ..	—	—	50	481	531	—	—	49	397	446	4,171	1,713	883	42	6,809	2,625	1,173	576	25	4,399	7,340	4,845	1,377	409	282	330	2,398
October ..	—	—	10	275	285	—	—	10	244	254	2,854	1,116	470	31	4,471	1,950	845	379	14	3,188	4,756	3,442	1,052	275	198	246	1,771
November ..	—	—	5	288	293	—	—	2	233	235	2,836	1,098	532	3	4,469	1,710	660	322	—	2,692	4,762	2,927	1,180	310	194	269	1,953
December ..	—	—	—	182	182	—	—	—	163	163	2,301	828	360	—	3,489	1,554	620	285	—	2,459	3,671	2,622	1,095	310	239	213	1,857
Total ..	—	—	839	4,123	4,962	—	—	695	3,117	3,812	46,111	18,939	9,946	2,786	77,782	28,459	12,019	6,488	1,149	48,115	82,744	51,927	15,071	4,691	3,424	3,222	26,408

IV.—REPORT ON THE TATAPARAI IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE DEPÔT FOR 1916.

Changes in the Staff.—I received my appointment order to Tuticorin on June 13, and arrived at the station on the 27th, relieving Dr. L. A. Prins, who had been in charge for the previous 6½ years. Dr. Prins left for Nuwara Eliya on July 12.

Immigration.—The total number of people who passed through the depôt *en route* to Ceylon for the year 1916 comes to 36,581. Of these, 28,253 were miscellaneous passengers and 8,328 estate labourers. The figure for 1915 was 38,164, of whom 34,308 were ordinary passengers and 4,856 estate labourers. The falling off in the number of the ordinary passengers was solely due to the irregularity of the steamer service. This caused a great deal of inconvenience to the travelling public. As a consequence, people who had come to take the steamer finding that they would have to stay several days have returned and gone *viâ* Mandapam. Once there is a return to the normal conditions the number is bound to increase, as this is the natural and most convenient outlet for the southern part of the Madras Presidency and the Native State of Travancore.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the working of the camp for 1916 was Rs. 19,221·94, as compared with Rs. 20,133·21 of the previous year. Thus, there was a saving of Rs. 911·27. Every possible economy has been effected.

Buildings.—The buildings were all maintained in a good state of repair.

Water Supply.—The chief source of anxiety in connection with the working of the camp is the difficulty of providing an abundant supply of good water. The water from the wells situated in the camp is brackish, and can only be used for washing and bathing purposes. Drinking water is supplied partly by the South Indian Railway from Maniyathchi, and partly from a well in the village of Puthiamputhur, about 3 miles from the depôt. This well is situated in the S. P. G. Mission compound, and is under the personal charge of the Missionary. A small fee is paid to the Mission for the concession.

Food.—The feeding of the passengers and coolies was carried on as in previous years. Raw and cooked provisions are inspected by me every day. There have been no complaints. A number of caste kitchens are also maintained for the convenience of Sivites and Muhammadans.

Estate Labourers.—From May 2 to June 27 1,337 estate coolies who should have gone *viâ* Mandapam were sent from Trichinopoly to Tataparai to be passed on to Ceylon, as the Mandapam Camp was pressed for accommodation. On July 19 and 20 779 estate labourers were sent from Trichinopoly *viâ* Tuticorin, as some of the sheds at Mandapam were blown down by a hurricane. Estate coolies' immigration was suspended from May 16 to June 9, as the Ragama Camp was closed, the sheds having been taken up to accommodate the cholera contacts from the French steamer ss. "Hongkheng." During this period estate labourers passed their quarantine in Tataparai, and were passed direct to the estate after the period of observation. Thirty-seven estate labourers were claimed by their relatives and taken back to their villages.

Visitors.—Among the Madras Government visitors to the camp were the Hon. Sir A. G. Cardew, Member of Council; Mr. F. R. Hemingway, Collector of Tinnevelly; Mr. H. Wilkes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin; and Mr. Manavaden Raja, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti. Copies of their reports are annexed. Among other visitors were the Manager, Madura Company; Agent, Bombay Company; and the Agent, Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE TATAPARAI DEPÔT.

Health.—The health and the sanitary condition of the depôt continued to be very satisfactory. No cases of cholera were reported during the course of the year.

Smallpox.—There was only one case of smallpox. The patient was a Sinhalese carpenter, who had been discharged from the ss. "Sutherland" at Bombay and was returning to Ceylon. It was of a very virulent type, and the case proved fatal.

Chickenpox.—Six cases of chickenpox occurred among the miscellaneous passengers. All the cases recovered. Three went back to their villages, and three proceeded to Ceylon.

Measles.—Six cases of measles were reported during the year. Three cases were among estate labourers, two among ordinary passengers, and one among the camp staff.

Mumps.—Only one case of mumps was reported.

The other diseases treated were :—

Malarial fever	11
Enteric fever	2
Undefined fever	13
Rheumatism	4
Diseases of the respiratory system	8
Diseases of the digestive system	4
Diseases of the eye	14
Diseases of the nervous system	1
Diseases of the skin	26
Local injuries	10
Total ..	93

Vaccination.—All the ordinary passengers passing through the camp are vaccinated, exceptions being made in the case of those with well-marked pitting of smallpox. 23,279 vaccinations were performed during the year. Fresh calf lymph is received regularly from the Vaccine Institute at Colombo. The results were very satisfactory, and there were no ill-effects. During the smallpox epidemics of 1914 and 1915 in Colombo, out of 600 or 700 cases there were not more than 15 or 20 Indians who suffered from

the disease, and the mortality among them was extremely low. This must be attributed to the vaccination and re-vaccination carried out at Tataparai and Mandapam by the Ceylon Government. 24 estate labourers and 34 ordinary passengers were not permitted to cross over to Ceylon. I annex a list showing the diseases and the causes for which they were rejected. Of them, 30 were cases of leprosy in different stages of the disease.

Disinfection.—Disinfection of the clothing and personal effects of the passengers is carried out by means of a Manlove-Alliott high pressure disinfector. It has been worked very satisfactorily for several years.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for 1916 was 12·46 inches. In 1915 it was 20·57 inches.

Staff.—Mr. P. Ephraim continued to be Head Clerk, and the work done under his supervision has been very satisfactory. I am indebted to him and to all the other members of the staff, including Mr. S. D. Jesudoss, who was in sub-medical charge of the camp, for the way they co-operated with me in the work of immigration and quarantine.

QUARANTINE WORK AT TUTICORIN.

Cholera.—In February and March, 1916, 5 cases of cholera, with 3 deaths, were reported by the Municipal authorities of Tuticorin. During this time the port was closed, and no passengers were allowed to cross over to Ceylon. This compares very favourably with the state of affairs in previous years. From the whole of the Madras Presidency and the Native State of Travancore and Cochin 20,845 cases, with a mortality of 11,756, were reported in 1916.

Smallpox.—Eighty-three cases of smallpox, with 6 deaths, occurred within the Municipal limits of Tuticorin. This gives a percentage mortality of 7·23. Smallpox epidemics with such a low death-rate are very rare. For the whole Presidency and Travancore and Cochin the returns are 23,514 cases and 4,794 deaths, a percentage of 20·3. This may be fairly approximate. During the smallpox epidemic passengers were only allowed to travel on bond and after vaccination. Exceptions, however, were made in the case of those with well-defined marks of a previous attack. The Port Health Officer, Dr. Thomas, very kindly arranged to have the effects and luggage of these passengers disinfected at the Madras Government disinfecting station at Tuticorin during the prevalence of the epidemic.

Plague.—Two cases of plague occurred at Tuticorin. These were imported cases from Colombo.

Steamer Crews.—1,833 lascars from Calcutta and Bombay were passed under special instructions to join their steamers in Colombo harbour. Their disinfection was also carried out by the Port Health Department. In 1915 the number passed was 1,003.

K. EAPEN,
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Tuticorin.

January 30, 1917.

Annexures.

Extracts from the Visitors' Book.

Visited the camp to-day and was much struck by the excellence and cleanliness of all the arrangements. The food provided looked most appetizing.

S. DOUCAS,
Agent, Ralli Bros.
B. M. E. MIDDLETON,
Chief Agent, Bombay Co., Ltd.
A. M. BAKER,
Manager, Madura Co., Ltd.
J. M. SENECK,
Partner, Seneck & Johnson.

June 25, 1916.

Visited the camp to-day. It is obviously most efficiently managed. All the emigrants looked fit and pleased, and declared the food they get here first rate.

H. WILKES,
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin.

July 12, 1916.

Visited the camp to-day. Everything seems to be in order, and the coolies appear to be quite satisfied.

MANAVADEN RAJA,
Revenue Divisional Officer and Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti.

August 30, 1916.

Cause of Rejections.

Diseases.	Number of Estate Labourers.	Number of Miscellaneous Passengers.
Epilepsy	1	—
Anæmia	2	—
Debility and unfit for estate work	3	—
Jaundice	1	—
Leprosy	8	22
Insanity	4	1
Advanced state of pregnancy*	5	—
Convalescing from smallpox	—	2
Convalescing from chickenpox	—	9
Total	24	34

* Orders have since been issued to detain in the nospital cases of advanced pregnancy.

Classification of Estate Coolies passed through Tataparai Camp during the Year 1916.

Period.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January	320	81	30	25	456
February	252	84	19	31	386
March	360	105	53	52	570
April	404	110	54	28	596
May	892	330	144	119	1,485
June	902	363	200	150	1,615
July	816	339	179	150	1,484
August	269	79	41	29	418
September	205	66	32	28	331
October	207	70	21	18	316
November	246	67	25	26	364
December	198	65	19	25	307
Total	5,071	1,759	817	681	8,328

Total number of coolies passed during the year 1915 4,856

Classification of other than Estate Labourers passed through the Port of Tuticorin during the Year 1916.

Period.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January	2,173	109	171	45	2,498
February	1,851	100	153	37	2,141
March	2,194	180	159	82	2,615
April	2,165	167	237	56	2,625
May	2,620	232	260	107	3,219
June	2,016	176	179	74	2,445
July	2,296	167	162	76	2,701
August	1,373	89	93	31	1,586
September	2,220	151	172	78	2,621
October	1,435	125	123	52	1,735
November	1,986	136	142	51	2,315
December	1,554	69	106	23	1,752
Total	23.883	1,701	1,957	712	28,253

Total number of passengers passed during the year 1915 34,308

V.—REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINE DEPÔT AT TATAPARAI FOR 1916.

THE quarantine camp for cattle prior to their shipment to Ceylon continued to be maintained at Tataparai as in the previous year. It was transferred from Tuticorin on January 3, 1915, the observation camp at the latter place having had to be abandoned towards the end of 1914 owing to a severe outbreak of anthrax. There were no shipments of cattle to Ceylon for some time as a result of this, causing much inconvenience and trouble to the Colony.

The funds necessary for the erection of sheds were taken on loan from the Compassionate Fund. The total income for 1916 was Rs. 6,723·70, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,604·50, there was thus a saving of Rs. 1,119·20. Out of this, Rs. 674·76 were repaid to Compassionate Fund in 1916, leaving a balance of Rs. 444·44, which amount has been lodged in the Madras Bank, Tuticorin. I annex a statement showing the income and expenditure of the camp. The buildings were maintained in a good state of repair.

Water Supply.—The large amount of water necessary for running the camp was a great source of anxiety. Part of the water required is obtained from a well sunk in the camp, and part from a well which was leased out at the village of Chettyurani, about 2 miles' distance, and from where it was brought over in carts.

8,863 cattle were admitted to the camp in 1916; of them 8,748 were shipped to Colombo after quarantine, 91 were removed by their owners, and 24 died (8 of them from anthrax and 16 from other causes). The admission for 1915 was 9,329. 76,096 sheep and goats were admitted in 1916. 76,077 were passed on to Ceylon after quarantine period of three days and 19 died (18 from anthrax and 1 from other causes). The number admitted in 1915 was 68,791.

The professional part of the work is attended to by the Madras Government Veterinary Officer. The sanitation and other details were attended to by the Ceylon Government. Mr. S. S. Yesudian, the Overseer of the Immigration Camp, was in charge of this portion of the work. Mr. P. Ephraim, the Head Clerk, and Mr. N. Thangaya, the Assistant Clerk, also of the Immigration Depôt, attended to the accounts and the clerical part of the work. I am indebted to these officers for the way they carried out the additional work thrown on them.

K. EAPEN,
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Tuticorin.

Tataparai, February 9, 1917.

Annexures.

Statement showing the Collection of Fees, &c., from the Cattle Quarantine Depôt a Tataparai during the Year 1916.

Period.	Collection of Fees from Cattle, Sheep, and Goats. Rs. c.	Sale of Proceeds of Manure. Rs. c.
January	683 69 ..	102 0
February	528 50 ..	—
March	428 0 ..	—
April	519 69 ..	—
May	552 68 ..	—
June	631 44 ..	51 0
July	647 6 ..	—
August	634 63 ..	40 0
September	532 25 ..	—
October	494 1 ..	—
November	447 31 ..	—
December	421 44 ..	10 0
	6,520 70	203 0
	203 0	
Total receipts for the year ..	6,723 70	

Statement showing the Expenditure on Account of the Cattle Quarantine Depôt at Tataparai during the Year 1916.

Period.	Salary of Staff.	Upkeep of Sheds.	Upkeep of Roads.	Upkeep of Fences.	Disinfection.	Water Supply.	Well Construction.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ..	143 94	34 76	67 35	14 12	—	135 0	46 13	5 0	446 30
February ..	143 79	1 50	75 42	30 44	—	180 25	—	5 5	436 40
March ..	139 6	6 16	—	15 50	—	296 0	60 18	21 60	538 50
April ..	121 79	3 37	—	33 74	—	206 0	49 55	6 54	420 99
May ..	118 69	210 5	—	—	14 0	116 0	—	7 41	466 15
June ..	120 67	75 35	—	4 0	—	303 38	10 63	56 85	570 88
July ..	119 0	84 13	—	29 50	14 28	316 38	—	22 44	585 73
August ..	122 0	74 67	—	2 0	—	335 88	—	20 56	555 11
September ..	124 0	183 0	—	26 88	—	167 63	2 32	15 25	519 8
October ..	124 0	84 57	—	7 0	—	118 38	6 32	9 50	349 77
November ..	123 80	11 13	—	14 56	—	137 0	23 9	9 70	319 28
December ..	124 0	8 37	—	15 69	—	192 88	—	55 37	396 31
Total ..	1,524 74	777 6	142 77	193 43	28 28	2,504 78	198 22	235 22	5,604 50

Statement showing the Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Goats despatched to Ceylon during the Year 1916.

Period.	Number of Draught and Slaughter Cattle sent through the Camp.		Number of Milch Cattle sent through the Camp.				Number of Sheep and Goats sent through the Camp.	
	Draught.	Slaughter.	Cows.	Calves.	Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.
January ..	115 ..	423 ..	43 ..	29 ..	148 ..	118 ..	1,818 ..	6,411
February ..	59 ..	552 ..	39 ..	14 ..	73 ..	43 ..	1,063 ..	4,105
March ..	88 ..	393 ..	23 ..	10 ..	81 ..	58 ..	572 ..	3,526
April ..	146 ..	418 ..	19 ..	6 ..	87 ..	78 ..	799 ..	4,676
May ..	259 ..	454 ..	29 ..	17 ..	117 ..	92 ..	607 ..	5,331
June ..	228 ..	505 ..	45 ..	33 ..	127 ..	109 ..	643 ..	6,813
July ..	147 ..	298 ..	37 ..	27 ..	141 ..	126 ..	603 ..	5,883
August ..	193 ..	477 ..	51 ..	39 ..	149 ..	125 ..	754 ..	5,897
September ..	74 ..	291 ..	43 ..	34 ..	97 ..	81 ..	1,287 ..	5,831
October ..	42 ..	177 ..	33 ..	25 ..	93 ..	82 ..	1,430 ..	5,820
November ..	33 ..	131 ..	27 ..	20 ..	139 ..	127 ..	869 ..	4,509
December ..	19 ..	60 ..	32 ..	27 ..	89 ..	84 ..	1,085 ..	5,745
Total ..	1,403	4179	421	281	1,341	1,123	11,530	64,547

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR 1916.

THE total expenditure on the Government Printing Office during 1916 amounted to Rs. 276,889, compared with Rs. 257,054 expended during 1915, as follows:—

1915. Rs.		HEADS OF SERVICE.		1916. Rs.
80,002	..	Personal Emoluments	..	76,979
171,928	..	Other Charges	..	190,127
5,124	..	Material for manufacturing Stamped Stationery ..		9,783
Rs. 257,054				Rs. 276,889

A departmental classification gives the following figures:—

1915. Rs.				1916. Rs.
224,077	..	Book and Job Printing ..	..	244,122
9,220	..	Stamp Printing, &c. ..	..	14,934
15,083	..	Binding	..	16,198
8,674	..	Plant and Material ..	..	1,635
Rs. 257,054				Rs. 276,889

I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Of the 1916 expenditure, the Bookwork Department cost Rs. 116,063 and the Jobwork Department Rs. 128,059, the details for the past two years being as follows:—

1915.					1916.		
BOOKWORK.	JOBWORK.	TOTAL.		WORK CHARGES.	BOOKWORK.	JOBWORK.	TOTAL.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,994	9,052	23,046	..	Superintendence ..	10,200	5,476	15,676
34,024	8,287	42,311	..	Composing Branch ..	34,170	7,653	41,823
13,304	1,185	14,489	..	Monotype Branch ..	17,655	1,613	19,268
8,591	5,287	13,878	..	Reading and Revising ..	8,913	4,893	13,806
8,469	18,910	27,379	..	Printing Branch ..	8,779	19,192	27,971
608	5,492	6,100	..	Warehouse Branch ..	1,019	4,800	5,819
—	2,299	2,299	..	Stereotyping, &c. ..	—	2,233	2,233
1,965	—	1,965	..	Engraving ..	2,133	—	2,133
—	943	943	..	Ruling	—	789	789
4,665	2,662	7,327	..	Clerical Staff ..	4,782	2,813	7,595
1,166	674	1,840	..	Casual Expenses ..	956	761	1,717
2,915	2,239	5,154	..	Leave	3,825	2,157	5,982
89,701	57,030	146,731	..	Total Work Charges ..	92,432	52,380	144,812
14,192	63,154	77,346	..	Cost of Paper ..	23,631	75,679	99,310
103,893	120,184	224,077	..	Total, including Paper ..	116,063	128,059	244,122

THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

During 1916 a total of 25,916 pages of bookwork of different sizes were printed, as compared with 26,591 in 1915. Converted to a common size of foolscap folio, the comparison is: for 1915, 21,047 pages; for 1916, 20,694 pages, a decrease of 353 foolscap folio pages for the year.

Of the *Gazette*, 76 numbers, comprising 9,506 pages, were issued, equivalent to 183 pages per week, the number of copies struck off ranging from 830 to 922 per issue. The sales realized Rs. 4,356, and the advertisements Rs. 23,358.

Of "The New Law Reports," 440 pages were printed, Rs. 3,105 being realized by sales to 113 subscribers, &c.

The Post Office Guide for 1916 (378 pages) was published on March 7, and the Civil List (338 pages) on March 15, 1916.

The Blue Book for 1915 (1,060 pages) was published on July 14, 1916.

The volume of Administration Reports for 1915 (840 pages) was issued on October 4, 1916.

Of school books, 139,764 readers, &c., varying in size from 16 to 220 pages and in price from 5 cents to 60 cents per copy, were printed and bound.

For the Land Settlement Department 510 pages of final settlement reports were dealt with, and 1,188 preliminary and final notifications prepared and published in the *Gazette*, for which 2,166 maps were engraved on metal.

The following statement shows the work of the Bookwork Branch for 1915 and 1916 :—

Year.	Pages of various sizes printed.	Equivalent in Foolscap Folio.	Cost of Composition alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1915	26,591	21,047	47,328	103,893
1916	25,916	20,694	51,825	116,063

During the past year 373 examination papers were confidentially dealt with, the number of copies struck off ranging from 25 to 250 per paper.

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

During 1916 the number of printed forms despatched amounted to 53,169,150, against 54,553,700 in 1915.

In line-ruling 5½ million forms, involving 8 million rulings, were dealt with; while the perforations made (5 or 6 sheets being treated at each perforation) totalled to over 4 million.

Letter paper, envelopes, and cards to the number of 121,590 were embossed in colours with the royal arms, &c.

During the year 84 new printed forms were added to the standard files, 41 old forms were amended, and 12 forms were cancelled. The number of authorized forms now in use is about 5,375; the majority of them have been stereotyped, only a few are kept "standing in type."

The following is a summary of the work of the Jobbing Branch for the past two years :—

1915.		1916.
54,553,700	Number of printed forms issued	53,169,150
Rs. 57,030	Printing charges	Rs. 52,380
Rs. 63,154	Cost of paper	Rs. 75,679
Rs. 120,184	Total cost of printed forms	Rs. 128,059
Rs. 2·20	Cost of printed forms per 1,000	Rs. 2·40
5,340,800	Number of forms ruled	5,501,668
8,240,500	Number of rulings involved	8,037,775
3,909,800	Number of perforations made	4,003,722
102,400	Number of forms embossed in colours	121,597

The following table, giving the number of "impressions" taken at the power letterpress printing machines and at the hand presses during the past three years, shows the volume of work dealt with in the Machine and Press Department :—

Year.	Number of "Formes" made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each Forme.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1914	24,880	1,220	98,830	5,370	104,200	28,959,440	1,573,550	30,532,990
1915	22,760	1,130	84,790	3,120	87,910	24,927,460	919,050	25,846,510
1916	23,260	1,140	86,820	3,410	90,230	25,524,130	1,002,630	26,526,760

The outturn and cost of Jobwork during the past three years are thus summarized :—

Year.	Printed Forms issued.	Cost of Paper alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1914	76,545,000	86,665	150,216
1915	54,553,700	63,154	120,184
1916	53,169,150	75,679	128,059

II.—THE MONOTYPE BRANCH.

During 1916 the Monotype machines worked well, few repairs or replacements being necessary, the whole of the new bookwork dealt with having been set and cast in this Branch.

Of the 25,916 pages printed in 1916, 7,771 foolscap folio pages of entirely new matter, weighing 39¼ tons, were cast at the Monotype machines, at a cost for supervision, wages of operators and casters, correcting the proofs, loss in melting and re-melting the metal, oil, fuel, power, &c., of Rs. 17,655. Adding Rs. 1,613, the cost of casting type for correcting the 7,771 pages, the total outlay works out at Rs. 2·48 per foolscap folio page of Long Primer, as compared with Rs. 2·16, which would be the amount paid to a piecework compositor for composing and correcting a similar-sized page in the same type by hand.

In addition to the 7,771 pages turned out by the ten Monotype casting machines, they produced nearly 4¼ tons of loose bookwork and display type for setting by hand in the Jobbing Branch and for correcting purposes.

The following is a summary of the work done in the Monotype Branch during the past three years :—

Year.	No. of Ens cast.	Total Weight in lb.	Total Cost. Rs.
1914	57,812,450	89,628	18,325
1915	54,209,120	86,806	14,489
1916	57,344,880	98,084	19,268

III.—THE STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

Stamped stationery to the face value of Rs. 189,882 was manufactured in the Office and supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps during the past year, as follows :—

	Number supplied.	Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c.	Produced at a Cost of Rs. c.	Rate per 1,000. Rs. c.
2-cent Local Post Cards	3,445,750	68,915 0	6,444 60	1 85
4-cent Reply Post Cards	29,990	1,199 60	156 60	5 22
6-cent Foreign Post Cards	26,050	1,563 0	78 79	3 2
5-cent Letter Cards	20,110	1,005 50	101 87	5 7
2-cent Manilla Envelopes, 6 × 3½	99,700	2,193 40	257 3	2 58
5-cent cheap Envelopes, 4¾ × 2¾	199,300	9,965 0	391 19	1 96
5-cent business Envelopes, 6 × 3½	297,600	16,218 45	744 8	2 50
5-cent square Envelopes, 5¼ × 4¼	449,070	25,073 5	2,484 64	5 53
5-cent foolscap Envelopes, 9½ × 4½	45,035	2,702 10	436 26	9 69
6-cent Foreign Envelopes, 5¼ × 4¼	34,920	2,319 50	200 38	5 74
2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	2,213,800	48,198 0	3,476 51	1 57
2-cent Do. for "Times of Ceylon"	310,200	6,204 0		
6-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	70,000	4,325 0	162 66	2 32
Total	7,241,525	189,881 60	14,934 61	

The following statement gives the total number of stamped post cards, letter cards, envelopes, and wrappers manufactured by this Department for the Commissioner of Stamps during the past three years, with their face value and actual cost to the Colony :—

Year.	Post Cards, &c., manufactured.	Face Value. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1914	7,785,930	196,286	11,545
1915	6,643,095	161,970	9,220
1916	7,241,525	189,882	14,934

IV.—THE BINDERY.

Our binding is almost wholly done by Prison labour. The work was prepared for them, and they were supervised by the Free Staff, but except where skilled labour was required in finishing off, &c., the whole of the output of the Bindery for 1916 must be placed to the credit of the Convict Establishment.

1915.		1916.
29,453	Books bound in leather, cloth, &c.	36,292
43,140	Books bound in stiff covers	44,273
326,589	Books wire-stitched and bound in paper covers	205,452
44,195	Blocks of forms mounted	41,490
71,800	Envelopes made	31,000
21,630	Printed forms cloth-lined	16,806
345,842	Other miscellaneous binding work	332,500
8,821,731	Impressions at consecutive numbering machines	9,741,415

The following tabulated statement shows the work of the Bindery during the past three years :—

Year.	Books bound.	Books wire-stitched.	Receipts, &c., numbered.	Other Work.
1914	151,833	311,609	11,382,672	635,517
1915	72,593	326,589	8,821,731	483,467
1916	80,565	205,452	9,741,415	371,796

V.—THE FOUNDRY.

The total outlay on the Foundry was Rs. 2,233. Small as the expenditure is on this Branch, it continues to be one of the most useful departments of the Office, without the aid of which it would not be possible, except with a very much larger annual expenditure on materials and wages than is now necessary, to grapple with the work which passes through the Jobbing Department.

Stereotyping.—The plates cast weighed 7,456 lb., their cost, allowing for wastage of metal, working out at 22 cents per pound.

Leads and Metal Furniture.—The outturn in 1916 amounted to 3,417 lb., the cost, allowing for wastage of metal, being 25 cents per pound.

The following table summarizes the work produced in the Foundry during the past three years :—

Year.	Total Foundry Expenditure. Rs.	Stereotyping. Weight of Plates cast. lb.	Stereotyping. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Weight cast. lb.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.
1914	2,635	7,856	8·08	3,326	12·30
1915	2,299	9,946	6·57	3,920	12·05
1916	2,233	7,456	10·58	3,417	10·66

Engraving.—In addition to the usual miscellaneous work, 2,166 maps were engraved, at a cost of Rs. 2,183, for illustrating the Land Settlement Department notices published in the *Gazette*.

VI.—PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The expenditure on Plant and Machinery amounted to Rs. 1,635 only. Of this sum, two additional pedestal treadle paging machines cost Rs. 636, and an Underwood typewriter Rs. 242.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to revenue, including the sales of forms and books at the Government Record Office and by the Government Agents, &c., were as follows :—

	Rs.
Subscriptions to and sales of the *Gazette*	4,356
Advertisements in the *Gazette*	23,358
Subscriptions to and sales of the *New Law Reports*	3,105
Sales of the *Supreme Court Circular*	21
Sales of unserviceable articles, &c.	88
Fines for absence without leave	76
Sales of books at the Record Office, supplied by the Government Printer ..	6,680
Sales of forms and books by the Government Agents, supplied by the Government Printer	3,827
Sales of books by the Railway Department, supplied by the Government Printer..	862
Sales of books in Post Offices, supplied by the Government Printer ..	1,979
Sales of books in the Colombo Museum, supplied by the Government Printer ..	337
Sales of books by the Department of Agriculture, supplied by the Government Printer	301
Sales of school books by Messrs. W. E. Bastian & Co., supplied by the Government Printer	18,409
Receipts from Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., for work executed by the Government Printer	12,409
	75,808

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of men and boys on the roll of the Office on December 31, 1916, was 289. In addition, a daily average of 226 prisoners from Welikada Jail were employed throughout the year. The prisoners work 8½ hours per day on five days of the week and 4½ hours on Saturday. During 1916 they made 8 million red and blue rulings on printed forms ; they perforated, consecutively numbered, and afterwards checked the numberings of 9¾ million receipts, licenses, &c., in foil and counterfoil ; they completely bound 80,560 books of all sizes ; stitched and then paper-covered 205,450 school and other books ; made 81,000 brown-paper envelopes ; and handled nearly half a million other items of work. They were employed in folding sheets of bookwork, sewing, pasting, punching, and eyeletting. They attended to the whole of the receiving and despatching of the Office : unloaded the carts and stacked the blank paper, &c. ; took over the printed forms and books as they were completed, checked and counted them, made them into parcels according to indents, addressed, advised, and sent them away in carts to their destination ; the material thus passing through their hands, first in the raw and then in the manufactured or finished state, weighing 660 tons, or rather more than 2 tons each working day. In addition, Prison Parties kept the Office floors, walls, and windows clean, and the extensive grounds free from weeds and rubbish. The results are satisfactory, the Free Staff having been reduced in number from 369 in 1911 to 289 in 1916.

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the year amounted to 330 tons. Of this, 1,740 packages weighing 24 tons were sent to their destination through the Government Stores, 1,087 packages weighing 35 tons through the agency of the Railway, miscellaneous parcels weighing 41 tons were distributed by the Post Office, the balance 230 tons having been delivered by carts, tricycle carriers, &c., to Departments in Colombo : 904 carts were hired during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,579, while Messenger Boys made 854 journeys to the Fort and back by tramcar.

Letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer during the year numbered 14,016, while 4,370 were despatched, in addition to 11,705 advice notes, 1,089 bills, and 4,002 receipts for payments. As the advice notes are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 46,932.

No queries were raised by the Colonial Auditor on the accounts of the Office during the year.

509 orders for advertisements were forwarded to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer, who endeavours to allot to each approved paper an equal share of the Government advertising ; of these orders, 208 were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

It is satisfactory to record that comparatively few fines for absence without leave and misconduct were imposed during 1916, the average amount deducted per month being Rs. 7·29. Of the Rs. 87·50 collected during the year, by far the greater part (or Rs. 76) was for absence without leave. With a labour force of 289 men and boys, such a result is satisfactory.

The filling of the vacancy caused by the retirement on pension of Gate Mudaliyar James Fonseka on September 30, 1915, was sanctioned by Government, I am pleased to report, from July 1, 1916, Mr. John Lambert being promoted to the post of Second Assistant, and Mr. G. F. Lockhart, who had served in various capacities in the office from March, 1885, to the post of Third Assistant.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, March 30, 1917.

H. M. RICHARDS,
Acting Government Printer.

PART II.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR 1916.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Customs revenue collected in 1916 was Rs. 25,488,407·47, over double the revenue of 1909, the total value of the trade of the Island was double that of 1907, the imports were almost thirty million rupees higher than in the boom year of 1913, and, with the exception of spirits, the importation of luxuries and non-essentials increased. The supply of imported rice was larger than ever before, and, in spite of difficulties of freight, the price did not rise, while the home-grown crops were only slightly below normal. Similarly, the importation of curry stuffs has kept high. Perhaps, however, the most striking feature in the food market is the increase in the importation of high-priced or *samba* rice, which is sold at about a rupee per bushel more than ordinary rice. This now amounts to 1,637,643 bags, *i.e.*, sufficient for the annual consumption of over 800,000 souls. In other words, roughly one million of the population consumed the higher-priced rice during 1916.

Tables are annexed which establish this increase in the purchasing power and the general prosperity of the community, viz., a comparative return of Customs revenue (Statement A), a return of total imports of rice (Statement B), and of imports of *samba* rice (Statement C), imports of curry stuffs (Statement D), and a return of the quantity and value of luxuries imported (Statement E). In the last return musical instruments are omitted, as being largely of German origin; precious stones and jewellery are put separately, as being a trade very largely dependent on the travelling public, which the war has affected very severely. The figures are, however, interesting, as showing how large is the local demand, a significant incident in this connection being the arrival of a traveller in December last with nearly £20,000 worth of diamonds, of which in the course of a month he disposed of stones to the value of just over Rs. 200,000. The imports of cotton goods are also shown, as these are a good indication of the spending power of the population. The imports of cotton lace almost equalled in value those of 1913.

On the other hand, the large importation of manure proved that full advantage was being taken of the high prices due to the war to develop our exports, which in 1916 reached 297½ million rupees in value, or double their value in 1909.

In 1916, therefore, Ceylon did *not* suffer owing to the war, and, but for difficulties of freight and the check on over-expenditure, due to the financial restriction lately imposed in the United Kingdom by the Imperial Authorities, there is no reason to doubt that the prosperity of the Island would have continued during the continuance of the war, and there should be a rapid revival after the conclusion of peace.

A.—Statement of Customs Revenue collected at the Several Ports in the Island of Ceylon during the last Five Years, 1912–16.

Heads of Receipts.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Imports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Grain ..	.. 3,941,578 56	.. 4,181,963 19	.. 4,071,681 9	.. 3,910,501 82	.. 4,493,038 50
Cotton, Manufactured	.. 546,112 35	.. 581,545 87	.. 499,917 99	.. 419,578 86	.. 547,843 62
Spirits and Cordials	.. 2,208,725 52	.. 2,158,835 11	.. 2,045,214 56	.. 1,881,294 89	.. 1,859,945 10
Sugar ..	.. 1,295,334 23	.. 1,626,993 43	.. 1,433,476 43	.. 1,331,786 39	.. 1,240,842 13
Kerosine Oil	.. 1,605,471 79	.. 1,499,998 85	.. 1,712,643 93	.. 1,733,002 49	.. 1,756,296 1
Other Goods	.. 3,717,645 29	.. 3,937,887 28	.. 3,459,757 95	.. 3,356,195 99	.. 4,377,841 90
Sundries.					
Fines and Forfeitures	.. 10,238 54	.. 10,262 58	.. 12,443 84	.. 8,124 63	.. 25,416 50

Heads of Receipts.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Exports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Plumbago ..	163,665 69	143,342 12	71,143 98	109,091 45	446,729 26
Elephants ..	1,000 0	200 0	—	1,600 0	600 0
Chanks	3,838 80	3,656 15	3,737 61	3,025 90	12,405 56
Arrack	968 71	567 7	—	186 44	—
Tea, Cacao, Cardamoms, and Rubber ..	—	—	—	*1,679,181 90	6,688,642 17
Coconuts, Desiccated Coconuts, Copra, and Coconut Oil ..	—	—	—	*309,918 4	1,009,659 2
Port and Harbour Dues.					
Colombo Harbour Dues ..	1,940,941 8	2,034,784 46	1,899,876 73	1,727,168 82	1,681,044 15
Port Dues at Outports ..	35,765 96	32,335 34	26,677 78	29,654 11	20,458 70
Other	4,708 48	5,563 43	3,836 81	3,470 6	4,001 43
Reimbursements.					
Medical Aid Dues ...	178,694 77	177,790 53	552,401 89	†518,744 36	743,179 96
Warehouse Rent ..	565,485 98	600,951 59	622,284 85	566,099 2	580,463 46
	16,220,175 75	16,996,677 0	16,415,095 44	17,588,625 17	25,488,407 47

* For three months ended December.

† For nine months ended September.

B.—Statement showing the Quantity of Rice imported during the Years 1913–16.

	Total Quantities imported, 1913.	Total Quantities imported, 1914.	Total Quantities imported, 1915.	Total Quantities imported, 1916.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
British India ..	6,039,623	4,930,578	4,528,658	3,729,099
Burma ..	676,562	968,517	1,060,916	3,109,478
Maldive Islands ..	—	25	3	21
Straits Settlements ..	768,658	1,269,084	1,503,089	1,147,661
China ..	5,149	5	3	34
India, excluding British	43,562	55,393	33,484	51,730
Japan ..	—	48	4	2
Siam ..	1	176,619	47,621	35,939
	7,533,555	7,400,269	7,173,778	8,073,964

C.—Importation of *Samba* Rice during the Years 1914–16.

	Bags.
1914	775,840
1915	1,625,525
1916	1,637,643

D.—Statement showing Quantities of Curry Stuffs imported during the Years 1913-16.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Chillies ..	90,884	83,603	95,167	92,926
Coriander seed ..	33,514	33,526	37,659	35,811
Cummin seed ..	12,414	8,223	11,715	11,168
Fennel seed ..	4,691	3,865	3,982	5,531
Garlic ..	14,135	13,987	13,168	15,814
Mathe seed ..	6,958	5,706	6,293	4,785
Turmeric ..	9,988	8,867	10,777	9,755
Maldive fish ..	78,597	71,764	78,594	81,857
Onions ..	303,700	294,371	257,947	317,086

E.— Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Luxuries imported during the Years 1913–16.

Articles.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Biscuits .. .. lb.	1736127	1345490	666395	1397744	625232	527478	386832	759070
Confectionery .. lb.	1519748	1052870	952612	1017441	504728	382137	390936	547366
Apparel .. .. pkgs.	13250	13828	10914	19892	1260927	1284808	902062	1841053
Cars, motor .. No.	407	459	273	522	2421139	2603769	1669954	1707400
Cycles, motor .. No.	Not shown	separately.	91	213	Not shown	separately.	87080	159559
Cycles, ordinary .. No.	1884	1887	791	1487	436409	447663	160907	185179
Gramophones .. No.	835	662	360	480	53168	38471	21194	29587
Pianos and pianolas .. No.	Not shown	separately.	—	132	Not shown	separately.	—	93,469
Perfumery .. cases	1713	1459	1261	1616	213164	196845	145952	288919
Perfumery .. gals.	3124	3145	1761	4858				
Petrol .. .. gals.	383442	701082	607774	776092	471135	593946	566534	715996
Plate, silver and silver-gilt .. pieces	6785	9045	3655	2233	58530	70583	89715	37331
Sewing machines .. No.	4740	4373	3394	6975	209165	177573	155254	463615
Silk and satin—								
Broad stuff .. yds.	532901	447576	410041	485237	484213	425829	413186	539303
Handkerchiefs, &c. .. doz.	27267	13639	10510	19481	185971	148272	72406	164089
Lace .. .. yds.	41404	38116	19539	82280	15170	12880	9331	30867
Ribbons .. .. yds.	311730	184525	228530	270119	42800	30579	56891	65494
Velvet .. .. yds.	10669	5910	7953	8302	8358	6091	8349	11790
Soap, toilet .. cwt.	6354	4536	4142	6339	415277	335969	315302	531274
Typewriters .. No.	360	353	197	389	56413	54353	39001	73543
Umbrellas .. doz.	45140	21760	22238	28753	703684	348492	348451	540438
				Total ..	8165483	7685708	5839337	8785342
Diamonds					581818	272727	172768	469150
Jewellery					666644	495226	426200	410704
Pearls and precious stones ..					747569	615105	311445	349082
				Total ..	1996031	1383058	910413	1228936
Cotton, lace, and net ..					333455	249365	190699	332263
Piece goods, bleached ..					3370046	4052122	2312666	2258470
Do. dyed ..					5505346	4614001	3593244	5002911
Do. gray ..					1060258	917991	952489	622777
Do. muslin ..					29820	42553	13453	32638
Do. printed ..					1756234	1399977	935753	2220499
Do. other cotton goods ..					1013280	1089240	587449	1249248
				Total ..	13068439	12365249	8585753	11718806

STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION.

The only change in the personnel of the Supervising Staff during the year under review was the transfer of Mr. F. Marshall, C.C.S., from the post of Office Assistant and Second Landing Surveyor to the post of Police Magistrate, Galle. Mr. S. E. Hancox, C.C.S., was appointed to Mr. Marshall's post, in addition to his own duties as Secretary of the Plague Committee, the work of the post being to some extent distributed among the other officers. Owing to the large number of officers absent on war service, it has been found impossible to fill the vacancy thus caused, and the Department has been one supervising officer short ever since, the work of supervision being thus a matter of increased difficulty.

Mr. A. H. Pinder, C.C.S., who left the post of Office Assistant in 1915 for war service, received a commission in the Leicestershire Regiment, and was killed in action on September 5, 1916. This is not the place for an appreciation of his ability and character, and I can only record the regret which is felt by all members of the Department.

The subordinate staff suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of Mr. W. de Fransz on August 13, 1916. Mr. de Fransz, who had a long and creditable record of twenty-six years' service in the Department, was holding the post of Assistant Appraiser at the time of his death.

Owing to the severe strain thrown on the Department by the war trade regulations, it became necessary to bring the subordinate staff to its full authorized strength, and for this purpose eight officers were appointed during 1916 to the Clerical Staff of the Customs Department, which now numbers 132 officers.

Among minor changes in procedure may be noted the introduction of a deposit and pass book system for the payment of Customs charges, based to a certain degree on the system in use in Calcutta.

In the whole Island the Customs collected Rs. 25,488,407 as Customs revenue and Rs. 3,446,263 as deposits on various accounts, or a total of Rs. 28,934,670. Documents authorizing the Treasurer to refund sums amounting to Rs. 1,047,563 were prepared and sent out.

The total establishment charges were—on Personal Emoluments Rs. 263,627 and Other Charges Rs. 19,322.

Taking Colombo alone, the revenue amounted to Rs. 24,426,312 and expenditure to Rs. 226,529, (*i.e.*, Personal Emoluments Rs. 210,270 and Other Charges Rs. 16,259). The cost of collection is therefore less than 1 per cent. of the revenue (·92 per cent.).

EXTENSIONS OF CUSTOMS PREMISES.

Full details of the improvements in the harbour area will be found in the report of the Colombo Port Commission.

From the Customs point of view, the most important events were the completion of the two new warehouses on the north of the Harbour Engineer's premises. These are intended ultimately for use as export warehouses, but pending the completion of the scheme they have been used for imports, and were found of the utmost value at times of heavy grain importations. Some trouble was experienced owing to the heavy swell during part of the north-east monsoon, and it has been decided to build jetties to enable cargo lighters to be discharged or loaded at this spot during all weathers.

The two large import warehouses south of the Harbour Engineer's premises were commenced during the year.

Progress was made with the work of rebuilding the bridge to the Passenger Jetty, but financial considerations prevented the execution of any but essential preliminary work on the scheme for a new Custom-house at the Passenger Jetty and for the improvement of the jetty approach roads. Work was continued on the scheme for improving the railway connection with the harbour, and the dredging of the lake basin was commenced.

The new system of water supply for the "water boats" was brought into use during the year, and proved very satisfactory.

The walling in of the whole of the Customs premises was completed, and has enabled much stricter supervision to be exercised over the persons entering and leaving the premises.

PREVENTIVE WORK.

The Preventive Staff remained at the same strength as last year. The smuggling of opium, ganja, and precious stones (real or reconstructed) is still the most common form of offence. Several important seizures of opium were made in Colombo harbour, and some instances of attempted smuggling of precious stones and opium were detected at Talaimannar. During the year there were 170 prosecutions for Customs offences, resulting in fines to the amount of Rs. 2,750 and various sentences of imprisonment. 63 cases were dealt with departmentally, and penalties were recovered amounting to Rs. 3,978·50 in fines and Rs. 23,307·27 in proceeds of seized goods. Rewards to the value of Rs. 1,000 were distributed among the Preventive Staff.

THE TALAIMANNAR ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA.

The development of this important connection with India was impeded by the dispute, still unsettled, between the Ceylon and Indian Railways. It has, however, already become the regular passenger route to South India, and there is a steady and encouraging increase in the goods traffic, with indications of greater possibilities in this direction in the future.

The total collections of Customs duty on goods from India *viâ* Talaimannar, as shown in the following table, amounted to Rs. 1,071,195·11, as compared with a total of Rs. 827,858·59 for 1915, an average increase of over Rs. 20,000 a month :—

Statement showing the Customs Duty collected on Goods from India *viâ* Talaimannar during 1916.

Month.	Grain.	Cotton Manufactures.	Sugar.	Other Goods.	Total for each Month.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January	67,653 20	883 46	—	6,020 84	74,557 50
February	68,894 51	447 28	—	4,006 97	73,348 76
March	84,438 97	798 60	—	4,970 -0	90,207 57
April	75,919 59	787 32	—	2,910 0	79,616 91
May	90,220 60	585 23	—	4,108 95	94,914 78
June	85,504 92	599 28	—	4,405 54	90,509 74
July	59,259 2	735 82	238 58	2,718 76	62,952 18
August	91,034 61	1,001 85	—	4,891 25	96,927 71
September	86,845 76	1,177 25	—	5,481 70	93,504 71
October	92,088 57	846 84	—	8,292 52	101,227 93
November	107,325 91	470 99	—	10,341 83	118,138 73
December	84,472 55	421 35	—	10,394 69	95,288 59
Total	993,658 21	8,755 27	238 58	68,543 5	1,071,195 11

The following table shows the number of bags of rice imported *viâ* Talaimannar in 1915 and 1916 :—

Month.	1915. Number of Bags.	1916. Number of Bags.
January	68,327	78,319
February	75,373	91,590
March	64,569	100,841
April	73,923	94,618
May	93,157	110,009
June	83,363	95,771
July	112,616	66,251
August	118,020	105,114
September	69,925	107,934
October	78,611	113,567
November	56,062	127,064
December	68,377	103,433
Total	962,323	1,194,511

Duty amounting to Rs. 17,491·24 was collected on train parcels arriving *viâ* Talaimannar.

PARCEL POST.

The work of the Postal Branch of the Customs continues to grow, and the results fully justify the appointment of the Assistant Appraiser. The number of parcels imported has risen from 212,983 in 1915 to 227,139 in 1916, and the duty collected from Rs. 205,520·15 to Rs. 267,471·46.

The uncertainty of shipping owing to the war has led to a considerable increase in the use of the parcel post for the more valuable and less bulky articles of commerce.

The figures for registered and ordinary letter packets detained for examination are as follows :—

Year.	Registered Packets.	Duty.	Letter Packets.	Duty.	Total Packets.	Total Duty.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1915 ..	3,880 ..	1,366 33 ..	5,800 ..	851 0 ..	9,680 ..	2,217 33
1916 ..	4,676 ..	9,961 72 ..	7,018 ..	785 63 ..	11,694 ..	10,747 35

The increase in the duty collected is due to an increased number of importations by post of diamonds and other precious stones, duty on which amounted to Rs. 6,894·97.

Of the packets examined, five parcels of ganja and four of opium were confiscated. Thirteen parcels were taken over for under-valuation. Twenty-one were forfeited for misdescription. Two parcels of obscene books were destroyed. 134 parcels were reported for Customs irregularities, but were released on settlement departmentally.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The number of declarations made in 1916 was 162, as compared with 173 in 1915. The travellers reported that orders were easy to obtain, but it was impossible to guarantee delivery of goods owing to the disturbance by the war of all factory work in Great Britain.

Besides these ordinary travellers' declarations, there were six declarations by travellers in diamonds. The diamond trade showed considerable revival during the latter half of the year, and a sum of Rs. 11,421·03 was collected as duty on unset precious stones (almost entirely diamonds), a further sum of Rs. 11,487·16 being collected in January on declarations made in December.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The following changes have been introduced during the year under review :—

The export duty on cardamoms was abolished on February 4, 1916, as the imposition of the duty was found to have a crippling effect on the industry.

An export duty of 3 per centum *ad valorem* was imposed on plumbago, in place of the old royalty of Rs. 5 per ton, as from August 2, 1916, certain concessions being allowed in the case of existing contracts.

In June the export duty of Rs. 2 per thousand on chanks was replaced by duties as follows :—

Live chanks (*i.e.*, live chanks of various sizes and weights so mixed together and bagged that they can be entered for *ad valorem* import duty at the Calcutta Customs at an all over value of Rs. 80 per 1,000) : Rs. 6 per 1,000 chanks ;

Dead chanks (*i.e.*, dead chanks of various sizes and weights so mixed together and bagged that they can be entered for *ad valorem* import duty at the Calcutta Customs at an all over value of Rs. 40 per 1,000) : Rs. 3 per 1,000 chanks ;

Inferior chanks (*i.e.*, the "wormed" or otherwise damaged live and dead chanks of whatever size and such small live and dead chanks as will pass through a circular gauge 6½ inches in circumference) : Rs. 2 per 1,000 chanks ;

resulting in an increase of over Rs. 9,000 in the revenue from chanks.

The import duty on motor vehicles other than lorries and vehicles, which are imported under license, was raised from 5½ to 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* on August 12, 1916, with a view to check importation during the war.

The rebate of duty on petrol used as motive power was abolished as from September 5, 1916, except in the case of commercial vehicles used only for the conveyance of goods.

A small alteration of interest to the travelling public was made in October, when the total prohibition of the importation of dogs from India was relaxed by allowing such dogs to be brought in under license from the Colonial Secretary.

A new edition of the tariff was published early in the year.

WAR TRADE REGULATIONS.

The difficulty of administering the Customs under war conditions may be realized by a perusal of Appendix 26, where will be found a list of 116 Proclamations, Notifications, and Ordinances affecting the trade of the port published during the year under review.

The remarks made last year on this subject apply with equal or greater force to the year 1916, and need not be repeated. There were but few instances of attempted evasion of the regulations, and the extremely complicated and frequent amendments to the system of war trade control were worked without undue friction.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE.

The protection of the purchaser of foreign goods from fraud as regards the country of origin of the goods has always been regarded as an important item of Customs work. To this end the Merchandise Marks Ordinance has been enforced with considerable care throughout the year, and 124 cases of infringements were detected. The goods are usually released after being countermarked with the country of origin on payment of a penalty by way of a deterrent, and in this manner a sum of Rs. 4,625 has been recovered. Confiscation is enforced only in flagrant cases.

PRIZE WORK.

The task of completing the work on the seven prize ships made but little progress during the year owing to pressure of other duties. The accounts, however, of the ss. "Trifels," "Rappenfels," and "Reichenfels" were completed, and a start made on the remaining four ships.

The part cargo *ex* ss. "Dandolo" and "Caboto" seized in 1915 was condemned by the Prize Court and sold, and cases were instituted for the condemnation of part cargoes seized during the year *ex* the ss. "Tysla," and "Alavi" (condemned and sold), and of the motor launch "Witch."

THE OUTPORTS.

Full statistics of the revenue collected at each port will be found in Appendix 2 to this report.

I annex the following extracts from the reports of the Collectors of the Southern, Northern, and Eastern Provinces :—

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.

Imports.—The total revenue collected at this port in 1916 amounted to Rs. 343,362·02, being a decrease of Rs. 118,083·65 on that of the preceding year. The amount collected under head "Grain" was Rs. 215,110·21, being a decrease of Rs. 127,766·21 compared with the previous year. No sugar was imported in 1916. The duty collected on sugar in 1915 was Rs. 14,715·55. Grain is now very largely imported by rail from Colombo, duty being paid in Colombo.

2. Port Dues (including Sunday penalty) amounted to Rs. 8,849·32, a decrease of Rs. 8,674·40 on the figures of the previous year.

Exports.—A comparative statement of the principal exports is appended :—

		1915.		1916.		Decrease.
Coconuts (fresh) ..	No.	142,727	..	100,523	..	42,204
Coconut oil ..	cwt.	64,706	..	47,519	..	17,187
Plumbago ..	cwt.	22,423	..	19,757	..	2,666
Coir yarn ..	cwt.	77,489	..	70,515	..	6,974
Tea	lb.	114,235	..	92,356	..	21,879
Poonac ..	cwt.	1,510	..	—	..	1,510
						Increase.
Rubber ..	lb.	106,782	..	141,944	..	35,162
Copra	cwt.	714	..	4,225	..	3,511
Citronella oil ..	lb.	38,726	..	342,008	..	303,282

From the above statement it will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the export of rubber, copra, and citronella oil in the year under review compared with the figures of the preceding year, while coconuts (fresh), tea, coconut oil, and plumbago show a decrease.

Shipping.—There is a falling off in the number of vessels calling at Galle. In 1915 there were 54, and 40 in 1916. There were 16 vessels which took cargo for London from here during the year. The scarcity of shipping naturally tends to greater concentration on Colombo.

Coaling.—Eight British vessels called for bunkers, as against 6 the preceding year. One Swedish steamship put in for water and provisions. During the year under review 3,607 tons of coal were imported, and 7,436 tons were sold as bunker coal.

Registered and Ordinary Letter Packets.—During the year 163 packets sent over to the Customs from the Post Office for examination and collection of duty were disposed of. The total value of the contents was approximately Rs. 2,021·15.

Wrecks.—The ss. "Bathampton" with a cargo of salt was wrecked off the coast of Hambantota on February 27, 1916. All hands, numbering 27, were saved along with their personal effects. A sum of Rs. 4,267·94 gross was realized by the sale of salved goods.

Improvements to Customs Premises.—The new export jetty as well as the quay wall and export shed were completed during the year, and have been in use since October last. The need for another crane at the export jetty is felt at times when large pipes of oil, &c., have to be dealt with. The No. 1 Warehouse (the old King's Warehouse) had to be given over to the Public Works Department some months ago in connection with the repairs to the whole block of buildings extending from the Club to the District Court.

Hambantota.

The total revenue collected at this port for the year 1916 amounts to Rs. 2,333·07, being an increase of Rs. 1,245·34 over the revenue of the preceding year.

No ships, except the two Island steamers and coastwise dhonies, call at this port.

No goods are exported to foreign ports.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

The total revenue collected under all heads, including exports, at the several ports in this Province for 1916 amounted to Rs. 577,040·81, as against Rs. 395,286·06 in 1915, an increase of Rs. 181,754·75 over that of 1915.

Imports.—The revenue collected at the several ports in this Province on imports for 1916 amounted to Rs. 510,684·24, being an increase of Rs. 164,802·66 over the revenue of the preceding year.

As compared with 1915, the revenue under head "Grain" shows an increase of Rs. 65,462·51. The revenue under the head "Cotton Manufactures" shows a decrease of Rs. 5,287·13, due to falling off in the imports of European cotton goods under bond from Colombo. The revenue under head "Sugar" shows an increase of Rs. 112,050·21, owing to large importations of jaggery from India by the Sugar Refineries, Ltd. The revenue under head "Other Goods" shows a decrease of Rs. 7,260·41, owing to decrease of imports of gingelly seed and curry stuffs.

The revenue under head "Port Dues" for 1916 amounted to Rs. 8,037·57, which shows a decrease of Rs. 2,228·95 as compared with that of the preceding year, as the Talaimannar ferry steamers are now exempted from payment of Port Dues.

Exports.—The revenue under head "Chanks" for 1916 amounted to Rs. 12,405·56, and shows an increase of Rs. 9,379·66 as compared with that of 1915, owing to increased rate of duty on chanks.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entered at ports in this Province during 1916 was 1,595 with a tonnage of 247,816, an increase of 191 vessels with a tonnage of 20,528 as compared with that of 1915. The number of vessels that cleared at the ports in this Province during 1916 was 1,641 with a tonnage of 256,880, an increase of 235 vessels with a tonnage of 31,552 as compared with that of the preceding year. These increases are due mostly to the arrival of vessels with jaggery and other goods for the Sugar Refinery near Point Pedro.

Miscellaneous.—The principal imports are grain and other articles of food, cotton manufactures, and earthenware. The principal exports are palmyra timber, coral and other stones, fish cured and salted, chanks, skins, timber, and tobacco.

The total value of imports in 1916 was Rs. 5,946,717·82, as against Rs. 4,370,908·72 in 1915. The total value of exports in 1916 was Rs. 2,396,293·73, as against Rs. 1,679,724·35 in 1915.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

The revenue for the year 1916 amounted to Rs. 43,798·77, an increase of Rs. 18,204·17 over that of 1915. All heads showed an increase, except "Other Goods" (— Rs. 67·89) and "Double Warehouse Rent" (— Rs. 77·28). The chief increases were "Grain" (+ Rs. 13,171·94), "Cotton Goods" (+ Rs. 1,639·77), "Port Dues" (+ Rs 804·42), and "Fines and Forfeitures" (+ Rs. 819). The large increase in grain is attributed to the failure of local crops.

The chief exports were coconuts, copra, timber, and tobacco. The district showed some recovery from the depression of the previous year.

II.—TRADE RETURNS AND SHIPPING.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The falling off in the revenue from imports, which was a marked feature of the report for 1915, and seemed to show that the war was seriously affecting the Colony's dutiable imports, has been replaced in the year under review by a remarkable recovery in import revenue. The decrease of Rs. 610,690·07 in import revenue in 1915 has been more than covered by an increase of Rs. 1,643,448·82, without any appreciable increase in the rate of import duties. The only decreases in the main heads of import revenue are in spirits and cordials and sugar. The revenues from grain, kerosine oil (including petrol), and "other goods" are in each case the highest on record; cotton produced less only than 1913. These figures may be taken as some indication of the recovery of the Colony from the disturbing effects of the outbreak of war, and tend to show that the progressive increase in the purchasing power of the population has not been affected.

The decrease in revenue from Port and Harbour Dues continues, but is attributable not so much to the absence of shipping, as to the fact that so many of the vessels which call at Colombo are exempt from Port and Harbour Dues as being the property of or chartered to British or Allied Governments.

The new export duties which were imposed in the latter half of 1915, together with the increased duty on plumbago which was brought into force in August, 1916, resulted in an increase of Rs. 6,214,764·30 in the export revenue, distributed as follows:—Plumbago (+ Rs. 337,637), tea, cacao, and rubber (+ Rs. 5,177,385), coconut produce (+ Rs. 699,740).

The refunds of export duty allowed to exporters on stock in hand and forward contracts caused a very large amount of complicated work, and the Refunds Branch of the establishment had to be specially strengthened to cope with it. The amounts refunded were as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Tea, rubber, cacao, cardamoms	620,487	79
Coconut produce	60,207	27
Plumbago	72,290	63
Total ..	752,985	69

The only decreases under heads of exports were trivial, viz., Elephants (— Rs. 1,000) and Arrack (— Rs. 186·44).

The nett result of the year's collections was a record revenue of Rs. 25,488,407·47, an increase of Rs. 7,899,782·30 over the best previous year (1915), and of roughly 12 millions over the revenue of 1910, and more than twice as much as any year previous to that.

The following return shows the value of the imports and exports month by month for the years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916. Imports were consistently higher than in 1915. Exports were less than in 1915 in the months of January, April, May, and July, but exceeded the total of 1915 by 243 lakhs:—

Month.	Imports. 1913. Lakhs of Rupees.	1914. Lakhs of Rupees.	1915. Lakhs of Rupees.	1916. Lakhs of Rupees.	Exports. 1913. Lakhs of Rupees.	1914. Lakhs of Rupees.	1915. Lakhs of Rupees.	1916 Lakhs of Rupees.
January	167	169	135	156	176	198	242	239
February	158	159	133	179	197	185	184	239
March	158	170	142	193	179	186	215	267
April	168	164	122	158	187	153	194	193
May	147	165	132	172	187	174	240	237
June	146	158	121	171	179	205	164	255
July	193	170	148	217	231	208	264	256
August	173	160	140	179	229	142	257	275
September	162	73	148	170	205	136	213	242
October	200	105	130	190	203	201	258	269
November	162	139	165	218	192	187	277	278
December	162	137	168	197	183	218	225	226
Total	1,996	1,769	1,684	2,200	2,348	2,193	2,733	2,976

The following table gives the annual value of the trade of the Colony, exclusive of specie, for the past ten years. The great increase in the exports of rubber, plumbago, and copra more than outweighed the decreases which took place under most of the other heads, and, together with increased imports, raised the total trade by about 700 lakhs over the previous record of 1915:—

Value of Trade, excluding Specie.

Year.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Year.	Lakhs of Rupees.
1907	2,631½	1912	3,886¾
1908	2,647¾	1913	4,329½
1909	2,853½	1914	4,022¼
1910	3,321¾	1915	4,495½
1911	3,523½	1916	5,212¾

The following table shows in detail the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the past ten years, exclusive of specie and the value of coal exported for the use of steamers :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.			Total of Imports and Exports (omitting Specie and the Value of Coal for use of Steamers).
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907 ..	120,061,934	127,095,587	2,272,664	129,368,251	249,430,185
1908 ..	122,420,393	127,015,846	1,946,310	128,962,156	251,382,549
1909 ..	125,441,597	144,121,334	2,778,297	146,899,631	272,341,228
1910 ..	150,195,648	160,771,277	5,700,330	166,471,607	316,667,255
1911 ..	156,986,106	170,110,905	10,416,054	180,526,959	337,513,065
1912 ..	175,322,979	190,932,654	8,022,248	198,954,902	374,277,881
1913 ..	186,073,086	224,236,263	8,750,691	232,986,954	419,060,040
1914 ..	172,317,549	210,711,403	7,652,443	218,363,846	390,681,395
1915 ..	163,637,758	265,733,258	7,642,729	273,375,987	437,013,745
1916 ..	211,500,753	284,837,976	12,667,929	297,505,905	509,006,658

The slightly greater increase in the value of imports as compared with the increase in the value of exports reduced the discrepancy between them in favour of exports from Rs. 109,738,229 in 1915 to Rs. 86,005,152 in 1916.

The distribution of Ceylon trade (excluding imports of rubber and specie and coal supplied for the use of steamers) between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries during the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Imports from			Total Imports.	Exports to			Total Exports.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.
1907 ..	326¼	719¾	146¼	1,192¼	659¼	222½	411¾	1,293½
1908 ..	323¼	730	161¼	1,214½	638¾	218	432¾	1,289½
1909 ..	325¾	755	154¼	1,235	723¼	228	517½	1,469
1910 ..	410¾	852½	187¼	1,450½	774	224½	666¼	1,664¾
1911 ..	421½	859¼	208½	1,489¼	873½	240	691¾	1,805¼
1912 ..	504¼	943¼	255	1,702½	977½	264	748	1,989½
1913 ..	543¼	981½	280¾	1,805½	1,056	283½	990¼	2,329¾
1914 ..	492½	916½	258½	1,667½	1,155½	294¼	733¾	2,183½
1915 ..	354¼	992½	240	1,586¾	1,470½	384¼	879	2,733¾
1916 ..	467½	1,218¾	346	2,032¼	1,317	375	1,283	2,975

The percentages for the four years 1913–16 are as follows :—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Percentage of total trade of Ceylon taken by—				
United Kingdom	38·67	42·8	42·24	35·64
British Possessions	30·59	31·43	31·86	31·83
Foreign Countries	30·74	25·77	25·9	32·53
	100	100	100	100
Percentage of import trade of Ceylon with—				
United Kingdom	30·08	29·53	22·33	23·01
British Possessions	54·36	54·96	62·54	59·97
Foreign Countries	15·56	15·51	15·13	17·02
	100	100	100	100
Percentage of export trade of Ceylon taken by—				
United Kingdom	45·33	52·92	53·79	44·28
British Possessions	12·17	13·47	14·06	12·6
Foreign Countries	42·5	33·61	32·15	43·12
	100	100	100	100

The reduction of trade with the United Kingdom and the increase of that with Foreign Countries is the salient feature of these returns, and is due to variations caused by the war.

The returns of neutral trading with Ceylon from September, 1915, to June, 1916, were prepared separately for the information of those interested.

The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon trade (imports and exports, excluding specie) among the principal countries, and the percentage of the total trade absorbed by each. Values are expressed in pounds sterling. The figures in brackets represent the relative positions of the countries in 1915. The United Kingdom still retains first place with a large, though considerably, decreased lead. The United States of America, thanks to enormous imports from Ceylon of rubber and plumbago, assumes second place, displacing British India, which thus loses the second place for probably the first time since the trade statistics have been kept. Another very noticeable rise is in the case of France, which has risen from 17th place to 6th, due to increases under most heads of export, and particularly to larger importations of tea, rubber, copra, cardamoms, and cinnamon. Egypt has risen from 19th to 14th owing to increased imports of tea and coconuts, and Borneo (excluding British) from 26th to 17th owing to increased exports of kerosine oil and petrol, Mozambique and South America appear for the first time as taking a quantity sufficient to entitle them to a place in the list, while Mauritius and Germany disappear. The disposal of prize goods caused Germany to remain in the list last year. Victoria, Denmark, Canada, Holland, and Norway each lost several places :—

	Country.	1914. £.	1914. Per Cent.	1915. £.	1915. Per Cent.	1916. £.	1916. Per Cent.
1.	United Kingdom (1)	10,987,161	42·18	12,165,966	41·76	11,898,659	35·06
2.	United States of America (3)	2,248,602	8·63	3,830,649	13·15	6,086,366	17·94
3.	British India (2)	4,537,974	17·42	5,058,743	17·36	5,641,215	10·73
4.	Burma .. (5)	705,860	2·71	753,797	2·59	2,074,960	6·11
5.	Straits Settlements (4)	1,084,604	4·16	1,212,573	4·16	1,195,843	3·52
6.	France .. (17)	178,087	·68	233,308	·8	1,038,292	3·06
7.	Russia in Europe (6)	444,997	1·71	713,382	2·45	830,831	2·45
8.	Japan .. (9)	241,502	·93	388,600	1·33	672,555	1·98
9.	New South Wales (8)	387,261	1·49	452,804	1·55	460,117	1·36
10.	China (excluding Hong Kong) (12)	245,792	·94	338,190	1·16	411,736	1·21
11.	Victoria (7)	437,890	1·68	476,459	1·64	402,559	1·19
12.	Russia in Asia (11)	203,678	·78	367,933	1·26	384,986	1·13
13.	Denmark (10)	172,636	·66	387,652	1·33	274,244	·81
14.	Egypt .. (19)	51,682	·2	188,631	·65	243,860	·72
15.	Java .. (15)	175,730	·67	241,953	·83	218,779	·64
16.	New Zealand (14)	224,839	·86	250,095	·86	192,413	·57
17.	Borneo (excluding British) .. (26)	53,770	·21	63,126	·22	185,827	·55
18.	Hong Kong (22)	112,171	·43	118,851	·41	185,355	·55
19.	Maldive Islands (20)	152,836	·59	164,801	·57	176,590	·52
20.	Canada (13)	277,438	1·07	300,363	1·03	171,046	·5
21.	Holland (16)	198,594	·76	234,822	·81	109,652	·32
22.	Norway (18)	61,551	·24	198,747	·68	95,825	·28
23.	Natal .. (21)	132,463	·51	129,889	·45	74,199	·22
24.	Western Australia (25)	73,937	·28	64,876	·22	69,310	·2
25.	Siam .. (24)	125,981	·48	85,508	·29	68,229	·2
26.	South Australia (23)	100,510	·39	87,168	·3	67,243	·2
27.	Persia .. (28)	101,294	·39	58,395	·2	66,080	·19
28.	Italy .. (36)	66,485	·26	32,822	·11	65,416	·19
29.	Cape Colony (27)	47,014	·18	61,805	·21	59,200	·17
30.	Mozambique ..	14,276	·05	8,163	·03	57,108	·17
31.	India (excluding British) .. (29)	66,474	·26	49,252	·17	56,705	·17
32.	Switzerland (33)	25,685	·1	38,065	·13	53,712	·16
33.	Philippine Islands (37)	25,206	·1	24,720	·09	41,145	·12
34.	Sweden (34)	36,357	·14	33,974	·12	41,015	·12
35.	Queensland (30)	50,372	·19	44,397	·15	30,458	·09
36.	Spain (exeluding Gibraltar) .. (31)	40,824	·16	43,823	·15	30,164	·09
37.	Newfoundland (39)	10,818	·04	14,119	·05	26,960	·08
38.	South America ..	8,766	·03	5,769	·02	25,895	·08

IMPORTS.

There was a very considerable increase in the total value of imports into Ceylon in 1916, as is shown in the following table :—

Imports.	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1915.
I.—(1) Live Stock ..	609,352	1,021,232	Increase 67½ per cent.
(2) Food and Drink	79,435,485	93,797,298	Do. 18 do.
(3) Narcotics ..	803,021	1,230,309	Do. 53 do.
II.—Raw Materials ..	33,786,083	44,704,858	Do. 32¼ do.
III.—Manufactured Articles	48,615,513	68,970,827	Do. 41¾ do.
IV.—Bullion and Coin	5,196,584	10,306,376	Do. 98¼ do.
Total ..	168,446,038	220,030,900	

The increase over 1915 amounts to no less than 515¾ lakhs, thus wiping out the deficits of 1915 and 1914, and raising the total value to the highest on record. Every main head of imports shows a substantial increase.

The distribution of imports classified under the above heads among the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries in 1915 and 1916 is as follows :—

1915.	Value of Imports (in Lakhs of Rupees) from United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
I.—(1) Live Stock ..	—	6	—
(2) Food and Drink	37	679	78
(3) Narcotics ..	7	1	—
II.—Raw Materials ..	38	229	71
III.—Manufactured Articles	268	127	91
IV.—Bullion and Coin ..	8	44	—
Total ..	358	1,086	240
1916.			
I.—(1) Live Stock ..	—	10	—
(2) Food and Drink	48	817	73
(3) Narcotics ..	11	1	—
II.—Raw Materials ..	47	311	89
III.—Manufactured Articles	359	162	169
IV.—Bullion and Coin ..	7	81	15
Total ..	472	1,382	346

The following table shows the percentage of Ceylon's total imports contributed by each of the principal countries. Mauritius, Germany, and Egypt disappear from the list ; Russia in Europe, Mozambique, South America, and South Australia now gain places. Burma has gained one place, with a very considerable increase in quantity, due to a large rise in imports of rice from that country. Japan has slightly increased her percentage, as have the United States of America. Borneo (excluding British) has risen from 15th to 8th place owing to a large increase in kerosine oil and petrol received from there. Natal has dropped from 14th place to 26th owing to reduced imports of South African coal, and Sumatra from 19th to 27th owing to a complete cessation of imports from Sumatra of liquid fuel, imports of which in 1915 amounted to Rs. 569,334 :—

	Countries.		1914. Per Cent.	1915. Per Cent.	1916. Per Cent.
1.	British India ..	(1) ..	35·93	41·19	35·05
2.	United Kingdom	(2) ..	28·58	21·66	22·11
3.	Burma ..	(4) ..	6·11	6·88	14·67
4.	Straits Settlements	(3) ..	8·94	10·41	8·03
5.	Japan ..	(5) ..	1·71	3·22	4·32
6.	United States of America	(6) ..	1·33	2·95	3·65
7.	Java ..	(7) ..	1·5	2·21	1·54
8.	Borneo (excluding British)	(15) ..	·46	·57	1·28
9.	Maldive Islands	(8) ..	1·21	1·39	1·12
10.	Hong Kong ..	(9) ..	·77	·98	·86
11.	Holland ..	(13) ..	·85	·62	·78
12.	China (excluding Hong Kong)	(11) ..	·53	·75	·56
13.	France ..	(12) ..	·83	·64	·52
14.	Siam ..	(10) ..	1·1	·78	·48
15.	Persia ..	(16) ..	·88	·5	·47
16.	New South Wales	(17) ..	·23	·47	·46
17.	Norway ..	(20) ..	·11	·36	·43
18.	Switzerland ..	(21) ..	·22	·34	·37
19.	India (excluding British)	(18) ..	·46	·41	·37
20.	Sweden ..	(23) ..	·23	·29	·29
21.	Western Australia	(22) ..	·39	·31	·28
22.	Russia in Europe	..	·03	—	·27
23.	Mozambique ..	..	·06	—	·26
24.	Italy ..	(25) ..	·46	·21	·23
25.	Victoria ..	(26) ..	·76	·19	·15
26.	Natal ..	(14) ..	·79	·6	·14
27.	Sumatra ..	(19) ..	—	·37	·14
28.	South America ..	..	·01	·01	·14
29.	South Australia	..	·36	·12	·14

In considering the import statistics, it must be remembered that there has been a general rise in prices throughout, and the increase in the value of goods imported does not imply a proportionate increase in quantity. It has in some cases accompanied an actual decrease in quantity.

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Cotton.

The total value of cotton goods imported rose from roughly 9½ million rupees in 1915 to 13 millions in 1916. The revenue derived was Rs. 547,843·62, as compared with Rs. 419,578·86 in 1915. The recoveries exceed those of any year except 1913. The following tables show the quantity and value of cotton goods imported during the five years 1912–16. Quantities show large increases under lace and net, dyed piece goods, and printed piece goods ; substantial decreases in quantity are found under cotton

waste, bleached and gray piece goods, and all kinds of yarn and twist. Raw cotton and gray yarn and twist show increases in value, in spite of reductions in quantity :—

		Quantity imported.				
		1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Cotton :—						
Raw	cwt.	7,301	5,160	4,746	8,064	7,477
Waste	cwt.	1,677	1,517	1,892	2,401	1,682
Lace and net	yds.	2,641,384	2,861,574	1,916,066	1,929,965	2,365,936
Piece goods :—						
Bleached	yds.	15,770,164	15,382,814	20,444,911	9,788,072	8,738,754
Dyed	yds.	20,683,813	24,071,580	17,094,517	14,385,944	17,196,268
Gray	yds.	8,730,378	5,251,746	4,594,289	4,742,470	2,570,154
Muslin	yds.	212,447	138,325	185,774	78,547	126,954
Printed	yds.	8,413,497	8,725,009	7,032,178	4,373,334	7,814,750
Other	yds.	661,398	605,044	902,446	912,520	1,134,934
	doz.	315,069	286,235	223,381	134,837	340,502
Thread	cases	815	918	661	1,424	1,549
Yarn and twist :—						
Bleached	lb.	3,570	2,352	4,259	195,432	24,320
Dyed	lb.	251,672	302,445	190,114	199,183	105,390
Gray	lb.	44,165	36,461	44,952	96,327	85,180
Other	lb.	3,659	6,161	50,187	34,076	10,257

	Value of Imports.				
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton :—					
Raw	312,092	263,893	202,467	225,278	284,820
Waste	41,977	38,505	41,481	54,603	34,492
Lace and net	294,197	333,455	249,365	190,699	332,263
Piece goods :—					
Bleached	3,168,803	3,370,046	4,052,122	2,312,666	2,258,470
Dyed	5,425,653	5,505,346	4,614,001	3,593,244	5,002,911
Gray	1,547,046	1,060,258	917,991	952,489	622,777
Muslin	52,082	29,820	42,553	13,453	32,638
Printed	1,714,964	1,756,234	1,399,977	935,753	2,220,499
Other	965,332	1,013,280	1,089,240	587,449	1,249,248
Thread	354,810	381,432	249,312	346,052	737,058
Yarn and twist :—					
Bleached	1,814	546	2,632	48,192	16,236
Dyed	207,428	237,600	147,809	153,406	112,922
Gray	20,994	19,501	23,212	39,368	43,983
Other	2,204	3,535	29,955	31,022	10,063
Total	14,109,396	14,013,451	13,062,117	9,483,674	12,958,380

The distribution of cotton imports as regards sources of supply is as follows :—

From	1912. Rs.	1913. Rs.	1914. Rs.	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.
United Kingdom	8,871,524	9,154,034	9,036,664	5,720,840	8,061,806
British Possessions	2,988,271	2,863,438	1,879,544	2,806,612	3,612,869
Foreign Countries	2,249,601	1,995,979	2,145,909	956,222	1,283,705
Total	14,109,396	14,013,451	13,062,117	9,483,674	12,958,380

Silk Manufactures.

There has been a remarkable recovery in the value of silk goods imported, which has risen by over 2½ lakhs of rupees. Every kind of silk import shows a substantial increase, as shown in the following table :—

Description.	Value of Imports in 1915. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1916. Rs.
Broad stuffs	413,186	539,303
Handkerchiefs, scarves, &c.	72,406	164,089
Lace	9,331	30,867
Ribbons	56,891	65,494
Velvet	8,349	11,790
Other	17,775	32,522
Total	577,938	844,065

Woollen Goods.

Woollen goods have recovered to some extent from the very serious drop experienced in 1915, aided very considerably by a large increase in price. The total value, however, still remains much below the normal, and indicates considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies.

Description.	Value of Imports in 1915. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1916. Rs.
Berlin	2,558	2,386
Blankets	113,012	124,525
Carpets	8,394	26,871
Flannel	24,447	57,169
Cloth and stuffs	38,347	183,078
Other	112,731	97,193
Total ..	299,489	491,222

Manure.

The prosperity of the planting industry during 1916 is exemplified by a further large rise of nearly 400,000 cwt. in quantity and over 3 million rupees in value in the imports of manure. With the exception of nitrate of potash, which was unobtainable, almost every kind of manure has been imported in increased quantities, and the total is little short of double that of 1914. Kainit and muriate of potash remain temporarily negligible. Japan has increased her supply of superphosphates and nitrate of soda, and South America obtains mention for the first time for her supply of nitrate of soda. British India remains the chief source of supply for manure. Details are given in the following table :—

Manures.	1915. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1915. Value of Imports. Rs.	1916. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1916. Value of Imports Rs.	Principal Country supplying the Article.
Bones ..	195,312	753,240	256,268	1,109,069	British India, cwt. 247,901
Basic slag ..	158,905	440,283	222,417	862,785	United Kingdom, cwt. 221,385
Blood meal ..	56,891	497,341	85,393	1,023,883	United Kingdom, cwt. 70,367
Castor seed poonac	182,104	762,560	255,165	1,061,410	British India only
Fish ..	61,641	223,990	133,528	713,808	British India, cwt. 125,076
Groundnut cake ..	632,479	2,711,415	576,562	2,715,944	British India only
Guano ..	1,034	6,740	24,566	196,369	United Kingdom, cwt. 12,410; British India, cwt. 12,156
Kainit ..	300	1,275	80	416	Straits Settlements only
Muriate of potash ..	788	5,177	411	1,848	Italy only
Nitrate of soda ..	31,499	323,230	53,707	646,455	Japan, cwt. 33,082; South America, cwt. 20,625
Nitrate of potash ..	58,234	720,228	—	—	—
Rape seed poonac ..	11,506	39,003	28,186	100,591	British India, cwt. 28,076
Superphosphate ..	106,927	306,272	162,033	706,350	Japan, cwt. 162,003
Sulphate of ammonia	67,271	745,924	81,454	1,161,065	United Kingdom, cwt. 79,454
Sulphate of potash ..	397	6,190	3,319	41,046	British India, cwt. 2,905
Other ..	64,738	462,661	145,704	880,739	British India, cwt. 78,998 ; Norway, cwt. 55,998
Total ..	1,630,026	8,005,529	2,028,793	11,221,778	

Metal and Metalware.

There has been a sharp recovery in the value of metal and hardware imported, but supplies remain difficult to obtain, and prices ruled high. The increase in value may be attributed more to increase in price than to increased quantities imported. The annexed figures, though interesting, are consequently of little comparative value, though they help to show that the purchasing power of the Colony had not been impaired by the war up to the end of 1916. Among the larger sources of supply, New South Wales and Japan appear for the first time, the former as supplying 5 per cent. (chiefly pig lead and hardware) and Japan 1¾ (chiefly hardware, brass ware, and copper ware) :—

Articles.	Value. 1915. Rs.	Value. 1916. Rs.	Increase. Rs	Decrease. Rs.
Aluminium ware	12,522	7,922	—	4,600
Brass nails and wire ..	12,888	36,299	23,411	—
Brass sheets	9,820	28,706	18,886	—
Brass ware	218,983	329,347	110,364	—
Copper nails and wire ..	13,537	28,999	15,462	—
Copper sheathing	24,414	29,959	5,545	—
Copper ware	28,971	52,380	23,409	—
Gold leaf	635	429	—	206
Hardware	1,212,826	2,225,417	1,012,591	—
Iron, angle and Swedish bar ..	35,001	79,882	44,881	—
Iron, bar, flat, rod, nail rod ..	129,353	269,952	140,599	—
Iron, corrugated	33,444	6,023	—	27,421
Iron drums and tanks ..	207,263	67,271	—	139,992
Iron, galvanized	1,204,661	1,288,299	83,638	—
Iron, galvanized, barbed wire ..	63,215	204,029	140,814	—
Iron, hoop	549,652	830,271	280,619	—
Iron nails and rivets ..	407,324	590,583	183,259	—
Iron, pig	24,608	54,067	29,459	—
Iron, other	151,822	373,430	221,608	—

Articles.	Value. 1915. Rs.	Value. 1916. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Lead, pig ..	1,549,847	2,441,910	892,063	—
Lead, sheet ..	17,651	5,283	—	12,368
Lead, tea lead ..	522,238	418,932	—	103,306
Lead ware ..	1,570	4,107	2,537	—
Lead, other ..	7,598	2,464	—	5,134
Muntz metal ..	1,061	3,822	2,761	—
Pewter ware ..	—	492	492	—
Plate, silver or silver-gilt	89,715	37,331	—	52,384
Plate, electro-plate ..	66,773	112,119	45,346	—
Plate, nickel-plate ..	978	1,373	395	—
Quicksilver ..	—	5,228	5,228	—
Solder ..	53,397	51,038	—	2,359
Soldering fluid ..	9,062	21,509	12,447	—
Spelter ..	—	92	92	—
Steel, blister ..	192	260	68	—
Steel, cast ..	453,622	599,084	145,462	—
Steel ware ..	22,410	38,256	15,846	—
Tin plates ..	100,502	177,309	76,807	—
Tin slabs ..	149,980	95,610	—	54,370
Tin ware ..	32,988	50,498	17,510	—
Yellow metal ..	14,277	13,505	—	772
Zinc, perforated ..	1,053	30,752	29,699	—
Zinc slabs ..	7,670	15,496	7,826	—
Zinc ware ..	13,516	23,401	9,885	—
Unenumerated, dutiable	3,488	6,703	3,215	—
Unenumerated, free	24,135	26,852	2,717	—
Total ..	7,484,662	10,686,691	3,604,941	402,912
		Deduct Decrease ..	402,912	
		Nett Increase ..	3,202,029	

Value of Metal and Metalware in 1916.

From	Rs.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	5,931,560	= 55½
Burma	1,833,266	= 17
United States of America	1,322,206	= 12
British India	590,137	= 5½
New South Wales	524,822	= 5
Japan	191,486	= 1¾

Spirits.

The rapid decline in the quantity of spirits imported, a noticeable feature of the returns for the two previous years, has been checked, and both quantity and value of imports show increases under almost every head. The quantity cleared for home consumption, however, still shows a decrease, though of less than 3,000 gallons, with a corresponding decrease in duty of between six and seven thousand rupees. The quantity is, at the request of the Excise Commissioner, now shown also in proof gallons, and the figures will be available for future returns :—

Description.	1915. Quantity imported.	1915. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1915. Value of Imports.	1915. Duty.	1916. Quantity imported.	1916. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1916. Value of Imports.	1916. Duty.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.
Brandy ..	40,638	45,089	346,422	376,084 99	52,330	48,623	483,519	418,709 33
Gin ..	76,085	77,530	312,993	639,963 20	88,896	77,338	471,432	634,330 13
Liqueurs ..	823	817	11,560	7,791 55	1,279	1,279	17,555	11,986 63
Rum ..	235	235	1,310	2,624 80	279	279	2,335	2,315 30
Spirits of wine ..	234	234	1,171	2,793 56	188	158	1,752	2,200 18
Whisky ..	105,581	105,591	767,755	857,766 65	115,251	99,068	945,796	801,214 20
Other ..	20	20	390	260 79	4	4	230	45 21
Total ..	223,616	229,516	1,441,601	1,887,225 54	258,227	226,749	1,922,619	1,870,800 98

Rice.

The imports of rice, the staple food of the local population, were eminently satisfactory, the total imports exceeding those of 1915 by just over 900,000 cwt. There has been a falling off in the imports from British India and the Straits Settlements, but a large increase in imports from Burma, which has nearly trebled its supply, and, having risen from roughly 968,000 cwt. in 1914 to 3,109,000 cwt. in 1916, bids fair to oust British India from its place as the chief source of supply. British India has dropped

from roughly 4,930,000 cwt. in 1914 to 3,729,000 cwt. in 1916. More attention has recently been paid in Burma to the preparation of boiled rice suitable for this market, and a good crop enabled Burma in 1916 to enter successfully into competition with India for the Ceylon trade.

Country.	1915. Cwt.	1916. Cwt.
British India	4,528,658	3,729,099
Burma	1,060,916	3,209,478
Maldive Islands	3	21
Straits Settlements	1,503,089	1,147,661
China (excluding Hong Kong)	3	34
India (excluding British)	33,484	51,730
Japan	4	2
Siam	47,621	35,939
Total ..	7,173,778	8,073,964

Coal.

The war has had a serious effect on the coal supply of Ceylon, and has caused remarkable fluctuations in the sources of supply. Export restrictions in Great Britain, South Africa, and Australia have reduced imports from those countries to an almost negligible quantity. Welsh coal is practically unobtainable except for Imperial purposes, and a serious situation arose when the export from India was prohibited towards the end of 1916. There is no coal in Ceylon, and the imports are used almost entirely to maintain the position of Colombo as one of the most important bunkering ports of the East. The Indian prohibition was relaxed, under somewhat stringent conditions, in favour of Ceylon, and slight relief was obtained by imports from Mozambique, but the position continues to be one of considerable anxiety. The imports of Admiralty and Ceylon Government coal in 1916 were 176,775 and 120,367 tons respectively.

Coal (exclusive of Admiralty and Ceylon Government Coal).

Country of Production.	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.	1915. Tons.	1916. Tons.
United Kingdom ..	234,234	263,054	57,325	39,256
British India	364,020	269,575	451,962	446,437
Natal	21,370	42,406	45,475	5,812
New South Wales ..	—	—	21,646	—
Other British Possessions in Africa	22,847	6,767	47,498	42,172
Victoria	602	—	—	—
China	—	—	164	—
Cochin-China	—	—	—	1,650
Japan	94,317	10,340	17,516	19,776
Mozambique	7,139	6,815	—	20,574
Total ..	744,529	598,957	641,586	575,677

The following table shows the imports and exports of coal during the last ten years :—

Year.	Coal Imports. Tons.	Coal Exports (including Quantity supplied for use of Steamers). Tons.
1907	608,250	684,430
1908	697,535	671,256
1909	552,741	651,102
1910	801,379	774,782
1911	665,047	741,657
1912	885,661	719,282
1913	744,529	694,652
1914	598,957	576,653
1915	641,586	626,815
1916	575,677	613,779

Kerosine Oil and Petrol.

The imports of kerosine oil failed to maintain the record created in 1915, and dropped slightly below those of 1914. The decrease was almost entirely in imports from the United States of America, which dropped by nearly 2½ million gallons, but the deficiency was to a large extent made up by the increase of 1,600,000 gallons from Borneo. As in the case of coal, the war has caused sudden changes in the sources of supply of kerosine oil and petrol.

The petrol imports have recovered from the drop in 1915, and have reached a record figure. The supply from the United States of America has dropped to about its 1914 figures, and while the import from Sumatra is growing, Borneo remains, for practical purposes, the only source of supply. The rebate of duty allowed to users of petrol and kerosine oil as a source of motive power was abolished in September, 1916, except in the case of stationary engines and motor lorries used for the conveyance of goods.

The amounts refunded on kerosine oil and petrol during the last three years were as follows :—

	1914. Rs. c.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Kerosine oil ..	38,386 42	47,727 70	72,834 92
Petrol ..	107,204 98	138,787 28	153,157 55
Total ..	145,591 40	186,514 98	225,992 47

Imports of Kerosine Oil.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1907 ..	3,480,348	1912 ..	4,917,895
1908 ..	4,362,470	1913 ..	4,693,366
1909 ..	3,424,591	1914 ..	5,186,153
1910 ..	4,667,474	1915 ..	5,675,959
1911 ..	4,427,074	1916 ..	4,960,786

Imports according to Countries

Countries.	1914. Gallons.	1915. Gallons.	1916. Gallons.
Bulk Oil.			
Borneo (excluding British) ..	443,702	267,250	1,837,926
Persia	3,055,304	1,275,230	1,139,867
Russia in Asia	461,803	—	—
Sumatra	—	—	200,779
United States of America ..	—	2,569,471	456,650
Total ..	3,960,809	4,111,951	3,635,222
Case Oil.			
United Kingdom ..	1	—	—
British India	—	22	—
Borneo (excluding British) ..	5,940	7,936	184,076
Russia in Europe ..	—	3	—
United States of America ..	1,219,403	1,556,047	1,141,488
Total ..	1,225,344	1,564,008	1,325,564

Imports of Petrol.

Countries.	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.	1915. Gallons.	1916. Gallons.
United Kingdom ..	—	6	—	—
Burma	—	28,838	—	—
Borneo (excluding British)	379,482	628,996	564,214	690,655
Persia	—	39,267	—	—
Sumatra	—	—	11,880	81,477
United States of America ..	3,960	3,975	31,680	3,960
Total ..	383,442	701,082	607,774	776,092

Wines.

There has been a slight increase in the quantity of wine imported, though imports have not reached pre-war figures. Wine as an imported luxury might be expected to be one of the first imports to feel the effect of any serious check to the prosperity of the Colony.

Wines.		1915. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons.	1915. Value of Imports. Rs.	1915. Duty. Rs.	1915. Duty. c.	1916. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons.	1916. Value of Imports. Rs.	1916. Duty. Rs.	1916. Duty. c.
Sparkling :—									
Champagne		2,161	53,228	5,403	2	2,744	63,520	6,865	59
Other ..		403	5,355	1,017	89	1,161	16,094	2,905	94
Still :—									
Burgundy	in bottle	676	4,853	1,014	83	447	3,514	674	76
	in wood	1,817	5,670	1,817	0	1,860	5,784	1,860	0
Claret	in bottle	944	6,524	1,180	92	1,090	7,831	1,381	51
	in wood	8,296	18,373	4,134	29	9,877	27,472	4,944	58
Ginger	in bottle	484	2,788	242	53	540	2,812	270	63
	in wood	29	109	14	50	79	372	39	58
Hock	in bottle	152	453	191	80	154	1,215	194	25
	in wood	196	618	98	0	191	640	95	50
Port	in bottle	3,764	35,323	5,663	54	4,752	45,725	7,131	99
	in wood	14,226	33,575	14,226	50	13,425	45,544	13,425	50
Sherry	in bottle	389	3,596	600	4	588	5,772	885	64
	in wood	1,651	6,949	1,651	0	1,914	7,967	1,915	0
Other	in bottle	9,281	63,472	13,925	31	11,032	89,975	16,604	78
	in wood	2,740	7,051	2,740	0	5,818	18,155	5,819	33
Total ..		47,209	247,937	53,921	17	55,672	342,392	65,014	58

Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.

These are another luxury which would naturally feel the effect of any enforced war economy. The imports, however, show a distinct recovery from the drop of 1915, and it is fairly clear that the enhanced duty imposed in 1914 is not likely to operate as any serious check to consumption.

Year.	Cigars. lb.	Cigarettes. lb.	Manufactured Tobacco. lb.	Total. lb.
1913 ..	21,985	336,528	49,487	408,000
1914 ..	22,809	318,904	36,006	377,719
1915 ..	22,890	214,840	17,327	255,057
1916 ..	31,019	329,105	26,528	386,652

Motor Vehicles.

The duty on motor cars, except lorries, was on August 22, 1916, raised from 5½ per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* with a view to restricting imports during the war, and the duty was further raised early in 1917 for the same purpose. Except during 1915, there has been a steady increase in the number of cars imported, and the increase in the number of American cars has been very marked, as may be seen from the following figures :—

Imports of Motor Cars, excluding Motor Lorries and Chassis, 1912-16.

Country of Production.	1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom ..	184	1,456,931	234	1,499,006	289	1,642,042	90	719,800	43	147,001
British India ..	—	—	5	71,896	1	22,869	—	—	—	—
New South Wales ..	1	6,500	1	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria ..	2	10,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium ..	—	—	1	3,541	—	—	—	—	—	—
France ..	9	74,356	21	135,631	8	153,206	3	123,595	7	29,092
Germany ..	19	183,736	25	370,022	31	319,771	2	21,045	1	3,000
Italy	1	6,094	4	35,917	10	73,522	4	148,484	1	7,415
Switzerland ..	—	—	1	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	23	67,395	115	276,601	120	346,760	174	572,651	470	1,520,992
Total ..	239	1,805,757	407	2,400,114	459	2,558,170	273	1,576,575	522	1,707,400

EXPORTS.

The export trade of Ceylon constituted a record in 1915, but this record, in spite of a slight reduction in the value of coal exported, has been broken in 1916 by just under 24 million rupees. There was an increase of 19 million rupees in the value of Ceylon produce exported, and of 5 million in the value of imports re-exported. Up to the end of 1916, therefore, it could not be said that the war had had any adverse effect on the production, value, or export of Ceylon produce as a whole. The distribution of the produce was very largely affected, but new markets quickly absorbed the produce which formerly went to Germany and Austria, and no serious difficulty was experienced in the disposal of the staple products of Ceylon, with the exception of coconut produce (other than copra), cinnamon quills, and citronella oil. The decreases under these heads, really serious only in the case of cinnamon, coconut oil, poonac, and citronella oil, were more than made up by the increased exports of rubber and plumbago. The weather, except for a drought in the early months in the year, which affected the tea crop, was generally favourable for agricultural produce.

The following table gives the total value of Ceylon export trade for the last four years. The figures have reached Rs. 300,000,000 for the first time in the Colony's history. Further details will be found in Appendix 6 :—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ceylon produce ..	224,236,263	210,711,403	265,733,258	284,837,976
Imports re-exported ..	8,750,691	7,652,443	7,642,729	12,667,929
Specie ..	1,876,600	1,010,200	1,193	35,250
Coal for use of steamers ..	13,892,720	11,532,980	12,536,300	12,274,180
Total ..	248,756,274	230,907,026	285,913,480	309,815,335

The distribution of the principal exports of Ceylon produce between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries in 1916 is shown in the following return :—

Staple Articles.	To United Kingdom.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arecanuts	1,800	2,746,999	52,721
Cacao	1,702,826	365,837	756,396
Cardamoms	248,785	122,593	130,511
Cinchona	354	7	234
Cinnamon	340,381	97,051	818,262
Coconut, desiccated ..	5,180,502	1,156,263	2,368,660
Coconut, fresh ..	218,700	199,035	170
Coffee	230	1,495	—
Coir stuffs	1,146,610	371,878	332,081
Copra	5,424,285	1,569,195	14,874,975
Fibre, kitul	94,692	587	—
Fibre, palmyra ..	46,170	1,695	2,728
Horns	400	15	—
Oil, coconut	7,426,710	199,871	1,308,069
Oil, essential and other kinds ..	468,997	123,672	756,986

Staple Articles.	To United Kingdom. Rs.	To British Possessions. Rs.	To Foreign Countries. Rs.
Plumbago	3,288,782	151,370	19,054,791
Poonac	143,061	10,238	216,880
Rubber	45,477,815	2,175,702	55,858,408
Skins (dressed and undressed)..	292,515	355,137	—
Tea	58,800,067	22,729,309	23,737,086
Timber (worked and unworked)	270	94,223	23,412
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	—	482,970	—
Total ..	130,303,952	32,955,142	120,292,370

The following table shows the proportions of Ceylon products and manufactures taken by the principal countries during the past four years, relative positions for 1915 being shown in brackets. The most noticeable features are the entire elimination of Holland (which came 13th with ·94 per cent. in 1915) as a direct customer, the rise of France from 14th to 3rd, Hong Kong from 26th to 14th, and Japan from 22nd to 16th, and the fall of Denmark from 7th to 10th, Canada 9th to 13th, and Norway from 15th to 21st. Mozambique appears for the first time. The rise of France is due to largely increased imports from Ceylon of copra, tea, rubber, and cinnamon. The position of Hong Kong is probably due to the consignment there of goods for transhipment to Canada, United States of America, and China. Japan increased her imports of coconut oil (from nil to Rs. 55,375), tea, and rubber, and may account for some of the apparent decline in the case of Canada. Trade with Holland, Denmark, and Norway was acutely affected by the war trade restrictions :—

	Country.	1913. Per Cent.	1914. Per Cent.	1915. Per Cent.	1916. Per Cent.
1.	United Kingdom (1)	45·54	53·88	55·05	45·89
2.	United States of America (2)	16·63	14·1	18·39	26·87
3.	France .. (14)	·38	·54	·91	5
4.	Russia in Europe (3)	4·63	3·13	3·99	4·17
5.	British India (5)	2·39	2·07	2·39	2·53
6.	New South Wales (6)	2·24	2·56	2·26	2·07
7.	Victoria .. (4)	2·14	2·46	2·57	2·01
8.	Russia in Asia (8)	1·42	1·32	2·06	1·96
9.	China (excluding Hong Kong) (10)	1·7	1·31	1·44	1·74
10.	Denmark.. (7)	·26	1·2	2·14	1·42
11.	Egypt .. (12)	·25	·33	·96	1·24
12.	New Zealand (11)	1·11	1·57	1·4	1
13.	Canada .. (9)	1·68	1·97	1·68	·89
14.	Hong Kong (26)	·06	·16	·06	·34
15.	Cape Colony (18)	·23	·27	·35	·31
16.	Japan .. (22)	·37	·31	·2	·31
17.	Natal .. (17)	·28	·29	·36	·29
18.	South Australia (16)	·34	·42	·42	·25
19.	Philippine Islands (24)	·17	·17	·13	·21
20.	Straits Settlements (19)	·32	·26	·27	·2
21.	Norway .. (15)	·57	·35	·9	·19
22.	Italy .. (27)	·18	·1	·05	·17
23.	Western Australia (23)	·18	·21	·17	·15
24.	Newfoundland (25)	·06	·08	·08	·14
25.	Queensland (21)	·22	·28	·22	·14
26.	Spain (excluding Gibraltar) (20)	·22	·25	·23	·13
27.	Mozambique ..	—	·05	·05	·08

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Ceylon's staple exports for the past five years. Excellent prices were realized throughout, except in the case of coir yarn and cinnamon quills, though tea fell slightly from the abnormal price of 1915. The standout feature was the record price for plumbago :—

Articles.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Arecanuts* .. per cwt.	24 37	29 78	19 30	19 47	22 74
Cacao .. per cwt.	37 88	44 3	37 76	37 48	38 57
Cinchona bark .. per lb.	0 4	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½
Coir fibre .. per cwt.	7 31	6 17	5 67	4 60	Bristle 8 11; Mattress 1 87
Coir rope .. per cwt.	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Coir yarn .. per cwt.	10 8	13 57	12 48	10 58	9 99
Coconut oil .. per cwt.	26 35	30 60	27 54	25 84	27 26
Cinnamon, plantation quills per cwt.	80 64	77 28	62 72	47 4	48 16
Cinnamon, plantation chips per cwt.	10 53	9 84	10 26	9 24	12 2
Copra* .. per cwt.	16 41	18 76	16 46	14 61	16 69
Plumbago† .. per ton	255 0	317 0	299 0	363 0	560 0
Rubber .. per lb.	2 73	1 92	1 42	1 65	1 79
Tea .. per lb.	0 43·65	0 45·84	0 46·35	0 56·79	0 51·79

* Average price as entered by exporters.

† Average price for 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915, and for the period January 1 to July 31, 1916, taking ·27 of the total as being lumps, and the remainder chips, &c. :—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Large and ordinary lumps, per ton ..	376 11	441 72	418 91	541 25	846 50
Chips, dust, and flying dust, per ton..	210 68	270 54	254 55	297 76	454 60

From August, 1916, onwards, the prices given in the returns for plumbago are f.o.b. prices, Colombo Harbour, as declared by the exporters.

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Tea.

The tea crop for 1916, though unfavourable weather in the early months brought it slightly below the record figures of 1915, remained at a high level, and the exports (203¼ million pounds) were well above those of any year except 1915. Prices fell 5 cents a lb. below those of the previous year, but remained highly remunerative.

Tea remained for probably the last time under present conditions the premier export of the Colony, but rubber was less than 2 million rupees behind it.

The export figures for the last five years are in round numbers as follows :—

Year.	Million lb.	Year.	Million lb.
1912	192	1915	215
1913	191	1916	203¼
1914	193		

The table in Appendix 8 shows the distribution of the shipments of tea in 1915 and 1916.

The chief decrease is in exports to the United Kingdom—a drop of 10¾ million lb. ; other noticeable decreases are United States of America (— 3,000,000 lb.), Canada (— 2,800,000 lb.), Russia in Asia (—1,750,000 lb.), New Zealand (—1,100,000 lb.), Victoria (—930,000 lb.). Total decreases of 22 million lb. were partly made up by increases to other places of 9½ million lb., chief among which were Russia in Europe (+ 2,750,000 lb.), China (+ 2,700,000 lb.), Egypt (+ 2,000,000 lb.), France (+ 670,000 lb.), Newfoundland (+ 400,000 lb.). The location of the army has affected the distribution of tea (*e.g.*, to Egypt and France), and the tea sent to China is mostly for re-export to Russia, congestion in the Far Eastern Russian harbours having made direct export a matter of difficulty.

The export of green tea amounted to 4,094,874 lb.—a decrease of over 1 million lb. as compared with 1915. The exports to Canada and United States of America decreased by more than half.

The tea duty realized Rs. 2,782,302·68, of which Rs. 285,229·30 was refunded under the concessions made at the introduction of the duty.

Rubber.

Another large increase in production, export, and price has brought rubber into very close competition with tea for first place among the Colony's exports. The total quantity exported rose from 48¾ million to 54½ million pounds valued at 103½ million rupees. The quantity was more than double that of 1913. The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon-grown rubber exports :—

	1914. lb.	1915. lb.	1916. lb.
United Kingdom ..	21,609,644	26,898,371	24,696,285
British India	1,725	630	1,754
Canada	33,622	161,035	6,720
Hong Kong	134,400	22,337	291,200
New South Wales ..	94,972	56,000	232,739
Straits Settlements ..	78,933	124,041	43,680
Victoria	675,948	911,337	604,836
Western Australia ..	—	—	56
Belgium	2,176,118	—	—
France	258,180	589,141	1,583,608
Germany	927,469	—	—
Italy	1,772	—	187,040
Japan	299,124	269,621	331,240
Russia in Asia ..	—	59,360	293,674
Russia in Europe ..	93,768	328,848	—
United States of America ..	7,967,426	19,383,095	26,236,435
Total ..	34,353,099	48,803,816	54,509,267

The United States of America has now become the chief consumer in place of the United Kingdom, having increased its imports by nearly 7 million pounds. The United Kingdom dropped 2 million lb., while France took about 1 million lb. more than in 1915. There were substantial increases in the exports to Russia in Asia, Hong Kong (mostly for transhipment to Canada and America), New South Wales, Italy, and Japan. The increased production has been absorbed without difficulty in spite of the rigid control of export to foreign countries. The average price rose from Re. 1·42 to Re. 1·65 a pound. The rubber duty realized Rs. 3,786,691·94, of which Rs. 330,327·39 was refunded.

Products of the Coconut Palm.

With the exception of copra, coir fibre, and desiccated coconut, every head of export of coconut produce shows a decline in quantity and value as compared with 1915 (*vide* Appendix 6), though the total fall in value was less than 1 million rupees. Coir fibre showed an increase in quantity with a decrease in value, while desiccated nut showed just the reverse. The situation was saved by the increase in the export of copra (+ 101,410 cwt. and + Rs. 4,211,603), without which the coconut produce figures would have shown up very unfavourably.

The coconut is the one staple Ceylon industry the prosperity of which has been to any serious extent adversely affected by the war. Coconut oil has been particularly affected during 1916 with a decrease in export of, roughly, 178,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,000,000, with the result that large stocks were accumulating at the close of the year. Similarly, poonac became almost unsaleable owing to high freights. When normal conditions, particularly as regards freight and the removal of export prohibitions, are resumed,

there is no reason to fear that the industry will not regain its full measure of prosperity. The copra distribution, as shown in the following table, is again interesting, as showing the variations caused by the war. The sudden increase in the exports to France is the most noticeable feature :—

Countries.	1913. Quantity. Cwt.	1914. Quantity. Cwt.	1915. Quantity. Cwt.	1916. Quantity. Cwt.
United Kingdom	1,500	468,913	449,660	279,739
British Colonies	163	2,639	8,889	110,350
Germany	814,979	386,676	—	—
Denmark	25,667	166,517	434,998	264,380
Austria	30,041	73,201	—	—
France	1,003	2,000	8,387	582,009
Belgium	18,000	66,157	—	—
Holland	1,059	63,072	190,084	—
Norway	—	—	86,000	18,000
Russia in Asia	—	—	3,997	10,500
Russia in Europe	220,880	152,694	26,494	44,961
America	—	23,078	20	—
Roumania	4,000	7,000	—	—
Total	1,117,292	1,411,947	1,208,529	1,309,939

The prices of coconut produce varied considerably during the war, but were, on the average, slightly better than in 1915. The export duty on coconut produce realized Rs. 1,009,659·02, of which Rs. 60,207·27 was refunded.

The following table shows the relative positions of the three chief articles of Ceylon produce exported :—

Value of the Exports of Tea, Rubber, and Coconut Produce.

Year.	Tea. Rs.	Rubber. Rs.	Coconut Produce. Rs.
1912	83,816,552	52,178,051	32,435,862
1913	87,787,914	61,269,262	51,416,059
1914	89,725,995	57,220,155	49,139,611
1915	122,457,825	78,996,940	42,930,826
1916	105,266,462	103,511,925	42,167,288

Plumbago.

Plumbago, which has the reputation of being the Colony's most speculative industry, had a phenomenally successful year owing to the demand created by the war. The result was an increase in the exports of 231,000 cwt. and in value of Rs. 14,500,000. Prices soared above the wildest dreams of a few years ago and touched Rs. 1,500 a ton for best quality lumps, and stories of sudden fortunes became common. The production of plumbago is almost entirely in the hands of Sinhalese mine owners. The success of the industry would have been even greater but for excessive freights, which made dust of low grade unsaleable.

Plumbago has for very many years been subject to a " royalty " of Rs. 5 per ton. This was replaced as from August 2, 1916, by an export duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, special concessions being made in favour of then existing contracts. This duty realized Rs. 446,729·26 by the end of the year (as against Rs. 109,091·45 for 1915), of which a sum of Rs. 72,290·63 was refunded.

The following figures show the quantities exported during the last five years and the distribution of the 1916 exports :—

Year.	Cwt.	Rs.
1912	654,650	8,346,787
1913	570,807	9,047,290
1914	284,562	4,254,201
1915	436,351	7,919,770
1916	668,216	22,494,943

Distribution of 1916 Exports.

	Cwt.
United Kingdom	111,712
British Colonies	2,202
Burma	161
New South Wales	401
South Australia	80
Straits Settlements	10
Victoria	5,100
Russia in Asia	4,073
Russia in Europe	40,734
United States of America	503,741

The United States of America has been by far the largest consumer, taking more than two-thirds of the total output. The United Kingdom took only one-sixth of the total.

The increase in average prices, as shown by the following figures, quoted from the report of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, is interesting :—

	1914. Per Ton. Rs. c.	1915. Per Ton. Rs. c.	1916. Per Ton. Rs. c.
Large and ordinary lumps ...	418 91	541 25	873 61
Chips and dust ...	254 55	297 76	478 56

Cacao.

Cacao has this year ousted arecanuts from the honour of coming next to plumbago in value of exports. The weather was favourable, and the autumn crop was regarded as exceptionally good. There has, however, been a decrease of 10,000 cwt. in the quantity exported, with a corresponding decrease of Rs. 300,000 in value. The average price (Rs. 38·57 per cwt.) was slightly higher than in 1915. There was a decrease of over 14,000 cwt. in the exports to the United Kingdom. Exports to the Philippine Islands increased by 5,000 cwt. and to Victoria by 2,000 cwt.

The export duty on cacao realized Rs. 113,946·97, of which Rs. 4,107·70 was refunded.

Arecanuts.

This almost entirely native garden produce has suffered a considerable decrease, having dropped from 171,854 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,345,711, in 1915 to 123,205 cwt., valued at Rs. 2,801,520, in 1916. The bulk of the exports goes to British India, and it is the first Ceylon export to make use of the Talaimannar railway route.

Citronella Oil.

Citronella oil, another almost wholly native industry, has changed places as regards value of exports with cinnamon. The industry is centred in the Southern Province. Exports were 1,366,014 lb. (— 332,670 lb.) valued at Rs. 1,297,843 (— Rs. 201,191). The decrease is attributed to high freights and difficulties in obtaining drums, both causes being intimately connected with the war. The price fluctuated considerably, but the average (87 cents a lb.) was 7 cents above that of 1915. The distribution shows a decrease of 200,000 lb. to United States of America, and an increase from nil to 10,361 lb. to Italy.

Cinnamon.

The cinnamon trade has experienced an unfavourable year, as, although the export of chips shows an increase of some 550,000 lb., the export of quills decreased by over 2 million lb. Cinnamon oil showed an increase of over 25,000 oz. exported, but a decrease in value of Rs. 1,162. Exports to the United Kingdom, United States of America, and Spain all show considerable decreases, due to war restrictions and shortage of freight There was a large increase in export to France. The average price of chips rose from Rs. 46·21 to Rs. 60·11 per candy (560 lb.). The average price of quills was 43 cents (+ 1 cent) per lb.

Cardamoms

The export of cardamoms shows a sharp decline both in quantity and value, particularly the latter, as shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Average Price. Rs. c.
1914	3,496	707,885	2 1
1915	5,190	839,431	1 28
1916	3,901	501,889	0 95

Shipments to the United Kingdom fell to 202,666 lb. (— 172,366 lb.), to United States of America to 86,999 lb. (— 50,663 lb.), while the export to India rose from 20,999 lb. to 116,140 lb., and to France from 5,380 lb. to 17,050 lb. It was found that the industry was unable to bear the export duty of 7½ cents a lb. imposed on October 1, 1915, and the duty was repealed on February 4, 1916.

Tobacco.

The export of locally-grown tobacco, another essentially native product, shows a still further decline. Expert investigation as to the best means of resuscitating this dwindling but once important industry is still going on, but the inquiries have not yet had time to bear fruit.

The exports for the last ten years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cigars.				Tobacco Manufactured, Other.				Tobacco Unmanufactured.			
	Quantity in lb.		Value in Rupees.		Quantity in lb.		Value in Rupees.		Quantity in lb.		Value in Rupees.	
	Ceylon Produce.	Imports re-exported.	Ceylon Produce.	Imports re-exported.	Ceylon Produce.	Imports re-exported.	Ceylon Produce.	Imports re-exported.	Ceylon Produce.	Imports re-exported.	Ceylon Produce.	Imports re-exported.
1907 ..	—	4,259	—	3,384	110	1,513	80	1,584	4,425,619	112	928,804	20
1908 ..	252	673	305	1,621	—	1,407	—	2,086	4,075,075	—	811,407	—
1909 ..	369	1,118	460	3,211	100	320	20	335	6,077,221	—	1,237,818	—
1910 ..	705	4,300	495	6,507	56	600	10	900	1,543,021	896	373,779	450
1911 ..	736	1,322	295	2,781	590	—	1,015	—	4,088,324	9,240	878,311	3,300
1912 ..	7	2,991	30	3,690	—	3,218	—	1,295	4,482,072	20	885,725	25
1913 ..	—	1,444	—	1,350	—	1,436	—	1,000	4,273,188	—	858,979	—
1914 ..	14	1,637	22	5,885	—	—	—	—	4,821,224	—	966,256	—
1915 ..	2,291	1,213	1,185	1,690	—	297	—	481	3,118,321	867	580,384	1,086
1916 ..	14,950	1,521	10,935	1,129	—	1,664	—	1,003	2,734,060	—	482,970	—

Papain.

The export of papain shows a further small increase, and is apparently a rising industry. The figures are as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value (estimated). Rs.
1914	— ...	100,000
1915	— ...	233,409
1916	313 ...	259,213

Of the quantity exported in 1916, the United Kingdom took 267 cwt. and United States of America 46 cwt.

TRANSHIPMENT CARGO.

The number of packages transhipped and re-shipped during the past five years is as follows :—

Year.	Packages.	Year.	Packages.
1912 ..	863,081	1915 ..	714,202
1913 ..	639,631	1916 ..	567,645
1914 ..	684,795		

SHIPPING.

The total number of all vessels which entered the ports of the Island of Ceylon in 1916 was 4,580, with a tonnage of 8,874,843. This shows an increase of 308 vessels and an increase of 891,575 tons as compared with 1915.

The following table gives the total number and nett tonnage of shipping entering all ports in Ceylon during the last four years :—

	1913. Number.	1913. Tons.	1914. Number.	1914. Tons.	1915. Number.	1915. Tons.	1916. Number.	1916. Tons.
Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast) ..	2,464 ..	7,981,773 ..	2,523 ..	7,041,986 ..	1,560 ..	4,984,122 ..	2,035 ..	4,480,703
Merchant vessels (called to coal) ..	651 ..	1,816,376 ..	615 ..	1,728,558 ..	655 ..	1,937,572 ..	737 ...	2,008,057
Native sailing vessels	1,115 ..	106,958 ..	1,159 ..	103,541 ..	1,847 ..	268,938 ..	1,372 ...	106,646
Warships* and Government chartered vessels	53 ..	198,620 ..	104 ..	464,450 ..	210 ..	692,636 ..	436 ..	2,279,437
Total ..	4,283	10,103,727	4,401	9,338,535	4,272	7,883,268	4,580	8,874,843

* Warships' displacement tonnage.

Omitting warships and vessels calling to coal, the following table gives the comparative distribution according to nationality for 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915. Number.	1915. Tons.	1916. Number.	1916. Tons.
British	1,103 ..	3,508,012 ..	1,652 ..	3,364,847
British Colonial ..	1,728 ..	253,985 ..	1,260 ..	92,549
Maldivian ..	119 ..	14,953 ..	112 ..	14,097
Total British Ships ..	2,950	3,776,950	3,024	3,471,493
American ..	5 ..	11,745 ..	4 ..	14,062
Belgian	1 ..	1,860 ..	— ..	—
Chinese	— ..	— ..	3 ..	3,666
Danish	14 ..	37,249 ..	11 ..	31,694
Dutch	83 ..	302,279 ..	47 ..	122,691
French	92 ..	320,656 ..	80 ..	349,804
Greek	1 ..	2,489 ..	1 ..	1,939
Italian	18 ..	50,453 ..	15 ..	44,166
Japanese ..	139 ..	573,542 ..	102	341,517
Norwegian ..	54 ..	66,173 ..	79 ..	108,070
Roumanian ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	1,452
Russian	10 ..	13,614 ..	3 ..	5,319
Spanish	28 ..	65,283 ..	23 ..	58,628
Swedish	12. ..	30,767 ..	14 ..	32,848
Total Foreign Ships ..	457	1,476,110	383	1,115,856

The predominance of British shipping naturally continues. The increase in the number and tonnage of vessels is due to the increased number of Government chartered vessels which called at Colombo during the year 1916.

There has been a considerable falling off of Dutch vessels, and a decrease in French, Russian, and Japanese vessels calling at this port, but a continued increase of Norwegian and Swedish vessels.

A feature of the year 1916 was the arrival of one Roumanian and three Chinese vessels.

Further details as to shipping will be found in the Appendices.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, May 12, 1917.

F. BOWES,
Principal Collector of Customs.

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Appendix 1.—*Details of Customs Duty collected on Chief Articles.*

Description of Goods.	1914. Duties.	1915. Duties.	1916. Duties.	Compared with 1914. Increase.	Compared with 1914. Decrease.	Compared with 1915. Increase.	Compared with 1915. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arms and Ammunition (including explosives) ..	74,107 16	55,681 24	134,432 57	60,325 41	—	78,751 33	—
Apparel, made up ..	68,316 13	49,153 72	93,744 23	25,428 10	—	44,590 57	—
Cars and Parts ..	143,884 11	104,308 60	227,084 61	83,200 50	—	122,776 1	—
Chemists' Sundries	46,930 62	47,021 13	65,249 85	18,319 23	—	18,228 72	—
Cotton Manufactures	470,477 39	405,422 99	513,924 46	43,447 7	—	108,501 47	—
Curry Stuffs ..	144,566 86	162,715 81	159,318 20	14,751 34	—	—	3,397 61
Earthenware and Chinaware ..	41,902 67	22,559 64	38,337 81	—	3,564 86	15,778 17	—
Fish, dried and salted (including Maldive fish) ..	170,879 34	199,967 23	210,672 31	39,792 97	—	10,705 8	—
Grain ..	4,063,456 69	3,962,227 71	4,468,337 47	404,880 78	—	506,109 76	—
Haberdashery ..	120,597 76	91,514 47	145,331 93	24,734 17	—	53,817 46	—
Hardware ..	124,379 29	67,528 28	120,850 26	—	3,529 3	53,321 98	—
Malt Liquors ..	24,454 48	24,763 80	27,544 97	3,090 49	—	2,781 17	—
Matches ..	180,854 48	212,708 20	185,242 31	4,387 83	—	—	27,465 89
Metals ..	152,262 4	108,985 2	96,007 9	—	56,254 95	—	12,977 93
Oil, Kerosine ..	1,508,234 82	1,550,561 76	1,524,255 42	16,020 60	—	—	26,306 34
Oil, Petrol ..	211,276 8	182,331 76	232,827 25	21,551 17	—	50,495 49	—
Poonac, Gingelly ..	118,606 48	100,895 27	120,015 10	1,408 62	—	19,119 83	—
Spirits and Cordials	2,033,164 49	1,887,225 54	1,870,800 98	—	162,363 51	—	16,424 56
Sugar ..	1,445,508 91	1,329,220 87	1,229,638 13	—	251,870 78	—	99,582 74
Tobacco (including Cigars) ..	591,381 59	831,949 43	941,231 69	349,850 10	—	109,282 26	—
Wines ..	76,695 13	53,921 17	65,014 58	—	11,680 55	11,093 41	—
Woollens ..	31,719 55	16,689 24	25,527 68	—	6,191 87	8,838 44	—
Other Goods, unenumerated ..	1,379,035 88	1,165,007 56	1,780,418 36	401,382 48	—	615,410 80	—
Total ...	13,222,691 95	12,632,360 44	14,275,807 26	1,512,570 86	459,455 55	1,829,601 89	186,155 7
			Deduct Decrease	459,455 55	Deduct Decrease	186,155 7	
			Nett Increase	1,053,115 31	Nett Increase	1,643,446 82	

Appendix 2.—*Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1916 at the various Ports of the Island.*

Ports.	Imports.	Sundries.			Exports.						Rent.					Colombo Port and Harbour Dues.	Port Dues at Outports.	Medical Aid Dues.	Total.
		Seizures, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Undervalued Goods.	Other.	Plumbago.	Elephants.	Chanks.	Arrack.	*a* Cacao, Tea, Rubber, and Cardamoms	*a* Coconuts, Desiccated Coconuts, Copra, and Coconut Oil.	Single. Imports.	Single. Exports.	Single. Bonded.	Single. Baggage.	Double.				
Western and North-Western Provinces.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	13397882 80	22197 51	1250 47	4001 43	432402 4	—	—	—	6677314 10	963128 29	408521 60	22993 86	—	3537 38	70117 17	1681044 15	—	741921 37	24426312 17
Beruwala ..	66117 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	4096 87	—	—	—	5 4	—	535 76	—	70763 50
Negombo ..	194 52	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	910 41	—	—	—	28 43	—	143 18	—	1291 54
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 30	165 89	—	—	—	—	—	114 60	—	305 79
Southern Province.																			
Galle ..	244562 96	58 3	—	—	14324 72	—	—	—	11256 91	45828 28	15441 6	521 42	271 0	—	997 68	—	8849 32	1250 64	343362 2
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1202 67	414 76	—	—	231 90	—	483 74	—	2333 7
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna ..	13805 54	75 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 7	3300 46	—	—	—	89 35	—	308 86	—	17579 69
Point Pedro ..	160534 17	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11095 70	8 12	—	—	121 6	—	1701 58	—	173485 63
Valvedditturai ..	18522 83	114 1	—	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	1 3	2556 1	—	—	—	9 79	—	740 14	—	21961 81
Kankesanturai ..	56778 95	514 37	—	—	—	—	11530 20	—	—	2 0	3980 70	—	—	—	215 38	—	1220 6	—	74241 66
Mannar ..	429 35	1 25	—	—	—	600 0	—	—	—	70 0	1386 77	—	—	—	2 0	—	220 28	—	2709 65
Kayts ..	254541 60	288 81	—	—	—	—	857 36	—	1 69	140 73	20515 94	—	—	—	154 15	—	3321 84	0 19	279822 31
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275 90	—	—	—	—	—	46 6	—	321 96
Talaimannar ..	6021 80	—	—	—	2 50	—	—	—	69 47	125 12	282 57	—	—	—	—	—	408 88	7 76	6918 10
Eastern Province.																			
Batticaloa ..	36181 57	870 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274 17	5038 98	6 63	—	—	87 90	—	1339 52	—	43798 77
Trincomalee ..	20233 34	6 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 3	1830 76	17 82	—	—	30 33	—	1024 88	—	23199 80
Total ..	14275807 26	24166 3	1250 47	4001 43	446729 26	600 0	12405 56	—	6688642 17	1009659 2	480602 29	23962 61	271 0	3537 38	72090 18	1681044 15	20458 70	743179 96	25488407 47

a Export duties collected in 1916.

	Cacao.	Cardamoms.	Coconuts, fresh.	Coconuts, desiccated.	Coconut Oil.	Copra.	Rubber.	Tea.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
At Colombo ..	113,946 97	5,700 58	11,745 1	220,852 16	196,439 57	534,091 55	3,776,681 92	2,780,984 63
At Beruwala ..	—	—	8 0	—	—	—	—	—
At Kalpitiya ..	—	—	25 30	—	—	—	—	—
At Galle ..	—	—	201 4	—	43,936 74	1,690 50	10,010 2	1,246 89
At Jaffna ..	—	—	0 7	—	—	—	—	—
At Valvedditturai ..	—	—	1 3	—	—	—	—	—
At Kankesanturai ..	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
At Mannar ..	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	—	—
At Kayts ..	—	—	20 73	—	—	120 0	—	1 69
At Talaimannar ..	—	—	6 25	3 26	0 93	114 68	—	69 47
At Batticaloa ..	—	—	146 95	—	1 22	126 0	—	—
At Trincomalee ..	—	—	1 12	—	—	54 91	—	—
	113,946 97	5,700 58	12,227 50	220,855 42	240,378 46	536,197 64	3,786,691 94	2,782,302 68

Appendix 2a.—*Statement of Refunds made under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869, and Rebates allowed under Section 5 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1898, for the Year 1916.*

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.
Imports :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Grain	3,335 16	2,889 24	—	—
Cotton Manufactures	487 93	—	—	—
Spirits and Cordials	2,334 4	—	—	—
Sugar	1,606 48	—	510 46	—
Kerosine Oil	225,992 47	—	—	—
Other Goods	30,389 79	—	65 98	—
Exports :—				
Plumbago	72,290 63	—	—	—
Arrack	—	—	—	—
Tea	285,229 30	—	—	—
Rubber	330,327 39	—	—	—
Cacao	4,107 70	—	—	—
Cardamoms	823 40	—	—	—
Coconuts, fresh	1,186 35	—	—	—
Coconuts, desiccated	15,801 23	—	—	—
Copra	4,567 27	—	—	—
Coconut Oil	38,652 42	—	—	—
Fort and Harbour Dues :—				
Colombo Harbour Dues	4,180 97	—	—	—
Port Dues at Outports	349 45*	—	—	—
Reimbursements :—				
Medical Aid Dues	20,152 99	—	—	—
Single Rent	1,070 28	52 44	—	0 47
Double Rent	957 23	—	—	—
Export Rent	202 30	—	—	—
Baggage Rent	—	—	—	—
Bonded Rent	—	—	—	—
Transhipment	—	—	—	—
Total	1,044,044 78	2,941 68	576 44	0 47

*Amount recovered at Talaimannar.

Appendix 3.—*Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1916.*

Countries.	Imports.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom	46,761,667 0	130,714,726 0	1,003,492 0	131,718,218 0
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.				
Africa :				
British East Africa	253 0	22,614 0	19 0	22,633 0
Cape Colony	616 0	884,966 0	2,419 0	887,385 0
Egypt	52,943 0	3,527,679 0	77,273 0	3,604,952 0
Mauritius	7,242 0	83,552 0	1,185 0	84,737 0
Natal	294,446 0	816,326 0	2,217 0	818,543 0
Zanzibar	346 0	23,528 0	—	23,528 0
Other British Possessions	1,113,945 0	113,544 0	200 0	113,744 0
America :				
British Central America	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	9 0	2,033 0	—	2,033 0
British West Indies	2,246 0	5,166 0	—	5,166 0
Canada	25,048 0	2,540,624 0	15 0	2,540,639 0
Newfoundland	—	404,401 0	—	404,401 0
Asia :				
Aden	7,982 0	8,991 0	1,334 0	10,325 0
British India	74,125,083 0	7,208,018 0	3,285,127 0	10,493,145 0
British North Borneo	—	—	—	—
Burma	31,017,094 0	59,097 0	48,204 0	107,301 0
Hong Kong	1,812,313 0	957,977 0	10,038 0	968,015 0
Maldive Islands	2,373,084 0	80,459 0	195,303 0	275,762 0
Straits Settlements	16,989,399 0	583,127 0	365,117 0	948,244 0
Other British Possessions	24,000 0	1,659 0	7,217 0	8,876 0
Australasia :				
Fiji Islands	—	26 0	—	26 0
New South Wales	978,947 0	5,907,562 0	15,245 0	5,922,807 0
New Zealand	30,708 0	2,854,658 0	829 0	2,855,487 0
Carried over	128,855,704 0	26,086,007 0	4,011,742 0	30,097,749 0

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, &c.—contd.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ..	128,855,704 0	26,086,007 0	4,011,742 0	30,097,749 0
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates—contd.				
Australasia—*contd.*				
Queensland	54,358 0	401,046 0	1,462 0	402,508 0
South Australia	286,952 0	721,065 0	631 0	721,696 0
Tasmania	13,166 0	13,673 0	—	13,673 0
Victoria	315,682 0	5,718,843 0	3,855 0	5,722,698 0
Western Australia	597,966 0	441,270 0	413 0	441,683 0
Other British Possessions ..	—	130 0	—	130 0
Europe:				
Gibraltar	6,460 0	10,452 0	400 0	10,852 0
Malta	953 0	84,317 0	841 0	85,158 0
Polynesia:				
British New Guinea	—	—	—	—
Total ..	130,131,241 0	33,476,803 0	4,019,344 0	37,496,147 0
Foreign Countries.				
Africa:				
Algiers	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	17,546 0	36 0	17,582 0
Mozambique	542,000 0	230,747 0	83,879 0	314,626 0
Reunion	—	1,150 0	—	1,150 0
Other Foreign Countries ..	10,744 0	23,386 0	—	23,386 0
America:				
Central America	—	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies	—	—	—	—
South America	289,699 0	98,733 0	—	98,733 0
United States	7,727,277 0	76,528,789 0	7,039,425 0	83,568,214 0
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	6,405 0	—	6,405 0
Asia:				
Arabia	148 0	—	—	—
Borneo (excluding British) ..	2,714,962 0	—	72,444 0	72,444 0
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	1,186,030 0	4,969,305 0	20,711 0	4,990,016 0
Cochin-China	66,496 0	1,887 0	563 0	2,450 0
India (excluding British) ..	775,739 0	69,805 0	5,024 0	74,829 0
Japan	9,134,670 0	884,533 0	69,118 0	953,651 0
Java	3,260,797 0	186 0	20,707 0	20,893 0
Persia	990,729 0	156 0	309 0	465 0
Philippines	16,192 0	597,829 0	3,150 0	600,979 0
Russia in Asia	107,984 0	5,590,124 0	76,679 0	5,666,803 0
Siam	1,019,792 0	3,630 0	8 0	3,638 0
Sumatra	290,725 0	2,238 0	3,161 0	5,399 0
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	3,496 0	—	3,496 0
Australasia:				
New Caledonia	—	35 0	—	35 0
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	16,278 0	—	16,278 0
Europe:				
Austria-Hungary	28,746 0	—	—	—
Belgium	123,081 0	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—
Denmark	64,179 0	4,049,430 0	46 0	4,049,476 0
France	1,089,894 0	14,246,178 0	238,308 0	14,484,486 0
Germany	42,459 0	—	—	—
Greece	1,156 0	—	—	—
Holland	1,644,774 0	—	—	—
Italy	483,909 0	497,336 0	—	497,336 0
Norway	904,595 0	531,310 0	1,475 0	532,785 0
Portugal	41,119 0	—	—	—
Roumania	—	—	—	—
Russia in Europe	567,302 0	11,885,164 0	10,000 0	11,895,164 0
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	92,258 0	360,150 0	50 0	360,200 0
Sweden	606,572 0	8,660 0	—	8,660 0
Switzerland	783,717 0	21,961 0	—	21,961 0
Turkey in Europe	100 0	—	—	—
Total ..	34,607,845 0	120,646,447 0	7,645,093 0	128,291,540 0
United Kingdom ..	46,761,667 0	130,714,726 0	1,003,492 0	131,718,218 0
British Possessions ..	130,131,241 0	33,476,803 0	4,019,344 0	37,496,147 0
Foreign Countries ..	34,607,845 0	120,646,447 0	7,645,093 0	128,291,540 0
Grand Total ..	211,500,753 0	284,837,976 0	12,667,929 0	297,505,905 0

Appendix 4.—Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported.

Value in Rupees.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States of America.	China.	Foreign India.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	Italy.	Norway.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
I.—(1) Live Animals for Food—																												
Cattle ..	—	188740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game and poultry ..	511	6701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[a]6763	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Sheep and goats ..	—	768180	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	768220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other animals—																												
Horses ..	11500	39200	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Food and Drink—																												
Aerated and mineral waters ..	27027	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	8667	—	—	—	—	2338	—	—	2184	13189
Bacon ..	131601	66	—	—	21	—	—	—	25	105	284	435	501	2514	—	—	—	1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4436
Beef—																												
Salted ..	5421	75	—	—	5	—	—	—	315	—	—	320	395	6725	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6759
Tinned ..	2619	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	2590	1795	4583	4604	4593	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[b]27598
Beer and ale—																												
Bottled ..	221816	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	671	—	—	695	695	482	—	—	—	46288	—	55123	—	—	—	—	—	—	48666	[c]152764
In wood ..	45671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1210
Biscuits ..	635139	25	—	—	2	—	—	—	911	9720	16796	27429	27454	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96100	[d]96477
Butter—																												
Frozen ..	12571	—	—	—	98824	—	43086	—	8391	21172	22349	193822	193822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned ..	2074	189339	—	—	—	—	384	—	13470	9578	9494	32926	222265	—	—	—	—	521	2637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3158
Cheese ..	44794	—	5	—	5366	—	90	—	1620	2792	1836	11704	11709	—	20	—	—	—	6	65679	313	—	—	—	—	5433	162	71613
Coffee—																												
Mixed ..	3352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmixed ..	17682	951494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[e]951594	—	7	—	—	—	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[f]1996
Confectionery ..	441845	57952	19	—	43	—	—	—	232	—	228	503	[g]58549	927	1430	—	—	—	1678	326	—	—	—	—	—	23517	19094	46972
Curry stuffs—																												
Chillies ..	—	1208040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1208040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coriander seed ..	18998	198249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198249	—	—	—	—	—	18417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[b]29124
Cummin seed ..	1477	290218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290248	—	—	—	—	—	24000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24000
Fennel seed ..	—	62027	—	3400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65427	—	—	—	—	—	9495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9495
Garlic ..	—	53158	57851	91392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202401	—	13478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1085	14563
Mathe seed ..	—	38284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind ..	—	133660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133660	—	—	1039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1039
Turmeric ..	—	119481	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120056	—	3025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3025
Other ..	118	1360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs ..	—	65728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish—																												
Cured or salted ..	1242	2029729	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	[h]2042870	—	—	13120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[i]57892
Maldive ..	—	36654	5000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[k]2380766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned ..	83792	4984	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[l]6578	50107	—	—	—	—	14963	—	—	6125	754	20626	—	—	1411	[m]94098
Flour, wheat ..	25	1677828	—	—	—	—	—	—	26626	26244	13885	66755	1744588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fruit, fresh—																														
Apples	1227	667	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	22	137	804	10438	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3738	14181
Grapes	17231	1091	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2486	17703	20189	21280	—	—	—	—	—	256	—	—	13985	—	—	—	14241
Other	—	10349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	10356	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1585	717	—	—	531	2843
Fruit, preserved—																										
Currants	10782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	—	—	299	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	[n]48
Dates	555	56914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[o]3032
Raisins	4771	6277	—	—	—	—	—	—	739	—	—	739	7016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	885	—	—	—	885
Other	87550	35689	1300	—	1634	—	123	12982	21390	14222	9340	59691	96684	41819	722	1	—	—	9159	—	—	986	—	—	22	[p]53698
Ghee	—	120693	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	[q]121936	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Grain—																										
Barley	99874	28343	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	—	481	28846	19065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19065
Beans	845	141286	2600	69938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213824	141	20525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20666
Gram	—	522044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	522044	—	2500	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2590
Oats	293	56236	—	—	—	1967	—	—	29762	17653	11068	60450	116686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddy	—	2497406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2497406	—	—	10251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10251
Peas	1491	709446	33138	82906	—	—	—	—	—	235	—	235	825725	—	550757	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551207
Rice	4	50919095	9372837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[r]60292068	—	326	586137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	[s]865931
Wheat	4	10773	150	—	—	—	—	—	182	4659	885	5726	16649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	89080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89080	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Ham	175376	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	964	146	123	1233	1275	5132	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	5592
Meat, frozen	21315	—	—	—	243128	—	—	—	—	—	—	243128	243128	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Milk, preserved	326828	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	6	1327	—	1357	1357	85049	—	—	—	—	126	39485	—	63082	—	—	27878	—	215620
Mutton, tinned	6634	—	—	—	1405	—	—	—	903	—	—	2308	2308	911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	911
Onions	1	951261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	951261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pork, salted	440	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1471
Potatoes	9975	529851	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	529871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6074	6074
Sago in bulk	4138	1017	99247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100264	—	1500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1504
Salt—																										
Refined	14442	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds—																										
Gingelly	—	191346	7733	4925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204004	—	24535	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24587
Mustard	—	—	48216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spices—																										
Cardamoms	—	3172	125	1047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloves	—	7238	661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, dry	—	60755	418	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[t]61578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2568	2568
Mace	—	10	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	61	25128	81855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2532	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits—																										
Brandy	7235	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	947	7554	—	8512	[u]9039	—	6	—	—	—	427240	34699	—	—	—	5300	—	—	467245
Gin	113637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357795	—	—	—	—	—	—	357795
Liqueur	7262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1200	7646	1437	—	—	—	—	5	10288
Whisky	943918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1848	—	—	—	—	23	1878
Sugar—																										
Palm and jaggery	—	902797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	902797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refined or candied	10835	37489	1667827	1296682	39128	—	—	—	5682	35619	11757	92186	[v]3101243	—	16393	89	3735	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	388630	[w]3668858
Unrefined	—	97875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97875	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Wines	109459	63	—	—	219	—	—	—	578	11467	144	12408	13171	2006	—	—	—	—	136366	—	8523	—	—	72841	—	26	219762
Unenumerated (provisions)	1033705	171728	1139	16011	22967	24505	7093	—	46724	67096	37297	205682	395985	115049	8062	188	139	—	15596	3756	2740	—	160	3042	—	9690	1787	162740

[a] Maldive Islands, Rs. 62.
[b] South America, Rs. 23,005.
[c] Germany, Rs. 2,205.
[d] Germany, Rs. 370.
[e] British East Africa, Rs. 100.
[f] South America, Rs. 1,681.
[g] Maldive Islands, Rs. 65,
[h] Other Foreign Countries in Africa, Rs. 10,707, Aden Rs. 6,750.
[i] Maldive Islands, Rs, 2,078. Other British Possessions in Asia, Rs. 4,300.
[j] Persia, Rs. 44,770.
[k] Egypt, Rs. 420. Maldive Islands, Rs. 2,326,767. Other British Possessions in Asia, Rs. 11,925.
[l] Egypt, Rs. 1,134.
[m] Germany, Rs. 112.
[n] Greece, Rs. 47.
[o] Arabia, Rs. 132. Persia, Rs. 2,900.
[p] Greece, Rs. 96. Persia, Rs. 530. South America, Rs. 363.
[q] Maldive Islands, Rs. 1,211
[r] Maldive Islands, Rs. 136.
[s] Siam, Rs. 279,449.
[t] Maldive Islands, Rs. 180.
[u] Cape Colony, Rs. 527.
[v] Mauritius, Rs. 7,030.
[w] Java, Rs. 3,260,009.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States of America.	China.	Foreign India.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	Italy.	Norway.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
(3) Narcotics—																												
Tobacco, manufactured ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes ..	1052493	434	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	[a]13903	—	4	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1126	[b]1257
Cigars ..	1675	52215	150	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[c]53311	925	23	—	—	—	—	26196	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	[d]41674
Snuff ..	10	2186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured ..	58092	305	4	—	67	—	—	—	12	90	—	169	[e]2407	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[f]589
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	161	1045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[g]2531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[h]20
II.—Raw Materials.																												
(1) Textile—																												
Cotton, raw ..	—	284820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste ..	19989	13892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13892	—	—	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	611
(3) Other—																												
(a) Miscellaneous—																												
Benjamin ..	150	13988	30837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5368	5368	50193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphor ..	107	38487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38487	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36324	36359
Coal ..	1090700	11366733	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[i]12659403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621000	[j]1229000
Copra ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[k]19878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fibre—																												
Palmyra ..	—	9612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hay and straw ..	259	21731	—	—	131	2806	—	—	30661	16107	13213	62918	84649	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Manure—																												
Basic slag ..	859035	3750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blood meal ..	897356	113612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[l]116483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bone ..	—	1074422	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1074897	—	—	34172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10044	10044
Castor seed poonac	—	1061410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1061410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34172
Fish ..	—	647517	1365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[m]713808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groundnut cake ..	—	2715944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2715944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guano ..	104758	91611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kainit ..	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nitrate of soda ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape seed poonac	—	99813	778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383475	[n]646455
Sulphate of ammonia ..	1129565	31500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superphosphate ..	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	—	280521	—	—	4577	—	—	—	—	10105	—	14682	[o]315453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565186	—	—	100	—	706047	706047
Oil—																												565286
Castor ..	9353	106191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106191	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Coconut ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish ..	2122	1391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gingelly ..	—	35243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	225
Kerosine—																												
Bulk ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[p]2737501
Case ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[q]655276
Linseed ..	56026	72425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquid fuel ..	—	—	12968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[r]623694

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Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States of America.	China.	Foreign India.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	Italy.	Norway.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
(*d*) Silk and satin—																												
Broad stuffs ..	33180	72037	1268	23690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96995	30	33854	136	—	—	107052	—	962	—	—	—	—	50105	266989	459128
Handkerchiefs,&c...	67739	4994	67	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5317	11	110	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	90724	91033
Lace ..	21908	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	1131	—	247	—	—	—	—	7158	—	[a]8621
Ribbons ..	7660	1147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1147	2459	—	—	—	—	6186	—	28	—	—	—	—	47846	—	[b]56687
Velvet ..	7606	1590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1590	—	—	—	—	—	1972	—	583	—	—	—	—	39	—	2594
Other ..	6075	1878	6	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1914	—	1315	24	—	—	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	14405	8573	24533
(*e*) Woollen—																												
Berlin ..	1381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	788	1005
Blankets ..	8625	115832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	68
Carpets ..	7519	19322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Cloth and stuff ..	174666	6128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6128	—	—	—	—	—	980	—	1304	—	—	—	—	—	—	2284
Flannel ..	55093	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	140
Other ..	93598	1696	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1736	—	—	—	—	—	1859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1859
(*f*) Of mixed materials—																												
Blankets ..	1817	4057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438	240	678
Carpets ..	11254	3670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1592	1592
Handkerchiefs,&c...	25411	5092	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	842	404	1246
Piece goods ..	417106	369968	4862	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	374939	322	2260	39985	74	—	13124	2041	1406	—	—	—	—	4612	4587	68411
Other ..	39114	15159	159	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	15363	102	814	5	—	—	1199	—	45	—	—	—	—	2248	206	4619
(4) Metal (other than machinery)—																												
Aluminium ware ..	2019	4565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4565	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1223	[c]1338
Brass—																												
Nails and wire ..	10297	8531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8531	672	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16574	[d]17471
Brass sheets ..	19459	9247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass ware ..	184906	134232	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134274	465	720	610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8372	10167
Copper—																												
Nails and wire ..	16135	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467	6263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6134	12397
Copper sheathing	20515	9444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper ware ..	19312	25819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25819	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7217	7249
Hardware ..	1734842	78143	526	—	8998	1203	—	—	2106	6	492	12805	[e]92060	201034	530	22	1	—	3345	6108	74	484	—	—	16734	628	142891	[f]398515
Iron—																												
Angle and Swedish bar ..	52650	5024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5024	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22158	—	—	22208
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ..	197616	33424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33424	30380	—	6391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2141	—	—	38912
Drums and tanks	20692	838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	838	26065	—	—	19676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45741
Galvanized (other than barbed wire) ..	1106321	38636	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	[g]47709	133025	—	20	—	—	237	521	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[h]134269
Barbed wire (galvanized) ..	41270	41922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[i]46642	116117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116117
Hoop ..	502419	12258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12258	312162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	658	—	—	[j]315594
Nails and rivets ..	235614	20448	722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[k]28736	278078	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	26363	—	—	20891	—	677	326223
Pig ..	16773	37294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	283982	31806	1500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33306	48041	3500	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3162	—	—	—	1238	56142

Lead—																													
Pig ..	97047	1830209	11	—	514643	—	—	—	—	—	—	514643	2344863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500
Tea lead ..	413304	4128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lead ware ..	4107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate—																													
Silver or silver-gilt	33408	2141	—	—	15	—	—	—	50	—	—	65	2251	118	486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1068	1672
Electro-plate ..	110467	708	30	—	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	1020	294	145	20	—	—	—	3	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	632
Nickel-plate ..	1342	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solder ..	51011	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel—																													
Blister ..	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cast ..	388898	63826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63826	141710	—	—	—	—	—	4650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146360
Steel ware ..	27574	4314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4314	6368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6368
Tin— ..																													
Plates and slabs ..	164810	4194	86715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90909	8941	2905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5354	17200
Tin ware ..	40867	8233	—	—	245	—	—	—	349	—	—	594	8827	194	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	804
Yellow metal ..	13505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc—																													
Slabs ..	15346	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc ware ..	8281	2324	—	—	599	—	—	—	—	—	—	599	2923	12197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12197
(5) Other—																													
Acids—																													
Sulphuric ..	1579	40080	—	—	5947	—	—	—	—	—	—	5947	46027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55024	55024
Other ..	12918	638	14098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14736	5579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403818	409397
Arms—																													
Guns, single ..	7569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3577
Guns, double ..	16721	151	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	251	5843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5843
Revolvers ..	1792	335	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	485	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
Rifles, magazine	4453	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	2027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2127
Beads ..	505	4174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4174	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2653	—	—	—	—	—	6780	9443
Bleaching materials	58251	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	2261	—	—	—	—	—	1648	21674	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	[l]26074
Boats ..	345	5421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Books ..	274925	289527	627	25	108	—	15	—	129	23	5	280	290539	1103	—	3	—	—	—	1136	89	—	—	—	—	82	25	2	2444
Bran ..	52	279391	—	—	1034	—	—	—	—	5233	1374	7641	287032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks and tiles ..	51294	236608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236608	—	9	—	—	—	—	1720	—	43624	—	—	—	—	—	1027	46380
Brooms and brushes	59443	3282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3430	1357	—	—	—	—	—	787	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	9163	11448
Cables—Cordage, &c.	13579	40168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[m]41438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	183
Twine ..	21285	63338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63338	54	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	2225	—	—	—	—	—	—	2346
Candles ..	29611	404633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	66	541
Carriages and carts	4387	1253	195	—	15	—	—	—	30	—	—	45	1493	2672	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49612	52359
Cars & parts (motor)	720622	4528	1505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6033	1906991	—	—	—	—	—	39263	—	239657	—	—	—	4421	42	179154	[n]2433270
Casks and shooks ..	420974	7471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7591	47475	—	—	—	—	—	—	11972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59447
Cement ..	542797	2064	—	39637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41701	—	1650	—	—	11272	—	—	—	—	249	—	—	—	—	361526	374785
Chemists' sundries ..	776479	225047	5241	13	11528	4	—	125	658	1272	610	14197	244507	106015	113	—	—	—	16661	23368	4209	—	—	—	83	406	43578	[o]195339
Chinaware ..	356167	5206	172	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	5722	125	2870	—	—	—	605	72686	637	—	—	—	1739	—	105113	[p]187240
Clocks ..	2033	432	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447	36871	70	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9660	[q]47258
Corks ..	20814	784	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	784	—	—	—	—	—	1043	1445	—	—	—	5004	—	—	—	[r]7931
Cycles and parts (other than Motor Cycles and parts) tyres and tubes ..	129122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74207
Cycles and parts (motor) other than tyres and tubes	178856	2354	120	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	50	2524	307	2095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1397	3799
Drawing materials ..	26442	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	1058	—	—	—	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	572	2012

[a] Germany, Rs. 85.
[b] Germany, Rs. 168.
[c] Germany, Rs. 115
[d] Germany, Rs. 225
[e] Canada, Rs. 552.
[f] Austria, Rs. 22,611. Germany, Rs. 4,053.
[g] Canada Rs. 8 920.
[h] Germany, Rs. 466.
[i] Canada, Rs. 4,720.
[j] Germany, Rs. 2,774.
[k] Canada Rs. 7,566.
[l] Germany, Rs. 440.
[m] Maldive Islands, Rs. 1,270.
[n] Germany, Rs. 3,000. Philippine Islands, Rs. 742.
[o] Germany, Rs. 489. Greece, Rs. 417.
[p] Austria, Rs. 2,211. Germany, Rs. 1,254.
[q] Germany, Rs. 529.
[r] Germany, Rs. 435.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States of America.	China.	Foreign India.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	Italy.	Norway.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
Earthenware ..	54265	38849	2060	—	1695	—	—	—	1451	—	—	3146	44056	89	6973	33793	—	—	1051	1139	—	—	—	—	—	—	701	43746
Electric materials ..	253260	14290	—	—	—	—	—	—	633	—	—	623	14923	8426	—	—	—	663	—	529	398	—	—	—	1590	62	2450	14621
Embroidery ..	27060	1460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1460	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	2214	—	—	—	—	496201	—	498699
Explosives—																												
Caps, percussion ..	1108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartridges ..	38430	298	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	313	25921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25921
Detonators ..	38282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dynamite ..	202216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireworks ..	528	349	—	112127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112476	365	80740	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	852	81964
Fuse ..	94705	1010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[a]368
Gunpowder, blasting	30338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder, sporting	2555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fancy articles ..	214828	105983	1580	7901	188	—	536	—	143	159	225	1251	[b]121446	8944	2885	20	—	—	5870	1383	668	—	—	—	34	386	126159	147011
Fuller's earth ..	609	78799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture ..	23007	16470	4555	584	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	21648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36605
Glass—																												
Plate ..	27579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	786	786
Window or German sheet	59478	3025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3025	34042	—	—	51040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43944	129026
Other ..	108533	11444	—	—	165	—	—	—	282	—	—	447	[c]13025	3748	—	—	4420	847	3024	8131	—	161	—	225	41967	—	268245	[d]337298
Gunny bags ..	—	504683	2375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	140
Haberdashery ..	1266567	1153223	21280	8290	649	24	65	29	473	82	152	1474	[e]1192877	24361	10381	—	70	—	38355	127	16252	—	—	115	138	10698	150366	[f]252961
Hats and bonnets ..	220428	38091	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	38098	33	—	—	—	—	2302	—	2616	—	—	—	—	739	3312	9255
Instruments—																												
Musical—																												
Pianos and pianolas (complete)	79502	350	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650	9543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3774	13317
Talking machines	8277	1091	20	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1311	14801	1366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1702	2130	19999
Other ..	4318	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scientific ..	19520	7298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	167
Jewellery ..	112205	279413	11184	166	40	—	119	—	15	—	4	178	291246	3360	2102	—	—	—	355	—	—	—	—	1260	—	—	169	7253
Lamps ..	123359	27011	109	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27127	31684	302	—	144	128	138	—	—	—	—	—	836	816	31117	[g]69456
Leather—																												
Dressed	12822	6862	—	—	1718	—	—	—	1801	1994	—	5513	12375	722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	722
Goat and sheep skins	353	35767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35767	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Leather articles—																												
Boots and shoes	556780	16710	269	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	17008	97875	17	—	—	—	1002	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	9036	108415
Harness and saddlery	27018	827	—	—	526	—	—	—	—	2598	—	3124	3951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	72398	23262	525	41	209	—	27	—	149	19	487	891	24795	935	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28274	29455
Locomotives—																												
Lorries and parts ..	361328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251079
Machinery—																												
Foundry & workshop	707825	2038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2038	21898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510	—	22408
Oil-making ..	52556	2915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2915	76818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76818
Sewing machines ..	444478	11459	170	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	75	11704	5777	225	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	99	1182	—	7433
Spinning & weaving	1366	15840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ..	658642	8275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	409	—	1855	2264
Other, Dutiable and Free ..	870878	13974	4409	—	—	—	—	—	—	3166	—	3166	21549	95400	—	—	—	1064	1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	806	65	99209

Matches ...	470	1551	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1552	346760	—	1	825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54983	402569
Mats, mat bags, and baskets ..	1693	20000	724	1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22837	11	19775	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20225	40124
Nets, fishing ..	—	23098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and floor cloth ..	127126	11438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11438	12335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839	13174
Painters' colours ..	520946	7692	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8692	34906	28	—	—	—	—	6662	233	—	—	—	617	—	2731	[h]46226
Paper—																												
Printing ..	445375	10550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10550	11337	—	—	7071	—	10	6524	—	61359	—	177	59871	119	218	[i]47688
Writing ..	247884	9694	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	20	—	884	10578	6333	—	—	—	—	528	53	29807	678	—	—	57	—	1578	39034
Perfumery ..	205249	31027	47	833	5	—	—	—	11	2	—	18	31925	2057	1979	—	—	—	18412	144	—	—	30	—	2	—	26778	51745
Photographic materials	67036	764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	764	13478	—	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	13891
Pictures ..	10597	434	100	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	35	75	619	841	15	—	—	—	310	80	—	—	—	—	192	—	804	2242
Poonac—																												
Gingelly ..	—	1917968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1917968	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
Printing materials ..	46984	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	682	571	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	960
Railway plant and rolling stock—																												
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	8780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6971
Rails and fishplates.	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shot ..	14789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	617	—	—	—	—	11612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12394
Soap ..	741038	4324	203	—	—	—	2428	—	106927	5753	1671	116779	121306	19064	—	—	—	—	618	4349	5013	—	—	—	—	—	87646	117233
Soda ..	84817	1329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1329	15937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9617	25554
Soldering fluid ..	21509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery (excluding paper) ..	348053	8968	137	15	233	—	—	—	—	15	—	248	9368	25743	15	—	205	—	409	6537	3267	—	25	—	713	756	39456	77309
Stores, Government ..	3215066	2157713	23525	37087	—	—	—	—	—	—	392985	392985	2611310	32265	—	—	—	—	—	4285	36390	—	—	—	—	—	10941	[j]272687
Stones, worked ..	15986	2945	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2968	2418	87	1235	1140	—	—	—	19134	—	—	—	—	—	—	24014
Tallow and stearine ..	32234	23194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23194	6071	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6216
Tar ..	44648	1876	831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2707	746	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	—	2329	3222
Tea chests ..	739019	1995	48874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50869	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	669520	—	—	—	2642420	3311943
Timber, worked ..	743	12542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141471	—	—	32263	—	—	[k]187953
Toys ..	57809	13848	128	62	119	3	—	—	83	—	50	255	14302	4559	64	561	—	—	1314	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	62449	[l]69216
Typewriters ..	22017	2112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2112	48796	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	[m]49414
Umbrellas ..	245547	4901	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4941	660	960	26	—	—	14997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273307	289950
Varnish ..	61226	503	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	7176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7176
Watches ..	56776	67939	606	24	47	—	22	—	—	—	—	69	[n]80318	3243	20	—	—	—	192	—	1604	—	—	—	2609	7262	125	15064
Unenumerated ..	1908829	1236917	15671	3717	10191	47	115	29	3032	786	6456	20656	[o]1283716	186148	340559	188	104	262	18379	2387	13143	6772	135	1701	8811	2345	149261	[p]735477
IV.—Bullion and Coin.																												
Gold—																												
Coin ..	429828	300	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	561	8072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	8372
Silver—																												
Bullion ..	304339	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coin ..	581	8090802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8090802	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

[a] Germany, Rs. 368.
[b] Egypt, Rs. 748. Maldive Islands, Rs. 3,761.
[c] Canada, Rs. 1,134.
[d] Austria, Rs. 2,713. Germany, Rs. 3,817.
[e] Egypt, Rs. 574. Gibraltar, Rs. 6,414. Maldive Islands, Rs. 566. Malta, Rs. 909.
[f] Austria, Rs. 319. Germany, Rs. 1,659.
[g] Germany, Rs. 4,291.
[h] Germany, Rs. 1,049.
[i] Germany, Rs. 1,002.
[j] Sumatra, Rs. 36,691. Siam, Rs. 150,865. Germany, Rs. 1,250.
[k] Siam, Rs. 14,219.
[l] Germany, Rs. 225.
[m] Germany, Rs. 220.
[n] Egypt, Rs. 11,680.
[o] British West Indies, Rs. 1,116. Egypt, Rs. 2,471. Maldive Islands, Rs. 2,787.
[p] Germany, Rs. 4,750. Greece, Rs. 223.

Appendix 5.—Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1914, 1915, and 1916.

Country of Production.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Compared with 1914.		Compared with 1915.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	51,504,240	35,850,138	47,192,076	—	4,312,164	11,341,938	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa	2,162	—	253	—	1,909	253	—
Cape Colony ..	135,044	132	616	—	134,428	484	—
Egypt ..	74,103	263,162	52,943	—	21,160	—	210,219
Mauritius ..	585,830	432,920	7,242	—	578,588	—	425,678
Natal ..	1,366,829	983,629	294,446	—	1,072,383	—	689,183
Zanzibar ..	—	58	346	346	—	288	—
Other British Possessions ..	140,033	952,027	1,113,945	973,912	—	161,918	—
America :							
British Central America ..	5,753	—	—	—	5,753	—	—
British Guiana ..	—	21	9	9	—	—	12
British West Indies	1,598	1,433	2,246	648	—	813	—
Canada ..	3,366	2,799	25,048	21,682	—	22,249	—
Newfoundland ..	163	—	—	—	163	—	—
Asia :							
Aden ..	32,554	45,372	7,982	—	24,572	—	37,390
British North Borneo ..	747	14	—	—	747	—	14
British India ..	64,299,179	71,782,930	82,216,185	17,917,006	—	10,433,255	—
Burma ..	10,523,838	11,252,252	31,017,094	20,493,256	—	19,764,842	—
Hong Kong ..	1,335,333	1,611,611	1,812,313	476,980	—	200,702	—
Maldive Islands ..	2,093,237	2,268,564	2,373,084	279,847	—	104,520	—
Straits Settlements	15,404,064	17,039,770	16,989,660	1,585,596	—	—	50,110
Other British Possessions ..	130,593	14,009	24,000	—	106,593	9,991	—
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ..	60	10	—	—	60	—	10
New South Wales .	395,092	775,412	978,947	583,855	—	203,535	—
New Zealand ..	63,190	40,496	30,708	—	32,482	—	9,788
Queensland ..	160,471	93,182	54,358	—	106,113	—	38,824
South Australia ..	615,700	188,262	286,952	—	328,748	98,690	—
Tasmania ..	315,419	9,905	13,166	—	302,253	3,261	—
Victoria ..	1,310,682	309,176	315,682	—	995,000	6,506	—
Western Australia.	667,787	505,389	597,966	—	69,821	92,577	—
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	1,282	1,259	6,460	5,178	—	5,201	—
Malta ..	3,401	1,885	953	—	2,448	—	932
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Madagascar ..	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
Mozambique ..	102,225	3	542,000	439,775	—	541,997	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	13,800	10,744	10,744	—	—	3,056
America :							
Central America ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ForeignWest Indies	12	—	—	—	12	—	—
South America ..	18,939	10,811	289,699	270,760	—	278,888	—
United States ..	2,287,710	4,830,217	7,735,352	5,447,642	—	2,905,135	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia :							
Arabia ..	30	—	148	118	—	148	—
Borneo (excluding British) ..	786,164	927,881	2,714,962	1,928,798	—	1,787,081	—
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	915,702	1,230,876	1,186,030	270,328	—	—	44,846
Cochin-China ..	26,683	13,285	66,496	39,813	—	53,211	—
India (exc. British)	793,030	669,045	775,739	—	17,291	106,694	—
Japan ..	2,946,038	5,276,344	9,134,970	6,188,932	—	3,858,626	—
Java ..	2,578,285	3,610,588	3,260,797	682,512	—	—	349,791
Persia ..	1,518,522	819,613	990,729	—	527,793	171,116	—
Philippines ..	17,146	20,959	16,192	—	954	—	4,767
Russia in Asia ..	265,004	35,155	107,984	—	157,020	72,829	—
Siam ..	1,887,927	1,277,392	1,019,792	—	868,135	—	257,600
Sumatra ..	5	606,840	290,725	290,720	—	—	316,115
Carried over ...	165,315,180	163,768,626	213,557,039	57,908,457	9,666,598	52,226,748	2,438,335

Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1914, 1915, and 1916—*contd.*

Country of Production.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Compared with 1914.		Compared with 1915.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	165,315,180	163,768,626	213,557,039	57,908,457	9,666,598	52,226,748	2,438,335
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Turkey in Asia ..	535	77	—	—	535	—	77
Australasia:							
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	9,882	—	—	—	—	9,882
Europe:							
Austria-Hungary ..	1,036,361	26,508	28,746	—	1,007,615	2,238	—
Belgium ..	1,369,947	94,359	123,081	—	1,246,866	28,722	—
Denmark ..	70,598	133,677	64,179	—	6,419	—	69,498
France ..	1,441,395	1,040,976	1,089,894	—	351,501	48,918	—
Germany ..	4,298,283	302,518	42,459	—	4,255,824	—	260,059
Greece ..	916	1,331	1,156	240	—	—	175
Holland ..	1,472,147	1,016,129	1,644,774	172,627	—	628,645	—
Italy ..	795,367	345,733	483,909	—	311,458	138,176	—
Norway ..	189,876	588,716	904,595	714,719	—	315,879	—
Portugal ..	49,667	33,144	41,119	—	8,548	7,975	—
Roumania ..	14,925	—	—	—	14,925	—	—
Russia in Europe ..	55,648	610	567,302	511,654	—	566,692	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	78,619	51,357	92,258	13,639	—	40,901	—
Sweden ..	404,464	475,763	606,572	202,108	—	130,809	—
Switzerland ..	372,610	556,270	783,717	411,107	—	227,447	—
Turkey in Europe ..	618	362	100	—	518	—	262
	176,967,156	168,446,038	220,030,900	59,934,551	16,870,807	54,363,150	2,778,288
Deduct Specie ..	4,649,607	4,808,280	8,530,147	3,880,540	—	3,721,867	—
Value of Goods ..	172,317,549	163,637,758	211,500,753	56,054,011	16,870,807	50,641,283	2,778,288
			Deduct Decrease	16,870,807	Deduct Decrease	2,778,288	
			Nett Increase in 1916 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1914	39,183,204	Nett Increase in 1916 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1915	47,862,995	

Appendix 6.—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Ceylon Produce exported during 1915 and 1916.

Articles.	1915.		1916.		Increase over 1915.		Decrease below 1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack .. gal.	198	1,188	—	—	—	—	198	1,188
Arecanuts .. cwt.	171,854	3,345,711	123,205	2,801,520	—	—	48,649	544,191
Cacao .. .. cwt.	83,483	3,128,942	73,245	2,825,059	—	—	10,238	303,883
Cardamoms .. cwt.	5,190	839,431	3,901	501,889	—	—	1,289	337,542
Cinchona .. .. lb.	20,393	1,325	9,173	595	—	—	11,220	730
Cinnamon (plantation and wild) .. .. cwt.	57,607	1,997,680	44,758	1,255,694	—	—	12,849	741,986
Coffee, plantation .. cwt.	73	4,197	30	1,725	—	—	43	2,472
Coffee, native .. cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, Liberian .. cwt.	32	672	—	—	—	—	32	672
Coconuts .. .. No.	5,827,669	505,813	4,694,297	417,905	—	—	1,133,372	87,908
Coir fibre .. .. cwt.	195,743	900,417	215,444	884,158	19,701	—	—	16,259
Coir rope .. .. cwt.	21,491	214,910	15,109	151,090	—	—	6,382	63,820
Coir yarn .. .. cwt.	97,343	1,030,624	80,912	808,310	—	—	16,431	222,314
Copra .. .. cwt.	1,208,529	17,656,852	1,309,939	21,868,455	101,410	4,211,603	—	—
Coconut, desiccated .. cwt.	349,009	8,646,872	306,149	8,705,425	—	58,553	42,860	—
Fibre, kitul .. cwt.	1,802	100,459	1,590	95,279	—	—	212	5,180
Fibre, palmyra .. cwt.	2,588	63,423	2,088	50,593	—	—	500	12,830
Horns .. .. cwt.	61	1,406	12	415	—	—	49	991
Oil, coconut .. cwt.	501,510	12,959,018	323,017	8,934,650	—	—	178,493	4,024,368
Oil, cinnamon .. oz.	36,343	25,466	62,132	24,304	25,789	—	—	1,162
Oil, citronella .. lb.	1,698,684	1,499,034	1,366,014	1,297,843	—	—	332,670	201,191
Plumbago .. cwt.	436,351	7,919,770	668,214	22,494,943	231,863	14,575,173	—	—
Poonac .. .. cwt.	218,619	992,026	80,386	370,179	—	—	138,233	621,847
Rubber .. .. cwt.	435,748	78,996,940	486,690	103,511,925	50,942	24,514,985	—	—
Sapanwood .. cwt.	—	—	2,917	14,201	2,917	14,201	—	—
Tea .. .. lb.	215,632,727	122,457,825	203,256,347	105,266,462	—	—	12,376,380	17,191,363
Timber, ebony .. tons	6	254	5	921	—	667	1	—
Timber, satinwood .. tons	783	45,978	319	27,481	—	—	464	18,497
Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.	3,118,321	580,384	2,734,060	482,970	—	—	384,261	97,414

Appendix 7.—Comparative Value of Exports of Ceylon Produce, and Imports exported, in the Years 1914, 1915, and 1916.

Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Compared with 1914.		Compared with 1915.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	115,558,829	147,061,815	131,718,218	16,159,389	—	—	15,343,597
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ..	13,136	9,988	22,633	9,497	—	12,645	—
Cape Colony ..	570,170	926,940	887,385	317,215	—	—	39,555
Egypt ..	701,126	2,566,304	3,604,952	2,903,826	—	1,038,648	—
Mauritius ..	1,068,333	75,538	84,737	—	983,596	9,199	—
Natal ..	620,109	964,700	818,543	198,434	—	—	146,157
Zanzibar ..	21,079	21,392	23,528	2,449	—	2,136	—
Other British Possessions	116,906	159,441	113,744	—	3,162	—	45,697
America :							
British Guiana ..	881	—	2,033	1,152	—	2,033	—
British West Indies ..	2,607	13,031	5,166	2,559	—	—	7,865
Canada ..	4,158,201	4,502,645	2,540,639	—	1,617,562	—	1,962,006
Newfoundland ..	162,106	211,789	404,401	242,295	—	192,612	—
Asia :							
Aden ..	16,385	21,713	10,325	—	6,060	—	11,388
British India ..	6,157,067	8,480,170	10,493,145	4,336,078	—	2,012,975	—
British North Borneo ..	577	7,834	—	—	577	—	7,834
Burma ..	64,060	54,707	107,301	43,241	—	52,594	—
Hong Kong ..	347,236	172,377	968,015	620,779	—	795,638	—
Maldive Islands ..	199,298	203,458	275,762	76,464	—	72,304	—
Straits Settlements ..	872,190	1,148,941	948,244	76,054	—	—	200,697
Other British Possessions	41,533	51,431	8,876	—	32,657	—	42,555
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ..	—	—	26	26	—	26	—
New South Wales ..	5,413,823	6,016,643	5,922,807	508,984	—	—	93,836
New Zealand ..	3,309,396	3,710,927	2,855,487	—	453,909	—	855,440
Queensland ..	595,113	572,775	402,508	—	192,605	—	170,267
South Australia ..	891,944	1,119,255	721,696	—	170,248	—	397,559
Tasmania ..	23,306	18,099	13,673	—	9,633	—	4,426
Victoria ..	5,257,663	6,837,704	5,757,948	500,285	—	—	1,079,756
Western Australia ..	441,268	467,744	441,683	415	—	—	26,061
Other British Possessions	560	1,875	130	—	430	—	1,745
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	17,481	15,258	10,852	—	6,629	—	4,406
Malta ..	46,468	75,537	85,158	38,690	—	9,621	—
Polynesia :							
British New Guinea ..	649	1,226	—	—	649	—	1,226
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Algiers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar ..	11,134	18,512	17,582	6,448	—	—	930
Mozambique ..	111,913	122,436	314,626	202,713	—	192,190	—
Reunion ..	—	—	1,150	1,150	—	1,150	—
Other Foreign Countries	12,174	4,467	23,386	11,212	—	18,919	—
America :							
Central America ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies ..	2,759	2,657	—	—	2,759	—	2,657
South America ..	112,553	75,731	98,733	—	13,820	23,002	—
United States ..	31,441,319	52,629,516	83,568,214	52,126,895	—	30,938,698	—
Other Foreign Countries	54,378	8,373	6,405	—	47,973	—	1,968
Asia :							
Arabia ..	5,780	—	—	—	5,780	—	—
Borneo (exc. British) ..	20,386	19,006	72,444	52,058	—	53,438	—
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	2,771,177	3,841,980	4,990,016	2,218,839	—	1,148,036	—
Cochin China ..	823	2,655	2,450	1,627	—	—	205
India (excluding British)	204,084	70,235	74,829	—	129,255	4,594	—
Japan ..	676,492	552,657	953,651	277,159	—	400,994	—
Java ..	57,660	18,733	20,893	—	36,767	2,160	—
Persia ..	890	56,306	465	—	425	—	55,841
Philippine Islands ..	360,942	349,845	600,979	240,037	—	251,134	—
Russia in Asia ..	2,790,164	5,483,842	5,666,803	2,876,639	—	182,961	—
Siam ..	1,783	5,232	3,638	1,855	—	—	1,594
Sumatra ..	5,304	49,374	5,399	95	—	—	43,975
Turkey in Asia ..	139,481	—	—	—	139,481	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	394	456	3,496	3,102	—	3,040	—
Carried over ..	185,471,090	248,803,270	265,674,774	84,057,661	3,853,977	37,420,747	20,549,243

Comparative Value of Exports of Ceylon Produce, &c..—*contd.*

Countries.	1914. Value.	1915. Value.	1916. Value.	Compared with 1914. Increase.	Compared with 1914. Decrease.	Compared with 1915. Increase.	Compared with 1915. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	185,471,090	248,803,270	265,674,774	84,057,661	3,853,977	37,420,747	20,549,243
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ..	226	75	35	—	191	—	40
Other Foreign Countries	8,836	29,048	16,278	7,442	—	—	12,770
Europe :							
Austria-Hungary ..	1,799,557	—	—	—	1,799,557	—	—
Belgium ..	6,690,216	113	—	—	6,690,216	—	113
Bulgaria ..	765	—	—	—	765	—	—
Denmark ..	2,518,940	5,681,098	4,049,476	1,530,536	—	—	1,631,622
France ..	1,240,228	2,458,645	14,484,486	13,244,258	—	12,025,841	—
Germany ..	11,734,520	—	—	—	11,734,520	—	—
Greece ..	381	—	—	—	381	—	—
Holland ..	1,506,764	2,509,330	—	—	1,506,764	—	2,509,330
Italy ..	201,904	146,604	497,336	295,432	—	350,732	—
Norway ..	733,387	2,392,488	532,785	—	200,602	—	1,859,703
Portugal ..	5,320	1,852	—	—	5,320	—	1,852
Roumania ..	143,597	—	—	—	143,597	—	—
Russia in Europe ..	6,619,301	10,700,124	11,895,164	5,275,863	—	1,195,040	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	533,734	605,993	360,200	—	173,534	—	245,793
Sweden ..	140,897	33,841	8,660	—	132,237	—	25,181
Switzerland ..	12,658	14,699	21,961	9,303	—	7,262	—
Turkey in Europe ..	11,725	—	—	—	11,725	—	—
Polynesia :							
Foreign New Guinea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	219,374,046	273,377,180	297,541,155	104,420,495	26,253,386	50,999,622	26,835,647
Deduct Value of Specie ..	1,010,200	1,193	35,250	—	974,950	34,057	—
Value of Goods ..	218,363,846	273,375,987	297,505,905	104,420,495	25,278,436	50,965,565	26,835,647
			Deduct Decrease	25,278,436	Deduct Decrease	26,835,647	
			Nett Increase in 1916 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1914	79,142,059	Nett Increase in 1916 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1915	24,129,918	

	1916. Rs.
Value of Ceylon produce	284,837,976
Value of Imports exported	12,667,929
Value of Specie	35,250
Total ..	297,541,155

Appendix 8.—Statement showing the Exports of Tea, the Distribution of Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1915.

Countries.	1916.	1915.	Increase over 1915.	Decrease below 1915.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	113,535,561	124,396,216	—	10,860,655
British Possessions.				
Aden	9,424	25,192	—	15,768
British East Africa	41,131	16,615	24,516	—
British Guiana	3,925	—	3,925	—
British India	2,393,152	2,875,159	—	482,007
British North Borneo	—	100	—	100
British West Indies	9,975	13,750	—	3,775
Burma	22,634	12,548	10,086	—
Canada	4,341,831	7,162,572	—	2,820,741
Cape Colony	1,413,972	1,394,126	19,846	—
Egypt	6,405,167	4,320,278	2,084,889	—
Fiji Islands..	50	—	50	—
Gibraltar	12,550	14,180	—	1,630
Hong Kong..	177,690	130,701	46,989	—
Maldive Islands	9,429	5,294	4,135	—
Malta	162,805	132,246	30,559	—
Mauritius	157,697	119,712	37,985	—
Natal	1,452,952	1,529,459	—	76,507
Newfoundland	779,341	371,877	407,464	—
New Guinea	—	2,160	—	2,160
New South Wales	10,107,538	9,880,166	227,372	—
New Zealand	5,039,998	6,170,492	—	1,130,494
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	218,613	279,814	—	61,201
Other British Possessions in Asia ..	3,122	3,907	—	785
Other British Possessions in Australasia ..	250	3,300	—	3,050
Queensland..	694,956	874,344	—	179,388
South Australia	1,268,700	1,776,178	—	507,478
Straits Settlements	571,446	442,511	128,935	—
Tasmania	24,560	21,032	3,528	—
Victoria	7,759,300	8,698,999	—	939,699
Western Australia	761,506	692,948	68,558	—
Zanzibar	43,735	34,710	9,025	—
Foreign Countries.				
Arabia	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	200	—	200
Borneo (excluding British)	—	10	—	10
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	9,346,605	6,631,778	2,714,827	—
Cochin-China	1,230	1,660	—	430
Denmark	1,530	1,655	—	125
France	2,252,218	1,581,917	670,301	—
Greece	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	718	—	718
Italy	13,144	5,731	7,413	—
Japan	94,495	55,150	39,345	—
Java	358	750	—	392
Madagascar	33,879	30,270	3,609	—
Mozambique	412,300	156,027	256,273	—
Norway	7,580	9,341	—	1,761
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ..	44,410	7,640	36,770	—
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ..	6,750	800	5,950	—
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ..	31,430	48,082	—	16,652
Persia	302	99,149	—	98,847
Philippine Islands	85,746	73,680	12,066	—
Reunion	2,220	—	2,220	—
Roumania	—	—	—	—
Russia in Asia	7,580,928	9,369,899	—	1,788,971
Russia in Europe	18,499,784	15,727,736	2,772,048	—
Siam	7,000	5,389	1,611	—
South America	99,299	75,213	24,086	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar).. ..	57,456	37,162	20,294	—
Sumatra	4,320	4,600	—	280
Sweden	16,723	39,154	—	22,431
Switzerland	7,817	17,778	—	9,961
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	—
Turkey in Europe	—	—	—	—
United States of America	7,225,813	10,250,652	—	3,024,839
Total ..	203,256,347	215,632,727	9,674,675	22,051,055
			Deduct Increase ..	9,674,675
			Nett Decrease ..	12,376,380

Appendix 9.—Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1916.

Country.	Packages.	Country.	Packages.
Aden	97	Maldive Islands	2,791
Australia	46,275	Malta	12
Borneo (excluding British)	500	Mauritius	10,687
Burma	18,219	Natal	454
Cape Colony	13	Norway	8,881
China	70,567	Other British Possessions in Asia	6,447
Cochin-China	8	Philippine Islands	42
Denmark	7,955	Russia in Asia	15
Egypt	880	Siam	3,902
France	55,769	Spain	5,016
Germany	21	Straits Settlements	79,066
Gibraltar	20	Sweden	408
Holland	16,981	United Kingdom	33,652
Hong Kong	23,821	United States of America	12,291
India (British)	141,456		
Italy	373	Total	567,645
Japan	17,401		
Java	3,625		

Appendix 10.—Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries, and the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1915.

Country.	1915.			1916.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.
Aden	3,653	—	3,653	365	1	366	—	1	—	3,288	—	3,287
Australia	47,217	3,047	50,264	18,427	3,761	22,188	—	714	—	28,790	—	28,076
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British East Africa	708	—	708	7	—	7	—	—	—	701	—	701
Burma	22,156	—	22,156	8,684	—	8,684	—	—	—	13,472	—	13,472
Canada	1,435	—	1,435	3,046	—	3,046	1,611	—	1,611	—	—	—
Cape Colony	20,803	—	20,803	12,112	—	12,112	—	—	—	8,691	—	8,691
China (excluding Hong Kong)	40,702	3,123	43,825	18,836	3,069	21,905	—	—	—	21,866	54	21,920
Cochin-China	900	—	900	2,046	—	2,046	1,146	—	1,146	—	—	—
Denmark	847	—	847	—	—	—	—	—	—	847	—	847
Egypt	451	—	451	3,475	1,109	4,584	3,024	1,109	4,133	—	—	—
England	38,306	83,929	122,235	21,867	52,109	73,976	—	—	—	16,439	31,820	48,259
France	19,295	6,583	25,878	25,180	20,813	45,993	5,885	14,230	20,115	—	—	—
Gibraltar	19	—	19	14	257	271	—	257	252	5	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	2,003	—	2,003	741	142	883	—	142	—	1,262	—	1,120
India (British)	194,384	30,523	224,907	179,769	44,110	223,879	—	13,587	—	14,615	—	1,028
India (excluding British)	141	—	141	378	—	378	237	—	237	—	—	—
Italy	1,504	—	1,504	5,907	—	5,907	4,403	—	4,403	—	—	—
Japan	26,624	—	26,624	4,075	—	4,075	—	—	—	22,549	—	22,549
Java	12,307	—	12,307	198	—	198	—	—	—	12,109	—	12,109
Maldive Islands	110,576	1,200	111,776	83,712	1,500	85,212	—	300	—	26,864	—	26,564
Malta	171	—	171	77	10	87	—	10	—	94	—	84
Mauritius	3,387	—	3,387	397	—	397	—	—	—	2,990	—	2,990
Mozambique	1	—	1	176	—	176	175	—	175	—	—	—
Natal	168	—	168	1,357	—	1,357	1,189	—	1,189	—	—	—
Norway	355	—	355	1,284	—	1,284	929	—	929	—	—	—
Other British Possessions in Asia	1,590	—	1,590	7,714	—	7,714	6,124	—	6,124	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries in Africa	—	—	—	33	—	33	33	—	33	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	2	—	2	45	—	45	43	—	43	—	—	—
Portugal	1,359	—	1,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,359	—	1,359
Russia in Asia	10,215	—	10,215	2,697	204	2,901	—	204	—	7,518	—	7,314
Russia in Europe	3,031	—	3,031	9,845	—	9,845	6,814	—	6,814	—	—	—
Spain	1,027	—	1,027	1,766	—	1,766	739	—	739	—	—	—
Siam	—	—	—	—	26	26	—	26	26	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	1,331	967	2,298	9,061	—	9,061	7,730	—	6,763	—	967	—
Sweden	442	—	442	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	—	442
Switzerland	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey in Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	17,520	200	17,720	17,217	16	17,233	—	—	—	303	184	487
Total	584,630	129,572	714,202	440,518	127,127	567,645	40,092	30,580	54,742	184,204	33,025	201,299
									Deduct Increase	40,092	30,580	54,742
									Nett Decrease	144,112	2,445	146,557

Appendix 11.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Goods Exported and Imported separately to and from Colombo, exclusive of Transhipments, for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Tonnage of Goods. Imported.	Tonnage of Goods Exported.	Tonnage of Coal Imported.
1907	685,822	397,184	568,048
1908	667,248	442,230	684,657
1909	1,036,446	446,262	301,531
1910	759,841	433,928	801,379
1911	904,773	439,044	665,047
1912	812,213	456,878	885,661
1913	1,056,705	508,886	744,529
1914	849,952	517,373	612,018
1915	945,114	532,567	522,673
1916	991,940	501,412	467,873

Appendix 12.—Live Stock Imports from India, 1916.

Month.	Cattle. British India.	Goats. British India.	Sheep. British India.	Horses. British India.
January	923	5,044	1,201	112
February	1,060	4,892	1,411	3
March	617	2,785	578	14*
April	860	4,841	997	11
May	874	5,408	622	51
June	931	5,520	520	20
July	829	5,309	570	3
August	1,109	8,745	1,186	1
September	515	5,518	1,299	2
October	488	7,006	1,674	8
November	476	4,492	854	10
December	518	5,305	1,041	2
Total	9,200	64,865	11,953	237

* Also 1 horse from the Straits Settlements.

Appendix 13.—Duty collected under "Other Goods" (*i.e.*, other than Grain, Cotton Manufactures, Spirits and Cordials, Sugar, and Kerosine Oil) in 1914, 1915, and 1916.

Month.	1914. Rs. c.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
January	354,502 12	260,550 19	296,504 67
February	295,306 6	267,590 14	294,766 0
March	365,130 23	323,249 53	300,034 27
April	338,908 49	240,819 19	329,022 30
May	330,255 37	268,309 44	332,358 8
June	334,521 19	227,108 14	395,326 86
July	340,264 59	324,442 28	454,766 10
August	238,792 66	291,907 72	346,992 95
September	159,404 35	351,785 51	355,256 47
October	219,320 49	218,073 54	393,847 23
November	265,121 3	269,560 98	430,683 36
December	219,443 20	312,799 33	448,283 61

Appendix 14.—Total Nett Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared at the Ports in Ceylon during the Years 1915 and 1916.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
1915.				
Merchant vessels with cargo and in ballast	1,560	4,984,122	1,557	4,994,706
Merchant vessels called to coal	655	1,937,572	656	1,943,141
Native sailing vessels	1,847	268,938	1,820	277,131
Warships	210	692,636	210	692,636
Total	4,272	7,883,268	4,243	7,907,614
1916.				
Merchant vessels with cargo and in ballast	2,035	4,480,703	2,052	4,456,652
Merchant vessels called to coal	737	2,008,057	743	2,024,024
Native sailing vessels	1,372	106,646	1,332	102,035
Warships and transports	436	2,279,437	436	2,279,437
Total	4,580	8,874,843	4,563	8,862,148

Appendix 15.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1916.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	86	366120	7765	54	256974	4879	140	623094	12644	6	28086	501	—	—	—	6	28086	501	92	394206	8266	54	256974	4879	146	651180	13145
British Colonies.																											
Aden ..	1	2826	70	1	2540	68	2	5366	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2826	70	1	2540	68	2	5366	138
Alexandria ..	1	3005	75	4	10839	276	5	13844	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3005	75	4	10839	276	5	13844	351
Aroe Bay ..	—	—	—	1	1953	60	1	1953	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1953	60	1	1953	60
Australia ..	27	149380	2532	12	52158	1091	39	201538	3653	1	2863	60	1	4425	80	2	7288	140	28	152243	2622	13	56583	1171	41	208826	3793
British India ..	2073	1293225	65097	240	396512	10153	2313	1689737	75250	53	89834	2610	11	30795	601	64	120629	3211	2126	1383059	67707	251	427307	10754	2377	1810366	78461
Burma—																											
Akyab ..	—	—	—	2	4906	141	2	4906	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4906	141	2	4906	141
Bassein ..	1	2176	69	1	4999	90	2	7175	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2176	69	1	4999	90	2	7175	159
Moulmein ..	1	3436	83	3	8466	181	4	11902	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3436	83	3	8466	181	4	11902	264
Rangoon ..	175	225756	14002	13	44853	1210	188	270609	15212	8	10107	448	—	—	—	8	10107	448	183	235863	14450	13	44853	1210	196	280716	15660
China—																											
Hong Kong ..	26	110659	2351	5	20874	460	31	131533	2811	2	5650	129	—	—	—	2	5650	129	28	116309	2480	5	20874	460	33	137183	2940
Maldive Islands ..	109	13931	2006	3	166	58	112	14097	2064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	13931	2006	3	166	58	112	14097	2064
Malta ..	—	—	—	1	2561	65	1	2561	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2561	65	1	2561	65
Mauritius ..	1	3382	88	8	23485	623	9	26867	711	—	—	—	1	2351	61	1	2351	61	1	3382	88	9	25836	684	10	29218	772
Mombassa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[c]
Perim ..	—	—	—	1	1265	54	1	1265	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1265	54	1	1265	54
Port Said ..	—	—	—	16	47209	1381	16	47209	1381	—	—	—	5	15134	366	5	15134	366	—	—	—	21	62343	1747	21	62343	1747
South Africa—																											
Durban ..	6	15091	486	20	72750	1628	26	87841	2114	2	4272	121	—	—	—	2	4272	121	8	19363	607	20	72750	1628	28	92113	2235
Natal ..	1	2619	70	10	26802	755	11	29421	825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2619	70	10	26802	755	11	29421	825
StraitsSettlements—																											
Penang ..	10	47581	901	1	4149	92	11	51730	993	2	5688	128	1	2334	61	3	8022	189	12	53269	1029	2	6483	153	14	59752	1182
Singapore ..	17	59727	1499	6	21474	486	23	81201	1985	17	21038	860	31	134264	2476	48	155302	3336	34	80765	2359	37	155738	2962	71	236503	5321
Suez ..	—	—	—	2	6613	161	2	6613	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6613	161	2	6613	161
Zanzibar ..	—	—	—	1	2757	62	1	2757	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2757	62	1	2757	62
Foreign Countries.																											
Abadan ..	2	6059	159	—	—	—	2	6059	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6059	159	—	—	—	2	6059	159
America ..	10	33454	758	1	3035	82	11	36489	840	1	4379	89	—	—	—	1	4379	89	11	37833	847	1	3035	82	12	40868	929
Bangkok ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20323	1106	4	3968	207	24	24291	1313	20	20323	1106	4	3968	207	24	24291	1313

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1916—*contd.*

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Barcelona ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2565	52	8	20697	412	9	23262	464	1	2565	52	8	20697	412	9	23262	464
Batavia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4121	107	1	4289	75	3	8410	182	2	4121	107	1	4289	75	3	8410	182
Beira ..	—	—	—	2	5388	159	2	5388	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5388	159	2	5388	159
Cadiz ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christiania ..	1	2662	70	—	—	—	1	2662	70	6	16994	339	—	—	—	6	16994	339	7	19656	409	—	—	—	7	19656	409
Copenhagen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12628	328	1	3490	67	6	16118	395	5	12628	328	1	3490	67	6	16118	395
Delagoa Bay ..	1	2093	68	—	—	—	1	2093	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2093	68	—	—	—	1	2093	68
Djibouti ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France—																											
Havre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3502	69	—	—	—	1	3502	69	1	3502	69	—	—	—	1	3502	69
Marseilles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	123084	2207	14	57002	1196	40	180086	3403	26	123084	2207	14	57002	1196	40	180086	3403
French India ..	37	3431	742	1	2804	70	38	6235	812	—	—	—	1	1445	56	1	1445	56	37	3431	742	2	4249	126	39	7680	868
Genoa ..	1	3629	82	—	—	—	1	3629	82	8	24550	572	1	2846	63	9	27396	635	9	28179	654	1	2846	63	10	31025	717
Gothenburg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10923	236	—	—	—	4	10923	236	4	10923	236	—	—	—	4	10923	236
Japan—																											
Kobe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3100	70	—	—	—	1	3100	70	1	3100	70	—	—	—	1	3100	70
Moji ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2355	103	—	—	—	2	2355	103	2	2355	103	—	—	—	2	2355	103
Yokohama ..	1	4249	92	—	—	—	1	4249	92	68	241801	5375	6	30456	527	74	272257	5902	69	246050	5467	6	30456	527	75	276506	5994
Java ..	12	41721	858	—	—	—	12	41721	858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	41721	858	—	—	—	12	41721	858
Lourenço Marques ..	10	27474	712	—	—	—	10	27474	712	3	6151	171	—	—	—	3	6151	171	13	33625	883	—	—	—	13	33625	883
Manila ..	1	7937	142	—	—	—	1	7937	142	7	17708	419	2	5031	110	9	22739	529	8	25645	561	2	5031	110	10	30676	671
Massowah ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mororan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5194	159	—	—	—	3	5194	159	3	5194	159	—	—	—	3	5194	159
Pedang ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polo Sambo ..	3	5411	177	—	—	—	3	5411	177	10	12425	501	—	—	—	10	12425	501	13	17836	678	—	—	—	13	17836	678
Porto Novo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland—																											
Amsterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14669	279	5	20842	460	9	35511	739	4	14669	279	5	20842	460	9	35511	739
Rotterdam ..	1	3856	85	—	—	—	1	3856	85	14	43928	1118	—	—	—	14	43928	1118	15	47784	1203	—	—	—	15	47784	1203
Russia—																											
Batoum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meike ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vladivostock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3205	62	—	—	—	1	3205	62	1	3205	62	—	—	—	1	3205	62
Nankin ..	—	—	—	1	3617	81	1	3617	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3617	81	1	3617	81
Sabang ..	—	—	—	1	2936	72	1	2936	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2936	72	1	2936	72
Saigon ..	—	—	—	1	1338	59	1	1338	59	—	—	—	7	24851	367	7	24851	367	—	—	—	8	26189	426	8	26189	426
Samarang ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ..	—	—	—	1	3197	83	1	3197	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3197	83	1	3197	83
Sourabaya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torreviega ..	—	—	—	1	4476	93	1	4476	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4476	93	1	4476	93
Total ..	2615	2440890	101069	414	1041096	24673	3029	3481986	125742	278	741143	18219	100	364220	7185	378	1105363	25404	2893	3182033	119288	514	1405316	31858	3407	4587349	151146

Appendix 16.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1916.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	188	785644	16768	34	157483	3107	222	943127	19875	26	127268	2392	4	15878	361	30	143146	2753	214	912912	19160	38	173361	3468	252	1086273	22628
British Colonies.																											
Aden ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anger Head ..	—	—	—	5	17866	389	5	17866	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17866	389	5	17866	389
Aroe Bay ..	3	7585	179	1	879	43	4	8464	222	2	1536	81	1	1056	45	3	2592	126	5	9121	260	2	1935	88	7	11056	348
Australia ..	30	162681	2934	10	44654	902	40	207335	3836	2	8850	177	1	2874	68	3	11724	245	32	171531	3111	11	47528	970	43	219059	4081
British India ..	907	519069	33573	1355	911428	39538	2362	1390497	7311	64	175577	3520	57	98985	2851	121	274562	6371	971	694646	37093	1412	970413	42389	2383	1665059	79482
Burma—																											
Akyab ..	—	—	—	5	15154	358	5	15154	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	15154	358	5	15154	358
Bassein ..	—	—	—	4	10924	316	4	10924	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10924	316	4	10924	316
Moulmein ..	—	—	—	4	9864	279	4	9864	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9864	279	4	9864	279
Rangoon ..	10	43968	1008	115	148412	8027	125	192380	9035	—	—	—	19	21392	1039	19	21392	1039	10	43968	1008	134	169804	9066	144	213772	10074
China—																											
Hong Kong ..	28	120492	2452	7	29338	593	35	149830	3045	7	39679	765	10	44634	968	17	84313	1733	35	160171	3217	17	73972	1561	52	234143	4778
Gibraltar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maldive Islands ..	41	5289	757	68	8366	1369	109	13655	2126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	5289	757	68	8366	1369	109	13655	2126
Mauritius ..	4	13581	341	4	14083	345	8	27664	686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13581	341	4	14083	345	8	27664	686
Malta ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mombasa ..	—	—	—	1	3403	82	1	3403	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3403	82	1	3403	82
Perim ..	1	6021	151	—	—	—	1	6021	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6021	151	—	—	—	1	6021	151
Port Said ..	—	—	—	7	17695	499	7	17695	499	—	—	—	3	6181	218	3	6181	218	—	—	—	10	23876	717	10	23876	717
Port Soudan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa—																											
Durban ..	17	41517	1372	2	3353	147	19	44870	1519	3	9138	257	—	—	—	3	9138	257	20	50655	1629	2	3353	147	22	54008	1776
Natal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
StraitsSettlements—																											
Penang ..	8	35747	737	—	—	—	8	35747	737	6	4178	301	9	8458	399	15	12636	700	14	39925	1038	9	8458	399	23	48383	1437
Singapore ..	11	42780	938	2	6310	161	13	49090	1099	14	56431	981	11	32832	765	25	89263	1746	25	99211	1919	13	39142	926	38	138353	2845
Suez ..	10	37758	709	—	—	—	10	37758	709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	37758	709	—	—	—	10	37758	709
Foreign Countries.																											
America ..	36	119444	2889	7	24845	567	43	144289	3456	3	8740	215	—	—	—	3	8740	215	39	128184	3104	7	24845	567	46	153029	3671
Bangkok ..	2	6761	167	—	—	—	2	6761	167	4	10460	302	5	5166	259	9	15626	561	6	17221	469	5	5166	259	11	22387	728
Barcelona ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17637	406	2	5102	116	9	22739	522	7	17637	406	2	5102	116	9	22739	522
Batavia ..	—	—	—	5	14335	278	5	14335	278	1	4441	99	20	68228	1708	21	72669	1807	1	4441	99	25	82563	1986	26	87004	2085
Beira ..	1	2877	71	—	—	—	1	2877	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2877	71	—	—	—	1	2877	71
Christiania ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19526	486	1	2521	57	8	22047	543	7	19526	486	1	2521	57	8	22047	543

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1916—*contd.*

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Delagoa Bay ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark—																											
Aarhus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5571	155	—	—	—	2	5571	155	2	5571	155	—	—	—	2	5571	155
Copenhagen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2168	54	4	12744	238	5	14912	292	1	2168	54	4	12744	238	5	14912	292
France—																											
Dunkirk ..	—	—	—	1	1338	51	1	1338	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1338	51	1	1338	51
Havre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6164	162	—	—	—	2	6164	162	2	6164	162	—	—	—	2	6164	162
Marseilles ..	6	16846	459	5	11052	396	11	27898	855	17	74131	1573	13	68121	1169	30	142252	2742	23	90977	2032	18	79173	1565	41	170150	3597
French India ..	31	3406	602	12	1020	195	43	4426	797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3406	602	12	1020	195	43	4426	797
Genoa ..	2	5532	158	2	6043	161	4	11575	319	5	15397	409	1	2652	58	6	18049	467	7	20929	567	3	8695	219	10	29624	786
Guam ..	—	—	—	1	2985	62	1	2985	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2985	62	1	2985	62
Holland—																											
Amsterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4368	81	2	4590	129	3	8958	210	1	4368	81	2	4590	129	3	8958	210
Rotterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow ..	1	2843	71	—	—	—	1	2843	71	1	2761	70	—	—	—	1	2761	70	2	5604	141	—	—	—	2	5604	141
Japan—																											
Kobe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	26962	510	—	—	—	6	26962	510	6	26962	510	—	—	—	6	26962	510
Java ..	—	—	—	1	3839	80	1	3839	80	—	—	—	2	5176	125	2	5176	125	—	—	—	3	9015	205	3	9015	205
Kochichang ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2217	56	1	2217	56	—	—	—	1	2217	56	1	2217	56
Lourenço Marques	—	—	—	1	2877	62	1	2877	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2877	62	1	2877	62
Manila ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23242	567	1	2551	61	10	25793	628	9	23242	567	1	2551	61	10	25793	628
Nankin ..	—	—	—	1	5009	98	1	5009	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5009	98	1	5009	98
Necolaevsk ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1057	52	1	1057	52	—	—	—	1	1057	52	1	1057	52
Padang ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5881	108	2	5881	108	—	—	—	2	5881	108	2	5881	108
Polo Sambo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2228	102	—	—	—	2	2228	102	2	2228	102	—	—	—	2	2228	102
Portis Head ..	—	—	—	1	3503	80	1	3503	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3503	80	1	3503	80
Russia—																											
Vladivostock ..	8	29291	697	—	—	—	8	29291	697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	29291	697	—	—	—	8	29291	697
Sabang ..	1	1119	59	—	—	—	1	1119	59	2	4262	107	1	1114	51	3	5376	158	3	5381	166	1	1114	51	4	6495	217
Saigon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14853	326	3	9948	242	7	24801	568	4	14853	326	3	9948	242	7	24801	568
Soe Soe ..	1	1952	60	—	—	—	1	1952	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1952	60	—	—	—	1	1952	60
Sourabaya ..	—	—	—	4	15500	356	4	15500	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15500	356	4	15500	356
Total ..	1347	2012203	67152	1665	1451558	58541	3012	3463761	125693	198	665568	14098	174	429358	11143	372	1094926	25241	1545	2677771	81250	1839	1880916	69684	3384	4558687	150934

Appendix 17.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, from and to each Country in the Years 1914, 1915, and 1916 (excluding those which called only to Coal).

Countries.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1914.		1915.		1916.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	283	1204075	201	906608	146	651180	337	1479854	331	1398696	252	1086273
British Colonies.												
Aden ..	6	14543	—	—	2	5366	1	2846	1	879	—	—
Alexandria ..	—	—	2	6060	5	13844	—	—	1	2791	—	—
Anger Head ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16673	5	17866
Aroe Bay ..	—	—	—	—	1	1953	5	7952	6	12483	7	11056
Australia ..	96	446057	46	226725	41	208826	83	388152	50	245671	43	219059
British India ..	2249	2568228	2306	2023803	2377	1810366	2306	2715288	2225	1763331	2383	1665059
Burma ..	116	221964	121	207602	204	304699	107	248335	104	224867	157	249714
China (Hong Kong) ..	105	446309	48	188226	33	137183	67	258718	65	260560	52	234143
Cocos Island ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	75	—	—
Christmas Island ..	1	2197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond Island ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5198	1	2481	—	—
Gibraltar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16824	3	9974	—	—
Maldive Islands ..	111	17810	120	14983	112	14097	118	19807	113	15788	109	13655
Malta ..	—	—	2	5343	1	2561	—	—	1	2480	—	—
Mauritius ..	9	28274	6	19382	10	29218	9	30159	8	31025	8	27664
Mombassa ..	—	—	1	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3403
Pacific Ports ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27383	—	—	—	—
Perim ..	—	—	1	1820	1	1265	—	—	—	—	1	6021
Port Said ..	13	30228	9	22217	21	62343	12	32912	8	24077	10	23876
Port Soudan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2959	—	—
Seychelles ..	3	1665	—	—	—	—	3	1665	—	—	—	—
South Africa ..	28	64599	18	29745	39	121534	25	57418	26	72245	22	54008
Straits Settlements ..	94	345290	123	388856	85	296255	25	75092	59	119590	61	186736
Suez ..	6	21244	1	3850	2	6613	1	1951	1	2657	10	37758
Zanzibar ..	1	2310	—	—	1	2757	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries.												
Abadan ..	—	—	2	4194	2	6059	—	—	—	—	—	—
America ..	20	79111	21	69424	12	40868	41	142028	45	147752	46	153029
Austria ..	35	107425	—	—	—	—	29	89722	—	—	—	—
Bangkok ..	20	27133	12	10123	24	24291	11	29868	9	16925	11	22387
Barcelona ..	12	29390	14	34908	9	23262	13	30933	13	30672	9	22739
Belgium ..	3	8652	—	—	—	—	1	3054	—	—	—	—
Beira ..	2	4961	—	—	2	5388	—	—	1	2862	1	2877
Cadiz ..	1	2072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christiania ..	2	4854	6	16726	7	19656	—	—	8	20696	8	22047
Delagoa Bay ..	3	8472	11	26320	1	2093	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark ..	11	30193	11	29918	6	16118	3	7581	11	27049	7	20483
Djibouti ..	2	5884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies ..	76	277821	32	127643	15	50131	61	215510	67	246333	35	117400
France ..	46	180993	44	173307	41	183588	45	177112	50	177063	44	177652
French India ..	56	5397	55	3253	39	7680	61	5666	65	14548	43	4426
Germany ..	63	247930	—	—	—	—	80	321892	—	—	—	—
Gothenburg ..	1	3266	4	9734	4	10923	—	—	1	2521	—	—
Guam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2985
Haiphong ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12740	—	—	—	—
Hankow ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7925	4	16732	2	5604
Holland ..	52	191743	53	201384	24	83295	39	155586	16	64718	3	8958
Ho-Ho ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4759	—	—
Italy ..	15	41482	11	30853	10	31025	6	24623	7	22403	10	29624
Japan ..	83	328686	84	343232	78	281961	74	339377	29	162270	6	26962
Kochichang ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2217
Lourenço Marques ..	—	—	—	—	13	33625	—	—	—	—	1	2877
Makassar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11510	—	—	—	—
Massowah ..	—	—	2	4344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mororan ..	—	—	2	5916	3	5194	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nankin ..	—	—	—	—	1	3617	—	—	1	2565	1	5009
Philippine Islands ..	13	32287	16	45422	10	30676	12	30189	16	38920	10	25793
Polo Sambo ..	6	10581	4	7634	13	17836	—	—	—	—	2	2228
Port Arthur ..	—	—	1	3941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portis Head ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3503
Porto Novo ..	1	2167	—	—	—	—	3	7022	—	—	—	—
Russia ..	29	74378	2	2302	1	3205	41	106083	16	39220	9	30348
Sabang ..	—	—	1	4433	1	2936	—	—	2	8679	4	6495
Saigon ..	5	15468	12	36415	8	26189	3	10910	3	10939	7	24801
Shanghai ..	4	10388	1	3025	1	3197	8	22098	—	—	—	—
Soe Soe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1070	1	1952
Tjilatjap ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3839	—	—
Torreveiga ..	—	—	1	2510	1	4476	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3682	7145527	3407	5253060	3407	4587349	3656	7127167	3377	5271837	3384	4558687

Appendix 18.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1916.

Nationality of Vessels.		Entered.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ..	1,319	2,307,966	91,306	333	1,056,881	23,190	1,652	3,364,847	114,496
	Colonial ..	1,180	90,269	17,702	80	2,280	1,203	1,260	92,549	18,905
	Maldivian ..	109	13,931	1,637	3	166	46	112	14,097	1,683
Foreign	American ..	3	10,931	168	1	3,131	60	4	14,062	228
	Chinese ..	3	3,666	129	—	—	—	3	3,666	129
	Danish ..	7	18,474	401	4	13,220	218	11	31,694	619
	Dutch ..	38	88,640	2,396	9	34,051	642	47	122,691	3,038
	French ..	32	148,436	2,597	48	201,368	4,088	80	349,804	6,685
	Greek ..	—	—	—	1	1,939	51	1	1,939	51
	Italian ..	11	32,973	612	4	11,193	226	15	44,166	838
	Japanese ..	93	306,560	6,988	9	34,957	702	102	341,517	7,690
	Norwegian ..	70	92,497	3,507	9	15,573	408	79	108,070	3,915
	Roumanian ..	—	—	—	1	1,452	53	1	1,452	53
	Russian ..	3	5,319	152	—	—	—	3	5,319	152
	Spanish ..	13	33,813	659	10	24,815	504	23	58,628	1,163
	Swedish ..	12	28,558	607	2	4,290	110	14	32,848	717
	Total ..	2,893	3,182,033	128,861	514	1,405,316	31,501	3,407	4,587,349	160,362

Appendix 19.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1916.

Nationality of Vessels.		Cleared.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ..	930	1,984,530	65,007	740	1,358,371	51,672	1,670	3,342,901	116,679
	Colonial ..	373	25,386	5,286	850	62,994	12,692	1,223	88,380	17,978
	Maldivian ..	41	5,289	629	68	8,366	1,027	109	13,655	1,654
Foreign	American ..	3	9,683	167	1	4,379	67	4	14,062	228
	Chinese ..	3	3,666	129	—	—	—	3	3,666	129
	Danish ..	7	19,052	408	4	12,642	211	11	31,694	619
	Dutch ..	11	23,530	638	36	99,161	2,400	47	122,691	3,038
	French ..	46	195,267	3,917	34	154,537	2,768	80	349,804	6,685
	Greek ..	—	—	—	1	1,939	51	1	1,939	51
	Italian ..	7	20,619	398	8	23,547	440	15	44,166	838
	Japanese ..	85	303,529	6,709	17	37,988	981	102	341,517	7,690
	Norwegian ..	14	26,168	701	64	79,797	3,214	78	105,965	3,915
	Roumanian ..	—	—	—	1	1,452	53	1	1,452	53
	Russian ..	3	5,319	152	—	—	—	3	5,319	152
	Spanish ..	16	39,901	803	7	18,727	360	23	58,628	1,163
	Swedish ..	6	15,832	336	8	17,016	381	14	32,848	717
	Total ..	1,545	2,677,771	85,272	1,839	1,880,916	76,317	3,384	4,558,687	161,589

Appendix 20.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1916.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Colombo ..	897	2161666	61254	301	948447	21310	1198	3110113	82564	275	740985	18124	100	364220	7185	375	1105205	25309	1172	2902651	79378	401	1312667	28495	1573	4215318	107873
Negombo ..	15	273	121	4	78	23	19	351	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	273	121	4	78	23	19	351	144
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ..	78	5153	808	—	—	—	78	5153	808	1	95	12	—	—	—	1	95	12	79	5248	820	—	—	—	79	5248	820
Galle ..	21	18326	788	33	88149	2175	54	106475	2963	2	63	83	—	—	—	2	63	83	23	18389	871	33	88149	2175	56	106538	3046
Jaffena ..	17	5540	647	1	193	16	18	5733	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	5540	647	1	193	16	18	5733	663
Kayts ..	474	27547	3925	51	1040	670	525	28587	4595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	27547	3925	51	1040	670	525	28587	4595
Kankesanturai ..	103	15282	1277	—	—	—	103	15282	1277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	15282	1277	—	—	—	103	15282	1277
Valvedditturai ..	78	8182	766	—	—	—	78	8182	766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	8182	766	—	—	—	78	8182	766
Point Pedro ..	183	16130	1754	—	—	—	183	16130	1754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	16130	1754	—	—	—	183	16130	1754
Mannar ..	4	110	22	—	—	—	4	110	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	110	22	—	—	—	4	110	22
Pesalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talaimannar ..	673	174563	28569	16	400	102	689	174963	28671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	673	174563	28569	16	400	102	689	174963	28671
Trincomalee ..	38	5569	762	6	2693	358	44	8262	1120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	5569	762	6	2693	358	44	8262	1120
Batticaloa ..	34	2549	376	2	96	19	36	2645	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2549	376	2	96	19	36	2645	395
Total ..	2615	2440890	101069	414	1041096	24673	3029	3481986	125742	278	741143	18219	100	364220	7185	378	1105363	25404	2893	3182033	119288	514	1405316	31858	3407	4587349	151146

Appendix 21.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1916.

Colombo ..	613	1827919	45235	573	1276224	38164	1186	3104143	83399	196	665505	14015	174	429358	11143	370	1094863	25158	809	2493424	59250	747	1705582	49307	1556	4199006	108557
Negombo ..	11	290	62	7	44	20	18	334	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	290	62	7	44	20	18	334	82
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ..	3	60	25	52	3304	553	55	3364	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	25	52	3304	553	55	3364	578
Galle ..	21	53609	1301	18	39575	940	39	93184	2241	2	63	83	—	—	—	2	63	83	23	53672	1384	18	39575	940	41	93247	2324
Jaffna ..	8	3873	502	12	2819	312	20	6692	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3873	502	12	2819	312	20	6692	814
Kayts ..	155	8546	1277	423	25964	3749	578	34510	5026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	8546	1277	423	25964	3749	578	34510	5026
Kankesanturai ..	44	13060	1531	25	2522	260	69	15582	1791	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	13060	1531	25	2522	260	69	15582	1791
Valvedditturai ..	34	1891	299	78	8199	876	112	10090	1175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	1891	299	78	8199	876	112	10090	1175
Point Pedro ..	29	2121	289	138	12026	1291	167	14147	1580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	2121	289	138	12026	1291	167	14147	1580
Mannar ..	19	1321	161	2	56	12	21	1377	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1321	161	2	56	12	21	1377	173
Pesalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	2	122	23	—	—	—	2	122	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	122	23	—	—	—	2	122	23
Talaimannar ..	373	96546	16027	316	79222	12154	689	175768	28181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373	96546	16027	316	79222	12154	689	175768	28181
Trincomalee ..	20	2194	302	6	510	59	26	2704	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	2194	302	6	510	59	26	2704	361
Batticaloa ..	15	651	118	15	1093	151	30	1744	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	651	118	15	1093	151	30	1744	269
Total ..	1347	2012203	67152	1665	1451558	58541	3012	3463761	125693	198	665568	14098	174	429358	11143	372	1094926	25241	1545	2677771	81250	1839	1880916	69684	3384	4558687	150934

Appendix 22.—Statement showing the Number and Nett Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) which entered the Port of Colombo in each of the Years 1883 to 1916.

Years.	Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal).		Steamers which called to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1883 ..	722	1,296,681	110	168,216	1,099	110,998	1,931	1,575,895
1884 ..	693	1,293,033	135	217,419	1,144	138,284	1,972	1,648,736
1885 ..	718	1,328,312	148	244,131	922	148,502	1,788	1,720,945
1886 ..	780	1,361,150	136	219,132	962	253,984	1,878	1,834,266
1887 ..	840	1,500,954	179	288,471	852	222,194	1,871	2,011,619
1888 ..	885	1,713,933	256	432,133	851	97,506	1,992	2,243,575
1889 ..	923	1,839,769	302	484,697	927	152,026	2,152	2,476,492
1890 .	1,034	1,961,687	344	557,646	785	119,293	2,163	2,638,626
1891 ..	1,198	2,241,230	326	540,370	611	97,226	2,135	2,878,826
1892 ..	1,192	2,257,380	307	520,299	730	136,554	2,229	2,914,233
1893 ..	1,234	2,413,455	348	619,979	667	101,140	2,249	3,134,574
1894 ..	1,444	2,593,126	369	696,583	659	80,964	2,472	3,370,673
1895 ..	1,507	2,760,580	387	786,819	624	99,362	2,518	3,646,761
1896 ..	1,558	2,965,816	384	794,899	706	115,447	2,648	3,876,162
1897 ..	1,551	2,891,257	366	787,785	679	108,896	2,596	3,787,938
1898 ..	1451	2,914,328	493	1,004,145	590	61,950	2,534	3,980,423
1899 ..	1259	2,187,378	498	1,020,393	553	56,804	2,310	3,264,575
1900 ..	1,729	3,774,501	607	1,309,760	567	58,243	2,903	5,142,504
1901 ..	1,804	4,111,517	630	1,390,960	543	47,608	2,977	5,550,085
1902 ..	1,887	4,524,032	610	1,339,945	546	50,239	3,043	5,914,216
1903 ..	1,877	4,691,020	590	1,297,974	508	48,266	2,975	6,037,260
1904 ..	1,966	5,142,562	595	1,373,484	503	53,260	3,064	6,569,306
1905 ..	2,000	5,129,235	537	1,204,676	465	49,810	3,002	6,383,721
1906 ..	2,251	6,236,858	415	922,863	426	44,306	3,092	7,204,027
1907 ..	2,189	6,169,116	433	1,062,211	443	47,392	3,065	7,278,719
1908 ..	2,224	6,487,598	389	998,538	392	39,688	3,005	7,525,824
1909 ..	2,116	6,561,336	562	1,497,832	305	32,255	2,983	8,091,423
1910 ..	2,278	6,900,473	709	1,909,823	352	36,888	3,339	8,847,184
1911 ..	2,254	7,036,625	679	1,844,996	366	38,931	3,299	8,920,552
1912 ..	2,284	7,311,379	760	2,021,943	353	37,521	3,397	9,370,843
1913 ..	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532
1914 ..	2,027	6,718,485	609	1,713,617	306	35,027	2,942	8,467,129
1915 ..	1,498	4,839,812	647	1,916,076	280	32,003	2,425	6,787,891
1916 ..	1,277	4,183,182	729	1,988,156	296	32,136	2,302	6,203,474

Appendix 23.—Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the Year 1916, with corresponding figures for 1915.

	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.
Entering Dues	409,463 25	371,689 0
Tonnage Dues	496,798 14	486,261 21
Over-hour Dues	40,892 25	26,663 50
Buoy Rent	12,603 75	2,265 0
Wharfage Dues	651,974 40	676,001 82
Dues on Live Stock	22,647 60	26,265 60
Total ..	1,634,379 39	1,589,146 13

Appendix 24.—Details of Port and Harbour Dues according to the character of Shipping during the Year ended 1916.

Description of Vessels.	Entering Dues.		Over-hour Dues.		Tonnage Dues.				Live Stock Dues.		Wharfage.	
	Foreign.	Coast-wise.	Exceeding 96 Hours.	Exceeding 288Hours.	Under 200 Tons.		Over 200 Tons.		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
					Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. 25,743·80	Rs. 521·80	Rs. 404,012·55	Rs. 271,989·27
Steamers ..	356,970 0	2,655 0	15,663 50	2,790 0	—	—	241,846 59	123,401 25				
Coal Steamers	9,520 0	—	6,157 50	1,520 0	—	—	116,968 25	—				
Native Craft..	2,334 0	210 0	841 50	1,956 0	3,069 25	975 87	—	—				
Total ..	368,824 0	2,865 0	22,662 50	6,266 0	3,069 25	975 87	358,814 84	123,401 25	25,743·80	521·80	404,012·55	271,989·27

Appendix 25.—Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock Dues.	Wharfage Dues.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 to 1905 ..	4,211,728 50	310,498 50	5,322,306 20	675,802 72	7,105,531 72	17,625,867 64
1906 ..	301,410 0	22,795 0	417,499 90	48,450 20	493,838 48	1,283,993 58
1907 ..	295,705 0	20,831 25	406,908 62	50,509 0	521,852 63	1,295,806 50
1908 ..	306,865 0	25,598 75	443,646 95	46,996 10	529,247 90	1,352,354 70
1909 ..	516,130 50	30,065 25	444,002 48	38,614 0	553,960 60	1,582,772 83
1910, 1st half ..	306,258 50	32,788 75	263,560 98	19,430 80	291,365 69	913,404 72
1910–11 ..	497,854 50	37,459 0	492,666 13	39,871 10	618,813 0	1,686,663 73
1911–12 ..	587,373 50	32,320 50	538,203 29	43,438 45	623,679 60	1,825,015 34
1912–13 ..	590,012 0	33,836 0	557,397 59	46,722 80	671,795 18	1,899,763 57
1913, 2nd half ..	277,658 0	18,218 50	316,014 89	22,431 60	351,435 92	985,758 91
1914 ..	521,997 0	54,213 0	511,960 25	38,134 20	903,992 89	2,030,297 34
1915 ..	409,463 25	53,496 0	496,798 14	22,647 60	651,974 40	1,634,379 39
1916 ..	371,689 0	28,928 50	486,261 21	26,265 60	676,001 82	1,589,146 13
Total ..	9,194,144 75	701,049 0	10,697,226 63	1,119,314 17	13,993,489 83	35,705,224 38

Appendix 26.—List of Principal Emergency Measures affecting Trade owing to the War during 1916.

January	6 ..	A Proclamation restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of February 10, 1916).
January	6 ..	A Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the China and Siam White Lists (superseded by Notification of January 27, 1916).
January	7 ..	A Proclamation amending the Proclamation of November 18, 1915, prohibiting the exportations of certain articles to the Netherlands (revoked by Proclamation of August 26, 1916).
January	27 ..	Publication of complete White Lists revised up to December 20, 1915, for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of April 5, 1916).
January	29 ..	A Board of Trade notice with regard to the importation of goods of enemy origin (*vide* Notification of February 7, 1916).
January	31 ..	A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to Switzerland, except in so far as the same are consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique (superseded by Proclamation of November 25, 1916).
February	3 ..	A Government Notification stating that no licenses will be granted in future for direct shipment of coconut oil from Ceylon to neutral countries in Europe.
February	4 ..	Ordinance No. 2 of 1916, amending Ordinance No. 19 of 1914, relating to the exportation of the necessaries of war.
February	5 ..	A Proclamation restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of February 10, 1916).
February	7 ..	Importers in Ceylon are warned that the prohibition contained in the Board of Trade notice, published by Notification dated January 29, 1916, applies *mutatis mutandis*, to similar goods which may be desired to be imported into Ceylon.
February	10 ..	A Proclamation restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of May 30, 1916).
February	14 ..	A Notification making certain amendments in, and additions to, the China White List.
February	18 ..	A Proclamation amending the Proclamation of February 10, 1916, restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of May 30, 1916).
February	22 ..	Ordinance No. 1 of 1916, to amend "The Necessaries of War Exportation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1914."
February	22 ..	A Notification making certain amendments in, and additions to, the China and Siam White Lists (superseded by Notification of April 5, 1916).
February	23 ..	A Notification with regard to the regulations affecting the shipment of goods of Belgian origin.
February	25 ..	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom, except under Board of Trade license, of certain goods (*e.g.*, paper, cardboard, &c.).
March	3 ..	A Proclamation relating to trading with the enemy.
March	3 ..	A Proclamation amending the Proclamation of February 10, 1916, restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of May 30, 1916).
March	3 ..	A Notification making certain amendments in, and additions to, the White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of April 5, 1916).
March	14 ..	Do.
March	14 ..	A Board of Trade notice with regard to the exportation of articles to Switzerland.
March	15 ..	A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.
March	23 ..	A Notification making certain amendments in, and additions to, the White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of April 5, 1916).
March	28 ..	A Board of Trade notice relating to re-exports to British ports oversea.
March	29 ..	An Order in Council extending the licensing system of prohibiting trade by British vessels between foreign ports published on December 17, 1915.
March	31 ..	A Proclamation amending the Proclamation of February 10, 1916, restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of May 30, 1916).
April	5 ..	A Notification publishing complete White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of June 7, 1916).

April	11	..	A Notification with regard to banking transactions relating to shipments to neutral countries.
April	11	..	A Government Notification publishing the Statutory List of firms in Greece, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Spain, and Sweden with whom trading is prohibited (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
April	18	..	A Board of Trade notice relating to the consignment of goods to H. M. Consuls abroad.
April	18	..	A Board of Trade notice to importers relating to imports of woods and stones.
April	19	..	A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted (superseded by Proclamation of May 30, 1916).
April	19	..	A Government Notification making certain amendments in the White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of June 7, 1916).
April	28	..	Do.
April	29	..	A Government Notification relating to cargoes in German ships in Portuguese waters.
May	1	..	A Notification making certain amendments in the Statutory List (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
May	2	..	Do.
May	2	..	A Board of Trade notice relating to shipments to Denmark.
May	3	..	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of motor cars, musical instruments, spirits, &c., into the United Kingdom.
May	3	..	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of canned, bottled, dried, and preserved fruits into the United Kingdom.
May	3	..	A Notification relating to the importation of tobacco into the United Kingdom (modified by Notification of June 20, 1916).
May	4	..	A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted (superseded by Proclamation of May 30, 1916).
May	15	..	A Notification making certain amendments in the Statutory List (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
May	16	..	A Government Notification publishing Board of Trade notices relating to trading with the enemy, trade with China and Siam, imports from Italy, and consignments to Holland.
May	19	..	A Government Notification exempting the production of British Consular certificates of origin for goods shipped from Italy to the United Kingdom, to British Colonies not possessing responsible Governments, and to British Protectorates.
May	19	..	A Notification making certain amendments in the Statutory List (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
May	23	..	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom, *e.g.*, baskets, cement, chinaware, &c.
May	26	..	A Proclamation publishing "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1916."
May	30	..	A Board of Trade notice relating to the abolition of the requirement of certificates of origin in respect of goods imported into the United Kingdom from Italy.
May	30	..	A consolidated Proclamation restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 3, 1916).
June	5	..	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting trading with persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality or enemy association.
June	7	..	A Government Notification publishing complete White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of July 4, 1916).
June	13	..	A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.
June	20	..	A Notification making certain amendments in the Statutory List (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
June	20	..	A Government Notification modifying the Proclamation of February 25, 1916, and the Notification of May 3, 1916, relating to the importation of tobacco into the United Kingdom.
June	26	..	Ordinance No. 13 of 1916, amending "The Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, No. 20 of 1914."
June	29	..	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom, *e.g.*, bladders, brooms, bulbs, &c.
July	3	..	A consolidated Proclamation restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon.
July	3	..	A Notification making certain amendments in the Statutory List (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
July	4	..	A Government Notification publishing complete White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
July	12	..	"The Enemy Firms Liquidation Ordinance, No. 14 of 1916."
July	17	..	A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
July	17	..	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom, *e.g.*, aluminium, baths of metal, &c.
July	18	..	A Government Notification making certain amendments in the White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
July	21	..	A Government Notification making certain amendments in the White List for China (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
July	24	..	A Government Notification relating to cargoes of enemy vessels in Portuguese harbours.
July	25	..	A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List (superseded by Proclamation of August 18, 1916).
July	27	..	A Government Notification to shippers and ships' agents relating to the preparation of bills of lading for goods shipped from this port for destinations other than British.
July	28	..	A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
July	29	..	Ordinance No. 20 of 1916 for the liquidation of enemy firms.
August	5	..	A Government Notification making certain amendments in the White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
August	10	..	A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.
August	18	..	A Proclamation publishing a consolidated Statutory List of persons or bodies of persons with whom trading is prohibited.
August	18	..	A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List.

August	18	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List.
August	18	.. Do.
August	18	.. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White Lists for China and Siam (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
August	18	.. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom, *e.g.*, motor cars, vacuum cleaners, and yeast.
August	26	.. A Proclamation revoking the Proclamation of January 7, 1916, relating to the exportation of certain articles to the Netherlands.
August	26	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
August	26	.. A Royal Proclamation publishing "The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916."
August	29	.. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the China White List (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
August	31	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List.
September	4	.. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the China White List (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
September	5	.. A Notification to shippers and ships' agents regarding the exportation of coverings from Ceylon (cancelled by Notification of December 5, 1916).
September	6	.. A Government Notification making certain additions to the China White List (superseded by Notification of October 6, 1916).
September	12	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
September	12	.. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of cocaine and opium into the United Kingdom.
September	12	.. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of air guns, oranges, &c., into the United Kingdom.
September	13	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List.
September	25	.. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom.
September	25	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
September	26	.. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List.
September	26	.. A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to Sweden.
September	30	.. A Government Notification relating to certificates of origin and interest, and declarations of ultimate destination.
October	6	.. A Government Notification publishing revised White Lists for China and Siam.
October	10	.. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the China and Siam White Lists.
October	17	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
October	18	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List.
October	24	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
November	7	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List.
November	7	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
November	7	.. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom, *e.g.*, aluminium, powder, &c.
November	7	.. A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.
November	7	.. A Government Notification making certain additions to and amendments in, the White Lists for China and Siam.
November	10	.. Do.
November	25	.. A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to Switzerland, except in so far as the same are consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.
November	29	.. A Board of Trade Notice stating the procedure for the issue of licenses for the importation into France and Algeria of "prohibited" goods of British manufacture.
December	5	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted.
December	5	.. A Notice to shippers and ships' agents relating to the exportation of jute and textile coverings from Ceylon.
December	6	.. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the Statutory List.
December	7	.. Ordinance No. 30 of 1916, to increase the power of the Governor for the prohibition or restriction of certain imports during the present war.
December	8	.. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White Lists for China and Siam.
December	15	.. A notice to importers regarding certificates of origin and interest.
December	15	.. A Government Notification relating to certificates of origin and interest for goods imported from Sweden.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER FOR 1916.

Area of Ceylon .. .. 25,481 square miles.
Population at Census of 1911 .. 4,106,350.
The financial year runs from October to September.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE Excise Department is of recent origin. The nucleus of a staff was formed in 1911; considerable additions were made in 1912.

2. The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912, took effect only from January 1, 1913, and from that date the Excise Department had legal powers.

3. But as regards foreign liquor, the regulations under the new Ordinance took effect only from July 1, 1913.

4. The Ordinance itself still remains practically untouched—just as it stood when passed by the Legislative Council in 1912—but new regulations and amended rules are from time to time passed as contemplated by the Ordinance.

5. As appears from the preceding paragraphs, the Department is still young, and in view of its limited numbers, resignations, dismissals, &c., there was up to the end of 1916 no very large body of experienced Excise officers. This fact—and the nature of Excise work, which requires a certain amount of training and experience—should be remembered by those who judge the work done.

6. In August, 1916, a Commission was appointed to consider the arrangements for the manufacture and sale of spirits. The Commission sat frequently during 1916.

II.—STAFF.

7. The sanctioned strength of the Department in 1916 was 1 Excise Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 4 Assistant Commissioners, 1 Excise Adviser, 2 Superintendents, 13 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Distillery Officer, 101 Inspectors, and some 227 peons, in addition to a clerical staff. The Deputy Commissioner continued to act as Excise Commissioner, in addition to his own duties. One Assistant Superintendent of Excise acted as Assistant Commissioner of Excise for a part of the year. One Assistant Superintendent of Excise was promoted Superintendent. One Distillery Officer, 1 Inspector, and 4 peons were appointed to the Point Pedro Distillery at Jaffna. In May, 1916, the services of Mr. B. G. de Glanville, C.C.S., who was appointed District Judge, Nuwara Eliya, were lost to the Department. Mr. N. E. Ernst, C.C.S., was appointed an Assistant Commissioner of Excise on November 16, 1916.

III.—COUNTRY SPIRITS.

8. *Distilleries.*—There was no supervision of distilleries until 1913; rules governing them were first introduced in May, 1913; these were superseded by amended rules introduced in July, 1916 (Excise Notification No. 53).

9. It is worth while to repeat here the following extract from the Excise Administration Report for 1913:—

"The distillery system hitherto existing in Ceylon was that known in India as the 'outstill' system. Distillation was carried on without any excise check or supervision whatever. No departmental locks were kept on the vessels or stills. The worm pipe discharged into the open air, and the distillate was received in an open chatty. The distillery premises were, almost without exception, dilapidated and filthy, the surrounding wall or fence broken down, the gate not locked, and the place open to any casual visitor. The distilleries were in many instances resorts of bad characters, and had a general notoriety as centres of rowdyism. It was well known that large quantities of spirit were smuggled out of them directly into consumption without passing through the renter's hands. The stills were of a very crude potstill type worked by rule of thumb, and the resulting product generally of poor quality, and very liable to be contaminated with copper. The distillers had to send weekly accounts to the kachcheries, but in the absence of a proper check very little reliance could be placed on the figures supplied by them.

"It is impossible to fit distilleries of this sort into any excise system worthy of the name. They must be gradually abolished and replaced by distilleries equipped on up-to-date lines, and working on a system of contract supply. Meanwhile steps should be taken to ensure as far as possible proper cleanliness, decent quality of spirit, secure premises, and reliable accounts, and to stop smuggling and other objectionable practices."

10. To supervise these numerous distilleries a Distillery Circle was organized in 1913, and is managed by a Superintendent of Excise, who is immediately subordinate to the Excise Commissioner.

11. The distilleries lay in 1916 in a narrow belt of land about 4 miles or 3½ miles deep and 87 miles in length along the west and south coast, from Panadure to Dondra in the Matara District.

12. Distilleries were licensed during 1916 as follows :—

In the Kalutara District	166
In the Galle District	46
In the Matara District	7
	219

These contained 260 stills, with an average capacity of some 207 gallons per still.

13. The corresponding figures were :—

In 1914 256 distilleries with 310 stills.
In 1915 247 distilleries with 282 stills.

14. For these 219 distilleries 302,755 coconut trees were tapped in 1916, as against 366,926 trees tapped in 1915 for the 247 distilleries, and the statistics give the outturn of arrack at—

1,384,733 gallons in 1915
1,389,470 gallons in 1916

an increase over 1915 of 4,737 gallons, though fewer trees were licensed to be tapped.

15. It is clear that 219 distilleries (and 302,755 trees tapped for them) must require a very large supervising staff, if illicit practices are to be adequately kept down.

16. Roughly speaking, any distillery requires, even when everything is under lock and key in a properly designed building, to be watched by night and by day.

17. To supervise these 219 old-fashioned distilleries, which offer many facilities for smuggling, &c., there was under the Superintendent a staff of 5 Inspectors and a few peons. In addition, 2 Excise learners were sent to him in October to be trained and to make themselves useful. Excise learners are appointed, on the results of a competitive examination, to be trained as Excise Inspectors.

18. To expect this staff to supervise adequately so many potential centres of illicit practices would be to expect the impossible.

19. Nevertheless, a lot of good and solid supervision, prevention, and detection was done, and convictions were obtained in 108 cases in 1916, with fines totalling Rs. 16,344·50, as against 53 cases and Rs. 4,400 in 1915.

20. In addition to these results, some 317 other minor offences were compounded without reference to court for a total sum of Rs. 1,354.

21. Besides the distilleries and the great number of trees tapped for them, there are also under the supervision of the same staff the following numbers of premises licensed for wholesale dealing in country spirit, viz. :—

In Colombo District	9
In Kalutara District	36
In Galle District	2
In Matara District	1
	48

22. The number of distilleries alone is nearly double the aggregate number of Assistant Commissioners, Superintendents, and Inspectors of Excise in Ceylon.

23. It is unnecessary to dwell here on the obvious temptations—

(*a*) To illicit consumption of fermented toddy under the 302,755 trees licensed for distilleries in 1916 ;
(*b*) To illicit consumption of such toddy *en route* to the distilleries ;
(*c*) To illicit consumption of arrack in and around the distilleries ;
(*d*) To smuggling of arrack out of the 219 distilleries for private consumption or illicit sale, especially when it is remembered that in the licensed toddy taverns toddy is sold at several times its cost price, and arrack, which probably costs the distiller decidedly less than Rs. 2 per gallon, is sold in the licensed arrack taverns at well over Rs. 8 per gallon.

24. Two instances may be quoted in proof of the extent of such smuggling or illicit consumption :—

(1) At the Dondra toddy tavern, while the distilleries were not working (say January to April), the consumption of toddy averaged 650 gallons per mensem ; while the distilleries worked, the consumption averaged 250 gallons per mensem.
(2) The consumption of arrack during October to December, 1915, was in the Kalutara arrack rent 9,311 and in the Panadure arrack rent 9,654 gallons while the distilleries were working ; but from January to March, 1916, while the distilleries were closed, it rose in Kalutara to 11,871 gallons and in Panadure to 11,628 gallons, the increases being respectively 27·5 per cent. and 20 per cent.

25. *Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Limited.*—A large up-to-date distillery with a patent still was set up at Valvettiturai, in the Northern Province, by the above-named Company. A license to distil from molasses was granted as from December 15, 1916. Distillation began on December 26, 1916, and during 1916 some 2,102·8 proof gallons of spirit were manufactured. There were 10 wash backs with a capacity of 68,465 gallons.

26. On behalf of the Excise Department, a Distillery Officer, a Distillery Inspector, and 4 peons do duty at this distillery.

27. The same Company also began to manufacture sugar on August 8, 1916.

28. The operations of this Company may well prove to be important in the history of Excise matters in Ceylon.

29. *Government Experimental Distillery.*—No toddy arrack was distilled in this distillery in 1916 ; but 12,785 gallons (strength 25 degrees underproof) toddy arrack manufactured in 1915 were sold in 1916 at Rs. 376 per leaguer of 150 gallons at 25 degrees underproof.

30. During the early part of 1916 experimental distillations from molasses were carried on. Some 214 (proof strength) gallons of molasses arrack were manufactured, and it was ascertained—

(*a*) That with molasses as the base spirit of much better quality than any ordinary coconut toddy arrack could easily be manufactured ;

(*b*) That production from molasses was cheaper than from coconut toddy.

31. *Wholesale Warehouses (Country Spirit).*—In addition to the arrack renters' godowns—some 47 in number scattered about Ceylon—there were in 1916—

In the Colombo District	9
In the Kalutara District	36
In the Galle District	2
In the Matara District	1
Total ..	48

licensed wholesale warehouses for country spirit (arrack), as against totals of 41 in 1915, 43 in 1914, and 37 in 1913.

32. It seems probable that an increase in the number of these wholesale licensees to deal in arrack makes a combination on their part against arrack renters more difficult.

33. Of course, if wholesale dealers combine and put up the price against arrack renters, the renters can and must tender decreased sums for arrack rents, and profits, which would otherwise go in the form of arrack rent money into the Treasury, are diverted into the pockets of the wholesale dealers.

34. *Arrack Rents.*—These run, as do almost all liquor licenses, from October to September. Appendix C gives the figures realized since 1896 for each arrack rent.

35. It will be observed that the sums offered for the 1916–17 arrack rents are the highest on record, no other period of twelve months having realized such large sums.

36. This does not mean that the consumption of arrack is greater than in recent years. Appendix F gives figures of consumption as calculated from the best available sources. A few figures may be reproduced here. Thus, the estimated consumption of arrack has been—

	Gallons.
In 1912	1,445,576
In 1913	1,554,540
In 1914	1,422,305
In 1915	1,212,828
In 1916	1,286,367

and the 1916 consumption was, in fact, 122,445 gallons less than the average of the preceding four years.

37. Some brief remarks may, perhaps, be offered on the value of the arrack rents. The sums which the renters can tender for the rents depend mainly on two things, viz. :—

(*a*) The price the renter has to pay to distillers or wholesale dealers for his arrack ;

(*b*) The price at which he can sell it.

As regards (*a*), the average wholesale price of arrack during 1916 was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 370 per leaguer of 150 gallons.

As regards (*b*), the renters were in 1916 able to recover large prices for the arrack sold in their taverns for the following reasons :—

(1) As from December 19, 1914, the import duty on spirits was raised considerably (by about Rs. 2 per gallon), bringing the Ceylon tariff into line with the Indian tariff of that time. This increased duty, added to the increased price demanded in Europe for spirits, with increasing freight and insurance rates, tended to make it impossible for whisky, brandy, and gin to compete seriously with arrack, and so the arrack renters could safely demand high prices in their taverns for arrack.

(2) The Excise Department, though not as large as it should be, has certainly greatly reduced the volume of illicit sales, smuggling out of distilleries, &c., which used to damage the arrack renters' business.

38. Advocates of temperance should derive satisfaction from the high prices of arrack in the taverns ; these can be seen in Appendix E.

39. These high prices have very real advantages. If the policy of any Government is to provide reasonable licit facilities to meet existing considerable demand for liquor, it is most desirable that the retail price of liquor should be high ; given reasonable facilities for obtaining liquor, a high price is the one thing which is likely to effectually restrict consumption. At the same time these high prices mean, under ordinary circumstances, increased revenue—revenue which can be utilized for making roads, railways, hospitals, &c. These high prices will last.

40. As illustrating the rise in prices, it may be mentioned that in January, 1914, the average selling price of a gallon of arrack by the dram was—reviewing all the 21 arrack rents—Rs. 10·41, while in December, 1916, it was Rs. 11·07.

41. *Consumption.*—Appendix F gives interesting figures of consumption during the last five calendar years. The consumption in 1916 was rather larger than that of 1915, which had shown a great fall compared with 1914, but the 1916 consumption is no less than 213,691 gallons, or 14·2 per cent. less than the recorded average consumption of the pre-war years 1912 and 1913. The word " recorded " is used advisedly, because in all probability there was in those years greater under-statement of sales than there is now under the present more efficient Excise supervision.

42. The shock of the war was, perhaps, greater in 1915, and, perhaps, there was more uneasiness generally in 1915 than in 1916, and 1916 saw no riots in Ceylon. The riots in 1915 materially checked the sale of arrack over a considerable period while taverns were closed.

43. It is not, therefore, a matter for great surprise if the consumption in 1916 rather exceeded that of 1915.

44. Appendix G contains figures of arrack rent revenue in recent years, with reference to the population of each rent, the gallonage consumed, and the number of taverns.

45. Appendix H gives other figures of arrack consumption during the rent period October, 1915, to September, 1916. The Colombo rent shows the greatest consumption and the greatest revenue paid per head of the population, and, as noted for 1915, the " Colombo " and Chilaw arrack rent areas are, as regards consumption of arrack, in a class by themselves, consuming most arrack, while, as in 1915, Matara and Hambantota consume the least.

46. This Table H discloses several strange facts—thus, Panadure and Kalutara are adjoining rent areas—alike in many respects, and, with extensive toddy tapping and distilleries in both, the consumption of arrack per head of the population was :—

	Panadure.	Kalutara.
In 1915	·55 of a gallon ..	·17 of a gallon
In 1916	·64 of a gallon ..	·20 of a gallon

i.e., the consumption per head in Panadure was over three times that in Kalutara.

47. In this connection a glance at Appendix I shows that there was one arrack tavern—

In Panadure per 1,984 of the population.
In Kalutara per 7,310 of the population.

It is likely that some of the Panadure taverns will soon be abolished. Indeed, the process of abolishing unnecessary taverns is always steadily going on.

48. *Sufficiency of Arrack Taverns.*—Appendix I gives a lot of interesting figures as to the number of arrack taverns in each rent area, per head of the population, and per 100 square miles. The greatest density of taverns is found in the—

" Colombo " rent	32·07 taverns per 100 square miles.
Negombo rent	26·7 taverns per 100 square miles.
Panadure rent	26·15 taverns per 100 square miles.
Chilaw rent	25·1 taverns per 100 square miles.

These are particularly densely populated areas. At the other extreme is the North-Central Province with only 7 arrack taverns in an area of 4,068 square miles, or ·17 of a tavern to 100 square miles.

49. In the chapter " Miscellaneous," under the heading " Advisory Committees," further remarks on the numbers of arrack taverns are to be found (see page 7).

50. But I would once more point out that sparsity of arrack taverns does not necessarily mean a small consumption in that rent area. Thus—

	Arrack Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Consumption per Head of Population.
Matale has	·77 ..	·22
Siyane and Hewagam have	12·1 ..	·23
Galle has	10·12 ..	·19

IV.—TODDY.

51. In view of the importance of the matter in connection with " facilities for drinking " and the relative newness of the toddy tavern system, it is worth while to recapitulate the salient facts. As regards the increase or decrease in the prevalence of toddy drinking, as compared with the period before this Department was established, a few considerations may be stated.

(*a*) The arrack renter in those days had also the exclusive right to retail fermented toddy. He usually troubled little about toddy ; in so far as the sale of toddy in his arrack taverns was concerned, he sold little or none there ; what he sold he sold apparently at a low price compared to present prices.

(*b*) He was first and foremost an arrack renter, and usually was concerned with toddy only to the extent that he objected if it competed with his arrack.

(*c*) Again, in areas where there was a big demand for toddy, the arrack renter would sometimes make an arrangement with some man who would pay so much to the renter for immunity from the renter's interference, and then this man would sell toddy to any consumer.

(*d*) There is, indeed, no possible doubt that throughout almost the whole Island there were numerous illicit toddy booths, and toddy could be had therein at very low rates ; for the cost, if any, to the sellers was extremely small, and they had no rent to pay to Government.

(*e*) How great a quantity was consumed cannot be estimated.

But now things are very different.

(*a*) Not only is the Excise staff always on the lookout for illicit tapping, drawing, possession, and sale of fermented toddy, but also the toddy renters usually are ready to inform against any illicit sales which interfere with the toddy renters' sales.

(*b*) The vigilance of the Excise staff is maintained by supervision and a system of rewards for good work.

(*c*) Headmen, too, co-operate and earn rewards ; so do the police.

(*d*) Again, it is clear that since the bids for the toddy taverns for the year 1916–17 amounted to Rs. 1,459,772·50, the toddy tavern renters have to recover this sum from the consumers, in addition to the renters' other costs.

52. When this fact is considered, and it is supported in detail by Appendix M, showing the retail price of toddy throughout Ceylon in each month of 1916, it is at once apparent that ordinarily the consumer has now to pay a fairly high price for his fermented toddy.

53. The average retail price of toddy (district by district) in December, 1916, was in effect 82 cents, while in December, 1915, it was 80 cents.

54. There is ample reason to believe that prior to the establishment of the Excise Department fermented toddy could be bought at much lower rates in numerous illicit booths scattered about Ceylon.

55. It is a fact which must be always borne in mind that to push up the price of drink is to restrict consumption.

56. The registers show the licit consumption of toddy in 1916 as 3,998,645 gallons, as against 3,117,281 in 1915. It is, however, impossible to contend that these figures of consumption are accurate. Scattered about in Ceylon there were in 1916—

282,087 trees licensed to be tapped for fermented toddy for taverns.
302,755 trees licensed to be tapped for distilleries.

584,842

In addition, there were 203,164 trees licensed to be tapped for sweet toddy, and, of course, a certain proportion of the so-called sweet toddy is sure to be stealthily fermented.

57. In connection with the danger from sweet toddy, the following extract is quoted from the annual report of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Central Division (the Central Division = Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Batticaloa Districts):—"Considerable trouble is given by sweet toddy licensees who live in the vicinity of estates. These men invariably draw sweet toddy and ferment it in the jungle and sell it to estate coolies at lower rates than those prevailing at toddy taverns. This is so in all circles but Batticaloa."

58. Appendix L 1 gives figures of toddy consumption, toddy revenue per head of population, distribution of taverns, &c., and is supplemented by Appendix L 2.

59. The consumption per head is far greatest in the Northern Province, and the Jaffna District pays for 1916–17 more revenue for toddy per head of population than other districts do.

60. Appendix N gives figures of trees licensed to be tapped in 1915 and in 1916 in each district for sweet toddy. The total has grown from 103,714 in 1913 to 203,164 in 1916.

61. *Toddy Taverns in Distillery Area.*—With over 300,000 trees being tapped for distilleries along 87 miles of the coast of Ceylon, it is clear that there must be—and it is notorious that there has always been—much illicit consumption of fermented toddy.

62. As from October, 1915, certain toddy taverns were established inside the distillery area, to meet licitly the large demand which had always been met illicitly. The case of Dondra tavern has already been mentioned as selling 650 gallons a month when the distilleries are not working, and 250 gallons a month when they are working. The sales at these toddy taverns in the distillery area, even during the distilling season, are sensitive to Excise activity, and show increases if an Excise Inspector exhibits continuous activity in their neighbourhood.

63. The well-known tendency of toddy sales to cut into arrack sales is plainly illustrated by the case of the taverns at Gampaha ("Dambagahapitiya") in Uva. Owing to a change of site the toddy tavern was not ready to open for the new rent in October, 1916, and so in that month could not compete with the arrack tavern there :—

	Gallons.
In September, 1916, that arrack tavern sold some	47
In October, 1916, that arrack tavern sold some	133
The sales in October, 1915, had been	50·38

Directly the toddy tavern was opened the sales at the arrack tavern fell from 133 gallons to 48 gallons for November and 63 for December. This effect of toddy sales on arrack sales tempts some arrack renters to interfere in the toddy rent business. Again, as in each recent year, complaints and evidence of this interference with toddy business by arrack interests came principally from the Galle District.

V.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

64. Appendix O gives figures of all liquor licenses issued up to end of 1916 for the financial year October, 1916, to September, 1917, and corresponding figures for the preceding financial year.

65. Appendix P gives detailed figures of the revenue from foreign liquor licenses as for 1916–17, and Appendix Q gives the total derived from foreign liquor licenses year by year since 1909. It shows no big variation in the last three years, but is nearly double what it was in 1912 before the Excise Department got to work, and in this connection it must be remembered that the import duties on foreign liquor were raised in December, 1914, and the results are not shown in Tables P and Q, which show only licensing fees.

66. The import duty on imported spirits levied by the Customs was in 1916 :—

		Rs.	c.
A.—On Brandy		418,709	33
Gin		634,330	13
Liqueurs		11,986	63
Rum		2,315	30
Spirits of wine		2,200	18
Whisky		801,214	20
Other		45	21
Total ..		1,870,800	98
B.—Denatured spirits		703	0
C.—Beer, wines, &c.		92,505	55
Grand Total ..		1,964,009	53

67. *Consumption.*—Appendix R gives figures of brandy, whisky, and gin imported into Ceylon since 1909; the figures as from January 1, 1916, have been recorded in terms of proof gallons, and only from that date give accurate information.

68. There is no reason to doubt that the war, increased import duties, and increased licensing fees have materially reduced the consumption of brandy and gin.

69. Appendix S states the prevailing sale prices of whisky, brandy, and gin (the cheaper brands) in January and in December, 1916, at "dram" and "bottle" rates.

70. The use of gin had been growing rather fast prior to the war and prior to the establishment of an Excise Department. But the consumption has now fallen rapidly; and undoubtedly the main and immediate cause is simply the high price.

71. If the average "bottle" price of gin is calculated by adding together the price in each district and dividing the result by the number of districts, the figures show—

	Rs. c.
For January, 1914	12 71 per gallon
For December, 1915	15 69 per gallon
For December, 1916	17 77 per gallon

and there is no immediate prospect of this price falling. It is likely to go higher.

72. Beer and wines are not very important. The imports of beer have been—

	Gallons.
In 1914	152,557
In 1915	152,396
In 1916	138,772

VI.—INTOXICATING DRUGS.

73. Ganja (and bhang), cocaine, and any preparations thereof are included under this heading; the terms "ganja" and "bhang" include every part of the hemp plant (*Cannabis indica* or *sativa*).

74. Opium is not (in Ceylon) regulated by the Excise Department, nor does it come under the Excise Ordinance.

75. There is unquestionably a constant demand for ganja, which is an exhilarant or deliriant and an aphrodisiac. Muhammadans are particularly addicted to it, possibly and partly because their religion forbids the use of alcohol, and experience all over the world shows that by some means or other most men will procure some sort of intoxicant or stimulant.

76. In 1916 261 persons were convicted of illicit possession of intoxicating drugs (ganja in every or almost every instance) and were fined Rs. 36,010, the corresponding figures for 1915 being 270 persons and Rs. 25,925.

77. *Cocaine.*—This drug is a violent exhilarant, hence the "cocaine habit," which entails grievous results on its victims. Ceylon seems, so far as is known, to have fortunately escaped from any widespread abuse of this drug; and efforts are made to restrict its importation and to regulate its use strictly.

78. That such efforts are required is shown by the experience of India, and the prevalence there of extensive smuggling of cocaine.

79. There is still a small acreage of coca plantations in Ceylon, but these are to be extirpated by the end of 1917.

VII.—EXCISE OFFENCES.

80. Appendices T, U, and V give detailed information regarding convictions for Excise offences and fines imposed in courts; the last named aggregated Rs. 128,794, as against Rs. 120,750·11 in 1915.

81. Appendix U is interesting as showing the percentage of convictions to cases in each Police Court and over the whole Island. The figures are for the most part creditable. Endeavours are continually made, in the interests of the public and of the Department, to secure good, sound, and true cases, and to reject bad cases. This is a matter of primary importance.

82. Prosecutions are only instituted after careful consideration of the evidence available. Inspectors before instituting cases send in detailed crime reports to their Assistant Superintendents for instructions. The percentage of convictions to cases in 1916 shows a continued and very satisfactory improvement, the percentage having been—

In 1914	80·6
In 1915	81·7
In 1916	88·5

83. Appendix W shows figures of composition fees imposed under section 53 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1912.

84. Appendix X shows the rewards paid in connection with prosecutions in 1916. Total Rs. 25,005·50. Rewards are paid from this vote to police, headmen, and other informers and helpers as well as to Excise officers. In view of the figures given in Appendices T, U, V, W, and X, and the constant activity (spurred on by rewards and hopes of promotion) of 100 Excise Inspectors and over 200 peons, not to mention the work of some 18 or 19 superior officers, it would be unreasonable to doubt that the Excise Department restricts and reduces Excise offences.

VIII.—EXPENDITURE.

85. Careful economy was enforced in 1916; details are not required here, but some principal figures may be given. The total expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 396,381·89. This figure includes all salaries, travelling allowances, and rewards, but ignores other not very important transactions in connection with the Government Experimental Distillery.

86. The following table shows some figures of revenue since the Excise Department began work in 1912–13:—

	1912–13. Rs.	1913–14. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.	1915–16. Rs.	1916–17. Rs.
Amount of successful offers for arrack rents in terms of twelve months ..	4,636,188	5,784,964	7,204,551	6,747,378	7,807,658
Amount of successful offers for toddy rents in terms of twelve months ..	812,569	878,418	1,217,944	973,844	1,459,772½
Amount of foreign liquor license fees in terms of twelve months ..	76,040	115,240	150,429	144,280	144,280½
Amount of country liquor license fees in terms of twelve months ..	29,000	16,725	16,400	16,950	15,750
	5,553,797	6,795,347	8,589,324	7,882,452	9,427,461

This ignores Police Court fines and composition fees, which amount to a considerable sum per annum; it also ignores import duty recovered by H. M. Customs on imported liquor. This import duty amounted in 1916 to Rs. 1,964,009·53.

87. The expenditure on the Excise Department in 1916 as given above amounted to Rs. 396,381·89, *i.e.*, to only 4·2 per cent. of the total given in the table in the right hand column ; but if to this total you add the import duty recovered by the Customs in 1916 on imported liquor, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,964,009·53 and composition fees levied Rs. 20,055, then (ignoring fines and forfeitures imposed in Excise cases in 1916, *i.e.*, Rs. 128,937·57, for fines are not always recovered) you get an expenditure of Rs. 396,381·89 and a revenue of Rs. 11,411,525·53, the expenditure being only about 3·4 per cent. of the revenue.

IX.—EXCISE STATISTICS.

88. Appendices Y 1 and Y 2 give comprehensive figures and afford interesting comparisons. They deserve attention.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

89. *Advisory Committees.*—These Committees were established in October, 1913, and have exercised their powers (which deal with establishment of new taverns, closing existing taverns, or transferring existing taverns from one locality to another) on the tavern lists for 1914–15 and onwards.

90. By Notification No. 57 of November 17, 1916, their constitution was altered, so that there has since then been an unofficial majority on every Advisory Committee.

91. It is no secret that the Excise Commission has during its deliberations considered the position of these Committees, and the desirability of increasing their powers and utility. Even now they have power to bring up annually the case of every tavern in Ceylon, and the opinion of the majority is, as experience shows, practically certain to receive effect.

92. In this connection the subjoined table is interesting ; it shows the steady reduction of arrack and toddy taverns :—

	Number of sanctioned Arrack Taverns.	Number of sanctioned Toddy Taverns.	Total.
1912–13 ..	844	1,165	2,009
1913–14 ..	832	967	1,799
1914–15 ..	808	841	1,649
1915–16 ..	780	810	1,590
1916–17 ..	771	806	1,577

The reductions have, therefore, been as follows :—

	Arrack Taverns.	Toddy Taverns.
Before the Advisory Committees got to work ..	12	198
After the Advisory Committees got to work ..	61	161
Total ..	73	359

93. The facilities licit—as well as illicit—for drinking are constantly being reduced. Moreover, the prices of liquor are always being pushed up.

94. Total prohibitionists may regret their failure to secure total prohibition, but failing total prohibition, they and all advocates of temperance should find considerable satisfaction in the evidence of decreasing facilities and increasing prices.

95. *Excise Manual.*—This extremely useful and, in fact, indispensable book—originally compiled by Mr. de Glanville, C.C.S.—was revised by him and brought up to date ; and the second edition was published in 1916. The book is in constant use in some 120 Excise offices, besides Kachcheries and courts. Mr. de Glanville spent much labour on the revision, and thanks are due to him for his valuable work.

96. *Recruitment of Staff.*—In the middle of 1916 a new system of recruitment was introduced. In terms of conditions published in newspapers and in the *Government Gazette* a large batch of candidates was examined, and the 12 men who came out at the top and 3 selected clerks who had done good work in the Department were taken on as Excise learners, to be subsequently examined in Excise subjects after six months' training in the Department. On passing this second examination the men were to be appointed Excise Inspectors.

97. *Co-operation with Employers of Labour.*—The Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Excise had instructions to visit as frequently as possible and to keep in close touch with all employers of large labour forces, and to consult such employers concerning drink problems, drink troubles among the coolies, &c., and to offer and give assistance. So far as the volume of their other work and the limited size of the staff allowed, these instructions were carried out, with excellent results.

98. During 1916 5 Inspectors were discontinued and 5 resigned or died. I wish to acknowledge the services of the Assistant Commissioners of Excise, particularly those of Mr. L. J. B. Turner, C.C.S. Mention has already been made of the energy shown and good work done by Mr. J. V. G. Jayawardene in the Distillery Circle. Mr. E. C. Ward, who was lent to this Government in 1915 by the Madras Salt Abkari and Customs Department, continued to render steady and valuable service as Excise Adviser in the Head Office.

A. C. ALLNUTT,
Acting Excise Commissioner.

Colombo, June 8, 1917.

[There is no Appendix A or B. The letters utilized are those utilized for corresponding returns in the 1914 Excise Administration Report.]

[For Appendix C see page 9.]

Appendix D.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales during the Financial Years 1912–13, 1913–14, 1914–15, 1915–16, and 1916–17, in terms of Twelve Months in each Rent Area.

Rent Area.	Financial Year 1912–13.	Financial Year 1913–14 (in terms of 12 Months).	Financial Year 1914–15.	Financial Year 1915–16.	Financial Year 1916–17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	976,344	1,237,639	1,966,800	1,956,480	2,156,926
Siyane and Hewagam ..	262,500	279,911	350,511	333,600	363,600
Negombo ..	300,306	392,400	503,000	400,560	400,560
Kalutara ..	185,750	212,720	241,234	231,333	275,000
Panadure ..	123,750	157,600	208,150	238,888	285,550
Kandy .. / Nuwara Eliya .. / Matale ..	846,998	1,067,751	1,212,000	1,264,756	1,391,422
Galle ..	154,600	184,600	260,000	194,600	281,120
Matara .. / Hambantota ..	93,200	98,000	133,250	123,960	153,960
Jaffna ..	132,555	181,568	161,565	237,555	251,555
Mannar ..	40,550	48,120	45,125	55,300	63,880
Mullaittivu ..	14,160	20,284	20,500	18,725	20,890
Batticaloa ..	77,990	78,480	70,555	85,780	91,865
Trincomalee ..	29,990	37,040	37,455	37,555	42,555
Kurunegala ..	240,000	416,800	481,248	332,400	471,144
Puttalam ..	96,260	97,148	105,840	85,212	93,218
Chilaw ..	269,999	310,044	431,000	322,888	357,936
Anuradhapura ..	58,036	65,511	52,450	60,600	79,001
Badulla ..	189,600	240,000	206,860	223,600	300,810
Ratnapura ..	196,000	204,000	241,248	194,744	244,740
Three Korales ..	218,000	300,152	197,760	203,592	281,200
Four Korales ..	129,600	155,196	278,000	145,250	197,816
Total ..	4,636,188	5,784,964	7,204,551	6,747,378	7,807,658

[For Appendix E see page 10.]

Appendix F.

Statement showing Consumption of Arrack in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon, 1912 to 1916.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population (Census of 1911).	Consumption (at 27° under proof, normal.)					Rate of Consumption per Head of Population.				
			1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Colombo ..	808	826,828	510,494	564,588	570,653	457,455	471,406	·616	·68	·69	·55	·57
Kalutara ..	624	279,493	91,131	90,644	96,248	76,513	90,007	·326	·32	·34	·27	·32
Kandy ..	911	408,429	171,410	183,601	146,718	122,971	140,563	·419	·44	·35	·30	·34
Nuwara Eliya ..	463	155,462	63,274	65,045	49,550	39,331	46,184	·407	·418	·31	·25	·29
Matale ..	905	108,367	30,579	32,842	24,027	21,745	24,439	·28	·303	·22	·20	·22
Galle ..	652	291,001	44,602	51,200	54,399	42,288	59,003	·15	·175	·18	·14	·20
Matara ..	481	227,308	18,591	19,077	17,996	17,284	19,344	·08	·08	·07	·076	·085
Hambantota ..	1,013	110,508	7,097	9,726	9,067	9,893	10,196	·06	·088	·082	·089	·092
Jaffna ..	999	326,712	38,512	38,373	35,971	46,207	35,119	·117	·117	·110	·14	·107
Mannar ..	905	25,603	11,258	9,503	10,789	11,160	8,811	·439	·37	·42	·43	·34
Mullaittivu ..	1,466	17,336	4,259	4,387	4,242	5,568	3,903	·245	·25	·24	·32	·22
Batticaloa ..	2,800	153,943	20,655	16,932	14,042	18,426	13,314	·13	·109	·091	·11	·086
Trincomalee ..	1,048	29,755	8,417	7,676	6,710	6,155	5,293	·28	·257	·22	·20	·17
Kurunegala ..	1,844	306,807	99,639	122,801	93,751	80,682	83,958	·32	·4	·305	·26	·27
Puttalam { Puttalam	910	39,665	20,129	21,058	20,417	14,326	15,829	·51	·53	·51	·36	·39
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	262	87,664	83,842	100,379	89,530	63,792	65,264	·95	1·1	1·02	·72	·74
Anuradhapura ..	4,068	86,276	12,134	12,688	11,647	10,870	11,534	·14	·145	·13	·12	·13
Badulla ..	3,271	216,692	52,245	50,523	46,620	47,639	47,419	·241	·23	·21	·21	·21
Ratnapura ..	1,259	165,992	57,243	49,308	42,439	41,230	43,619	·34	·29	·25	·24	·26
Kegalla ..	642	242,529	100,065	104,189	77,489	79,293	91,162	·41	·429	·31	·32	·37
Total ..	25,331	4,106,350	1,445,576	1,554,540	1,422,305	1,212,828	1,286,367	·35	·37	·34	·29	·31

Appendix C.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales, 1896 to 1915.

Province.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911–12. Jan., 1911, to June, 1912 (18 months).	1912–13.	1913–14. July, 1913, to Sept., 1914 (15 months).	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
Western.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	550,000	550,000	596,750	815,000	815,000	815,000	877,500	877,500	1,075,582	1,075,582	1,086,924	1,086,924	1,140,848	1,140,848	1,211,678	1,923,978	976,344	1,547,048	1,966,800	1,956,450	2,156,926
Siyane and Hewagam Korale ..	126,100	149,205	158,438	158,438	158,438	210,887	210,887	216,887	216,887	120,000	192,840	192,840	229,320	229,320	268,840	482,840	262,500	349,888	350,511	333,600	363,600
Negombo	180,000	180,000	194,400	208,800	253,100	253,100	288,000	288,000	345,670	345,670	312,600	353,320	353,320	370,111	340,109	592,056	300,306	490,500	503,000	400,560	400,560
Panadure	42,025	44,525	50,022	54,044	54,044	74,075	74,075	71,275	71,275	84,075	84,075	88,125	88,125	105,215	121,000	211,250	123,750	197,000	208,150	238,888	285,550
Kalutara	52,550	56,500	59,500	61,000	61,000	75,275	75,275	66,780	71,834	71,834	62,777	62,777	86,016	86,016	111,012	226,798	185,750	265,900	241,234	231,333	275,000
Central.																					
The whole Province ..	544,700	619,325	632,000	637,000	637,000	649,550	649,550	525,257	525,257	667,776	667,776	821,719	821,719	824,359	876,379	1,444,572	846,998	1,334,689	1,212,000	1,264,756	1,391,422
Southern.																					
Galle	126,775	136,150	116,600	96,882	102,565	102,565	177,792	177,792	142,738	142,738	147,738	147,738	167,500	160,000	152,500	271,150	154,600	230,750	260,000	194,600	231,120
Matara	99,425	112,165	104,250	86,540	93,895	106,655	107,111	107,111	117,861	88,425	120,038	120,038	128,875	128,875	123,575	202,362	93,200	122,500	133,250	123,960	153,960
Hambantota ..																					
Northern.																					
Jaffna	76,750	86,100	113,500	113,500	73,000	92,500	92,500	105,720	105,720	118,320	118,320	137,856	137,856	112,000	118,960	182,995	132,555	226,960	161,565	237,555	251,555
Mannar	18,800	21,100			20,500	20,500	22,800	22,800	28,800	28,800	36,420	36,420	36,750	36,750	41,940	69,500	40,550	60,150	45,125	55,300	63,880
Mullaittivu	10,850	11,180			11,330	11,330	13,980	15,950	17,709	9,619	16,200	16,200	12,000	12,000	17,876	28,601	14,160	25,355	20,500	18,725	20,800
Eastern.																					
Batticaloa	51,135	56,760	83,000	83,000	60,960	65,025	65,025	74,400	74,400	80,680	80,680	70,850	62,755	63,050	68,760	131,820	77,990	98,100	70,555	85,780	91,865
Trincomalee	45,980	49,776	50,592	51,592	51,592	48,086	48,086	51,759	51,759	60,223	60,223	35,640	35,640	36,060	40,215	56,910	29,990	46,300	37,455	37,555	42,555
North-Western.																					
Kurunegala	110,080	133,280	143,250	140,000	140,000	166,650	181,770	181,770	250,300	250,300	216,840	216,840	255,027	255,027	301,377	505,000	240,000	521,000	481,248	332,400	471,144
Puttalam	44,500	45,000	46,000	47,000	47,000	50,025	50,025	55,350	55,350	60,336	60,336	66,480	56,480	75,061	80,484	121,999	96,260	121,435	105,840	85,212	93,218
Chilaw	153,925	157,500	162,750	168,000	168,000	191,000	191,000	213,055	213,055	228,903	228,903	255,423	255,423	276,840	276,780	465,413	269,999	387,555	421,000	322,888	357,936
North-Central.																					
Anuradhapura ..	18,925	22,950	28,650	31,200	31,200	37,620	42,880	50,175	50,175	68,287	68,287	51,480	51,480	47,916	54,115	86,297	58,036	81,888	52,450	60,600	79,001
Uva.																					
Badulla	93,625	126,000	162,825	116,000	100,000	115,230	115,230	97,000	97,000	122,020	122,020	142,620	142,620	131,050	162,150	306,840	189,600	300,000	206,860	223,600	303,810
Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	53,377	65,730	107,577	107,577	77,575	77,575	53,275	53,275	55,075	55,075	66,505	66,505	111,538	111,538	144,557	248,835	196,000	255,000	241,248	194,744	244,740
Four Korales	125,800	60,480	90,249	90,249	66,250	66,250	74,739	74,739	80,280	80,280	82,884	82,884	106,686	106,686	119,936	164,000	129,600	193,995	197,760	145,250	197,816
Three Korales		94,500	88,750	88,750	91,277	91,277	82,075	92,149	92,149	102,738	102,738	127,282	127,282	160,292	170,392	275,589	218,000	375,190	278,000	203,592	281,200
Total ..	2,525,322	2,778,226	2,989,104	3,154,573	3,113,726	3,320,176	3,493,575	3,418,745	3,738,878	3,861,684	3,935,127	4,179,964	4,407,262	4,469,015	4,800,635	7,998,805*	4,636,188	7,231,204†	7,204,551	6,747,378	7,807,658

* For 12 months, Rs. 5,332,537.

† For 12 months, Rs. 5,784,964.

Appendix E.

Statement of prevailing Sale Prices of Arrack in each Rent Area during each Month of 1916.

[NOTE.—D., price per gallon when sold by dram. C.B., price per gallon when sold by customer's bottle. S.B., price per gallon when sold by sealed bottle.]

Rent Area.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	9·60	8·91 8·66	9·83 9·60	9·60	9·42 8·48	9·82 9·60	9·60	8·16 8·70	9·75 9·60	9·60	8·16 8·36	9·75 9·60	9·60	8·16 8·41½	9·75 9·60	9·60	8·34 8·62	9·60 9·83	9·60	8·51 8·62	9·60 9·93	9·60	8·68 8·62	9·60 9·93	9·60	8·59 8·69	9·60 10·66	9·60	9·23 8·24	10·98 10·24	9·60	9·39 8·84	11·89 11·10	9·60	9·40	11·50
Siyane and Hewagam	11·52	8·64	9·92 10·12	11·52	8·64	9·92 10·12	11·52	8·64	9·92 10·12	11·52	8·64	9·60 10·12	11·52	8·64	9·60 10·22	11·52	8·64	10·22 9·99	11·52	8·64	10·22 9·98	11·52	8·64	10·22 9·98	11·52	8·64	10·22 9·98	11·52	8·64	8·58 8·75	9·92 10·20	11·52	8·61 8·57	9·92 10·24	11·52	8·61	9·92
Negombo	9·60	8·64	9·60	9·60	8·62	9·60	9·60	8·62	9·60	9·60	8·57	9·60	9·60	8·57	9·60	9·60	8·57	9·60	9·60	8·57	9·60	9·60	8·57	9·60	9·60	8·57	9·60	11·52	8·57	10·24	11·52	8·57	10·27	11·52	8·57	10·27
Kalutara	9·60	8·70	10·50	9·60	8·70	10·50	9·60	8·70	10·50	9·60	8·70	10·50	9·60	8·70	10·50	9·60	—	10·28	9·60	—	10·28	9·60	—	10·28	9·60	—	10·28	9·60 11·52	9·12 9·60	12·80 10·28	9·60 11·5	9·12 9·60	12·80 11·08	9·60 11·52	9·60	11·09
Panadure	9·60	8·66	9·70	9·60	8·65	9·70	9·60	8·66	9·70	9·60	8·66	9·70	9·60	8·57	9·60	9·60	8·56	9·60	9·60	8·56	9·60	9·60	8·56	9·60	9·60	6·40 8·59	9·60	9·60 11·52	7·68 8·64 9·12	12·80 11·08	11·52	9·12 8·64	12·80 10·28 11·52	11·52	9·12	12·80 10·28 11·52
Kandy	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	14·40 12·96	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	12·00	11·52	10·24	15·20	11·52	10·24	15·20	9·60	10·24	14·40	9·60	10·24	14·40	9·60	10·24	12·60	9·60	10·24	12·00
Nuwara Eliya	11·52	10·72	13·50	11·52	10·72	12·78	11·52	10·72	13·50	11·52	10·72	13·50	9·60 11·52	10·72	13·50	11·52	10·72	14·25	11·52	10·72	14·25	11·52	10·72	14·25	11·52	10·72	14·25	11·52	10·72	14·25	11·52	10·90	13·31	11·52	10·90	13·31
Matale	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	14·40 12·96	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	14·40	11·52	10·24	12·00	11·52	10·24	15·20	11·52	10·24	15·20	9·60	10·24	14·40	9·60	10·24	14·40	9·60	10·24	12·60	9·60	10·24	12·00
Galle	9·60	7·60	10·40	9·60	7·60	10·40	9·60	7·60	11·20	9·60	7·60	11·20	9·60	7·60	11·20	9·60	8·00	12·00	9·60 11·52	8·60	12·00	9·60	8·60	12·00	9·60	8·60	12·00	9·60 11·52	7·68 8·48	12·00	9·60 11·52	7·68 8·48	12·00	9·60 11·52	7·68 8·48	12·00
Matara and Hambantota	9·60	9·60	10·50	9·60	9·60	10·50	9·60	9·60	10·50	9·60	9·60	10·50	9·60	9·60	10·50	9·60	9·60	10·50	9·60	9·60	12·00	9·60	9·60	12·00	9·60	9·60	12·00	9·60	9·60	12·00	9·60	9·60	12·00	9·60	8·00 9·60	12·00
Jaffna	11·52	8·40	9·90	11·52	8·40	9·90	11·52	8·40	9·90	11·52	8·40	9·90	11·52	8·40	9·90	11·52	8·40	9·90	11·52	8·40	9·90	11·52	8·40	10·50	11·52	9·00	10·50	12·00	9·60	12·00	12·00	9·60	12·00	12·00	9·60	12·00
Mannar	11·52	8·40	12·00	11·52	8·40	12·00	11·52	8·40	12·00	11·52	8·40	10·90	11·52	8·40	10·50	11·52	8·40	10·50	11·52	8·40	10·50	11·52	8·78	10·50	11·52	9·00	10·50	11·52	10·56	12·00	11·52	10·56	12·40	11·52	10·56	12·10
Mullaittivu	11·52	8·70	9·60	11·52	8·70	9·60	11·52	8·75	10·50	11·52	8·70	10·50	11·52	8·72	10·50	11·52	8·72	10·50	11·52	8·43	12·30	11·52	9·70	12·50	11·52	9·59	12·50	11·52	10·56	12·00	11·52	10·56	12·00	11·52	10·56	12·00
Batticaloa	11·52	8·40	12·50	11·52	8·40	12·50	11·52	8·40	12·15	11·52	8·40	12·15	11·52	8·40	12·15	11·52	8·40	12·15	11·52	8·40	12·15	11·52	8·40	12·15	11·52 9·60	6·00 4·80 8·40	7·50 12·15	11·52	10·29	13·60	11·52	10·28	13·60	11·52	10·28	13·60
Trincomalee	11·52	8·40	12·00	11·52	8·40	12·00	11·52	8·40	10·80	11·52	8·40	10·80	11·52	8·40	10·80	11·52	8·40	10·80	11·52	8·49	10·80	11·52	8·40	10·80	11·52	8·40	10·80	11·52	9·00	12·00	12·00	9·60	12·00	12·00	9·60	12·00
Kurunegala	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	11·33	9·68	10·80	11·48	9·68	10·77 10·86	11·52	10·24 10·50 9·93 8·37	10·80 11·20 10·50
Puttalam	11·52	8·64	10·50	11·52	8·64	10·50	11·52	8·64	10·50	11·52	9·25	10·50	11·52	9·25	10·50	11·52	9·26	11·20	11·52	9·23	11·20	11·52	9·23	11·20	11·52	9·23	11·20	11·52	9·80	12·60	11·52	9·80	11·90 12·48	11·52	9·80	11·90 12·48
Chilaw	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	9·60	10·00	10·00	10·50	12·24	12·24	10·50	12·24	12·24	10·50	10·08	10·08	10·50
Anuradhapura	11·52	8·80	12·00	11·52	8·80	12·00	11·52	9·00	12·00	11·52	9·00	12·93	11·52	9·00	12·00	11·52	9·16	12·00	11·52	9·00	12·00	11·52	9·00	12·00	10·56	8·40	12·00	12·00	9·60	12·80	12·00	9·60	12·80	12·00	9·97	12·80
Badulla	13·44	9·12	12·80	13·44	8·97	12·80	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00	13·44	9·60	14·00 *20·00	13·44	9·60 10·29	14·00 *20·00
Ratnapura	11·52	8·92	11·20	11·52	8·92	10·63 11·20	11·52	9·63	10·97 11·28	11·52	9·60	10·97 11·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 11·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 11·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 11·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 11·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 11·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 11·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 13·20	11·52	9·60	10·97 13·20
Three Korales	11·52	9·36	10·50	11·52	9·36	10·50	11·52	9·24	10·50	11·52	9·24	10·50	11·52	9·24	10·50	11·52	9·24	10·50	11·52	9·24	10·50	11·52	9·24	10·50	11·52	9·24	10·50	11·52	9·28	12·80 10·28	11·52	9·28	12·80 10·28	11·52	9·28	12·80 10·28
Four Korales	9·60	8·58	9·60	9·60	8·58	9·60	9·60	8·58	9·60	9·60	8·58	9·60	9·60	8·58	9·60	10·04	8·59	9·82	10·04	8·59	9·82	10·04	8·59	9·82	11·52	9·18	10·29 11·03	11·52	9·18	10·29 11·03	11·52	9·18	10·29 11·03	11·52	9·18	10·29 11·03
Municipality (Colombo)	9·60	9·60	10·20	9·60	9·60	10·20	9·60	9·60	10·20	9·60	9·66	10·20	9·60	9·61½	10·20	9·60	9·61½	10·20	9·60	9·61	10·20	9·60	9·61	11·35	9·60	10·08	11·20	9·60	10·08	11·20	9·60	10·08	11·20	9·60	10·08	11·20

* Special Old Arrack.

Appendix G.

Arrack Rent Revenue, 1914–15, 1915–16, and 1916–17, with reference to Population, to the Gallonage consumed, and to the Number of Taverns.

Rent Area.	Arrack Rent Revenue per Head of Population. 1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed. 1914–15.	1915–16.	Average Rent per Arrack Tavern. 1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	4 87	4 85	5 34	6 11	5 83	36,422	38,362	42,292
Siyane and Hewagam	1 37	1 31	1 42	5 69	5 48	7,010	6,808	7,420
Negombo	2 97	2 36	2 36	6 8	5 35	7,289	6,069	6,069
Kalutara	1 13	1 9	1 29	6 32	5 27	8,318	7,977	9,482
Panadure	3 8	3 54	4 23	5 59	5 42	5,781	7,026	8,398
Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale	1 80	1 88	2 6	6 96	5 98	18,089	19,162	21,406
Galle	0 89	0 66	0 96	6 48	3 48	3,880	2,948	4,259
Matara and Hambantota	0 39	0 36	0 45	5 26	4 15	2,562	2,383	2,904
Jaffna	0 49	0 72	0 76	3 39	6 85	6,462	9,898	10,062
Mannar	1 76	2 15	2 49	4 18	5 73	4,102	5,027	5,807
Mullaittivu	1 18	1 8	1 19	3 56	4 59	2,562	2,340	2,600
Batticaloa	0 45	0 55	0 59	3 92	5 71	1,533	1,994	2,551
Trincomalee	1 25	1 26	1 43	6 42	6 40	2,881	3,414	3,868
Kurunegala	1 56	1 8	1 53	6 20	3 97	6,416	4,817	6,928
Puttalam	2 66	2 14	2 35	7 26	5 33	3,649	3,043	3,329
Chilaw	4 91	3 68	4 8	6 42	4 90	6,530	4,892	5,423
Anuradhapura	0 60	0 70	0 91	4 78	5 18	5,827	6,733	11,285
Badulla	0 95	1 3	1 40	4 51	4 84	11,492	12,422	16,878
Ratnapura	1 45	1 17	1 47	6 8	4 67	7,310	5,901	7,416
Three Korales	2 67	1 46	2 70	6 54	3 94	9,586	8,143	11,248
Four Korales	1 42	1 39	1 42	6 63	3 75	8,989	6,602	8,991
Average	1 75	1 64	1 90	6 2	5 27	8,916	8,650	10,126

Appendix H.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue and Arrack Consumption with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon during the Financial Year October, 1915, to September, 1916.

1 Rent Area.	2 Arrack Rent Revenue, 1915–16.	3 Arrack consumed, 1915–16.	4 Arrack Revenue per Head of Population.	5 Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed.	6 Arrack consumed per Head of Population.	7 Arrack Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	8 Population to each Arrack Tavern.	9 Average Rent per Arrack Tavern.
	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo	1,956,480	335,103	4 85	5 83	·83	82·07	7,907	38,362
Siyane and Hewagam	333,600	60,856	1 31	5 48	·23	12·2	5,193	6,808
Negombo	400,560	74,755	2 36	5 35	·44	26·7	2,561	6,069
Kalutara	231,333	44,004	1 9	5 27	·20	5·87	7,310	7,977
Panadure	238,888	43,844	3 54	5 42	·64	26·15	1,984	7,026
Kandy	1,264,756	141,113	1 88	5 98	·34	5·37	8,335	19,162
Nuwara Eliya		45,669			·29	2·15	15,546	
Matale		24,364			·22	0·77	15,481	
Galle	194,600	55,792	0 66	3 48	·19	10·12	4,409	2,948
Matara	123,960	19,415	0 36	4 15	·08	7·48	6,314	2,383
Hambantota		10,438			·09	1·57	6,906	
Jaffna	237,555	34,673	0 72	6 85	·10	2·40	13,613	9,898
Mannar	55,300	9,646	2 15	5 73	·37	1·21	2,327	5,027
Mullaittivu	18,725	4,072	1 8	4 59	·23	0·54	2,167	2,340
Batticaloa	85,780	15,015	0 55	5 71	·09	1·53	3,580	1,994
Trincomalee	37,555	5,861	1 26	6 40	·19	1·04	2,705	3,414
Kurunegala	332,400	83,465	1 8	3 97	·27	3·74	4,446	4,817
Puttalam	85,212	15,979	2 14	5 33	·40	3·07	1,416	3,043
Chilaw	322,888	65,792	3 68	4 90	·75	25·1	1,327	4,892
Anuradhapura	60,600	11,679	0 70	5 18	·13	0·22	9,586	6,733
Badulla	223,600	46,197	1 3	4 84	·21	0·55	12,038	12,422
Ratnapura	194,744	41,625	1 17	4 67	·25	2·62	5,030	5,901
Three Korales	203,592	51,616	1 46	3 94	·49	7·71	5,545	8,143
Four Korales	145,250	38,716	1 39	3 75	·27	6·91	4,722	6,602
Total or average	6,747,378	1,279,689	1 64	5 27	·31	3·07	5,264	8,650

Appendix I.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue for 1916–17 and Arrack Consumption for 1915–16, with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon.

	Rent Area.	Arrack Rent Revenue, 1916–17. Rs.	Arrack consumed, 1915–16. Gallons.	Arrack Revenue per Head of Population. Rs. c.	Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed. Rs. c.	Arrack consumed per Head of Population. Gallons.	Arrack Taverns per 100 Sq. Miles.	Population to each Arrack Tavern.	Average Rent per Arrack Tavern. Rs.
1.	Colombo	2,156,926	335,103	5 84	6 43	·83	32·07	7,907	42,292
2.	Siyane & Hewagam	363,600	60,856	1 42	5 97	·23	12·1	5,192	7,420
3.	Negombo	400,560	74,755	2 36	5 35	·44	26·7	2,561	6,069
4.	Kalutara	275,000	44,004	1 29	6 24	·20	5·87	7,310	9,482
5.	Panadure	285,550	43,844	4 23	6 51	·64	26·15	1,984	8,398
6.	Kandy	1,391,422	141,113	2 6	6 58	·34	5·37	8,508	21,406
	Nuwara Eliya		45,669			·29	2·15	15,546	
	Matale		24,364			·22	0·77	15,481	
7.	Galle	281,120	55,792	0 96	5 3	·19	10·12	4,409	4,259
8.	Matara	153,960	19,415	0 45	5 15	·08	7·48	6,314	2,904
	Hambantota		10,438			·09	1·67	6,500	
9.	Jaffna	251,555	34,673	0 76	7 25	·10	2·60	13,068	10,062
10.	Mannar	63,880	9,646	2 49	6 62	·37	1·21	2,327	5,807
11.	Mullaittivu	20,800	4,072	1 19	5 10	·23	0·54	2,167	2,600
12.	Batticaloa	91,865	15,015	0 59	6 11	·09	1·28	4,276	2,551
13.	Trincomalee	42,555	5,861	1 43	7 26	·19	1·04	2,705	3,868
14.	Kurunegala	471,144	83,465	1 53	5 64	·27	3·66	4,511	6,928
15.	Puttalam	93,218	15,979	2 35	5 83	·40	3·07	1,416	3,329
16.	Chilaw	357,936	65,792	4 8	5 44	·75	25·1	1,328	5,423
17.	Anuradhapura	79,001	11,679	0 91	6 76	·13	0·17	12,325	11,285
18.	Badulla	303,810	46,197	1 40	6 57	·21	0·55	12,038	16,878
19.	Ratnapura	244,740	41,625	1 47	5 87	·25	2·62	5,030	7,416
20.	Three Korales	281,200	51,616	2 70	5 44	·49	7·71	4,155	11,248
21.	Four Korales	197,816	38,716	1 42	5 10	·27	6·91	6,301	8,991
	Total	7,807,658	1,279,689	1 90	6 10	·31	3·04	5,326	10,126

NOTE.—This table gives figures of the 1916–17 arrack rent revenue in relation to the 1915–16 consumption of arrack. The figures of consumption for the 1916–17 rent period are not yet available.

Appendix J.

Statement showing Number of Toddy Taverns sanctioned and Amounts realized by Rent Sales for 1912–13, 1913–14, 1914–15, 1915–16, and 1916–17.

District.	1912–13 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1912–13 Amounts realized. Rs.	1913–14 (15 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1913–14 Amounts realized. Rs.	1914–15 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1914–15 Amounts realized. Rs. c.	1915–16 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1915–16 Amounts realized. Rs. c.	1916–17 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1916–17 Amounts realized. Rs. c.
Colombo	253	326,090	242	362,580	165	508,795 0	154	351,141 0	154	497,056 0
Kalutara	40	27,100	37	22,275	33	21,685 0	30	21,000 0	24	34,040 0
Kandy	169	114,096	109	61,830	102	125,244 0	100	102,660 0	100	171,600 0
Nuwara Eliya	16	5,120	15	11,445	15	7,092 0	15	7,140 0	15	13,020 0
Matale	43	22,752	38	38,580	36	43,080 0	36	45,816 0	36	77,280 0
Galle	43	42,870	41	48,520	39	37,193 0	40	31,450 0	39	35,874 0
Matara	41	72,215	36	59,540	35	58,800 0	37	62,900 0	38	58,885 0
Hambantota	42	18,925	29	12,765	23	13,491 0	23	13,820 0	23	15,210 0
Jaffna	135	32,300	113	345,190	113	232,800 0	113	203,050 0	112	312,855 0
Mannar	15	3,560	15	7,045	15	11,650 0	15	13,310 0	15	16,770 0
Mullaittivu	18	1,155	18	2,885	16	3,254 0	13	3,609 0	13	6,394 0
Batticaloa	38	16,795	42	21,549	39	24,031 0	40	19,473 0	40	26,760 0
Trincomalee	8	9,890	8	14,290	6	15,650 0	6	12,715 0	6	20,640 0
Kurunegala	35	13,345	34	5,375	30	4,595 0	26	10,335 0	26	26,870 0
Puttalam :—										
Puttalam	16	1,140	16	2,450	12	680 0	7	1,970 0	9	2,535 0
Chilaw	50	40,350	50	40,280	37	71,570 0	37	29,190 0	38	66,385 0
Anuradhapura†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	60	17,976	52	23,978	48	20,424 0	47	22,092 0	47	39,984 0
Ratnapura	100	18,875	62	12,687	48	13,881 46	45	16,028 50	45	20,464 50
Kegalla	43	28,015	32	4,760	29	4,029 0	26	6,145 0	26	17,150 0
Total	1,165	812,569	989	1,098,024*	841	1,217,944 46	810	973,844 50	806	1,459,772 50

* For 12 months, Rs. 878,420.

† There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix K.

Statement showing Consumption of Fermented Toddy, with the Number of Trees licensed for drawing Fermented Toddy for Tavern Supply, in each Revenue District during 1916.

District.	Quantity consumed during Calendar Year 1916. Gallons.	Number of Trees licensed.			Quantity consumed during Financial Year 1915–16. Gallons.
		Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.	
Colombo ..	838,540	45,524	—	143	759,317
Colombo Municipality ..	247,397	5,480	—	—	224,329
Kalutara ..	84,516	7,366	—	45	76,124
Kandy ..	320,665	901	—	12,113	311,609
Nuwara Eliya ..	27,172	—	—	906	28,268
Matale ..	158,650	1,177	—	11,948	164,484
Galle ..	153,265	7,957	—	40	145,042
Matara ..	145,940	8,201	—	10	138,523
Hambantota ..	41,807	3,315	—	2	40,174
Jaffna ..	1,156,254	41,544	77,037	—	1,250,293
Mannar ..	90,768	1,465	13,503	—	77,770
Mullaittivu ..	41,800	1,126	3,210	—	39,790
Batticaloa ..	115,253	10,553	98	—	99,747
Trincomalee ..	45,600	638	2,107	—	45,655
Kurunegala ..	61,717	2,606	—	1,455	61,175
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	191,480	8,963	253	—	170,539
Anuradhapura* ..	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	157,205	297	—	5,005	157,337
Ratnapura ..	71,397	1,972	—	1,449	68,539
Kegalla ..	49,219	2,615	—	1,063	44,386
Total ..	3,998,645	151,700	96,208	34,179	3,903,101

Appendix L 1.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue and Toddy Consumption for the Twelve Months October, 1915, to September 30, 1916, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Bids.	Toddy Rent Bids per Head of Population.	Toddy consumed in same 12 Months.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Population to each Toddy Tavern.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	351,141	0 42	759,317	0 46	·91	19·05	5,369	2,280
Kalutara ..	21,000	0 7	76,124	0 27	·27	4·80	9,316	700
Kandy ..	102,660	0 25	311,609	0 32	·76	10·97	4,084	1,026
Nuwara Eliya ..	7,140	0 4	28,268	0 25	·18	3·23	10,364	476
Matale ..	45,816	0 42	164,484	0 27	1·51	3·97	3,010	1,272
Galle ..	31,450	0 10	145,042	0 21	·49	6·13	7,275	786
Matara ..	62,900	0 27	138,523	0 45	·60	7·69	6,143	1,700
Hambantota ..	13,820	0 12	40,174	0 34	·36	2·27	4,804	600
Jaffna ..	203,050	0 62	1,250,293	0 16	3·82	11·31	2,891	1,796
Mannar ..	13,310	0 51	77,770	0 17	3·03	1·65	1,706	887
Mullaittivu ..	3,609	0 20	39,790	0 9	2·29	0·88	1,333	277
Batticaloa ..	19,473	0 12	99,747	0 19	·64	1·42	3,848	486
Trincomalee ..	12,715	0 42	45,655	0 27	1·53	0·57	4,959	2,119
Kurunegala ..	10,335	0 3	61,175	0 16	·19	1·40	11,800	397
Puttalam { Puttalam ..	1,970	0 4	10,843	0 18	·27	0·76	5,666	281
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	29,190	0 33	159,696	0 18	1·08	14·12	2,368	788
Anuradhapura* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	22,092	0 10	157,337	0 14	·72	1·43	4,610	470
Ratnapura ..	16,028½	0 9	68,539	0 23	·41	3·57	3,688	356
Kegalla ..	6,145	0 2	44,386	0 13	·18	4·04	9,328	236
Total ..	973,844½	0 23	3,678,772	0 26	0·89	3·19	5,069	1,202

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix L 2.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue for the Twelve Months of 1916–17, and Toddy Consumption in terms of Twelve Months of 1916, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Revenue, 1916–17.	Toddy Rent Revenue, per Head of Population.	Toddy consumed in 1916.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Population to each Toddy Tavern.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo / Colombo Municipality	497,056	0 60	838,540 / 247,397	0 45	1·31	19·05	5,369	3,227
Kalutara ..	34,040	0 12	84,516	0 40	0·30	3·84	11,645	1,418
Kandy ..	171,600	0 42	320,665	0 53	0·78	10·97	4,084	1,716
Nuwara Eliya ..	13,020	0 8	27,172	0 47	0·17	3·23	10,364	868
Matale ..	77,280	0 71	158,650	0 48	1·46	3·97	3,010	2,146
Galle ..	35,874	0 12	153,265	0 23	0·52	5·98	7,461	919
Matara ..	58,885	0 25	145,940	0 40	0·64	7·90	5,981	1,549
Hambantota ..	15,210	0 13	41,807	0 36	0·37	2·27	4,804	661
Jaffna ..	312,855	0 95	1,156,254	0 27	3·53	11·21	2,917	2,793
Mannar ..	16,770	0 65	90,768	0 18	3·54	1·65	1,706	1,118
Mullaittivu ..	6,394	0 36	41,800	0 15	2·41	0·88	1,333	491
Batticaloa ..	26,760	0 17	115,253	0 23	0·74	1·42	15,394	669
Trincomalee ..	20,640	0 69	45,600	0 45	1·53	0·56	4,959	3,440
Kurunegala ..	26,870	0 8	61,717	0 43	0·20	1·40	11,800	1,033
Puttalam: Puttalam ..	2,535	0 6	11,847	0 21	0·29	0·98	4,407	281
Puttalam: Chilaw ..	66,385	0 75	179,633	0 36	2·04	14·50	2,306	1,746
Anuradhapura* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	39,984	0 18	157,205	0 25	0·72	1·43	4,610	850
Ratnapura ..	20,464½	0 12	71,397	0 28	0·43	3·57	3,688	454
Kegalla ..	17,150	0 7	49,219	0 34	0·20	4·04	9,366	659
Total ..	1,459,772½	0 35	3,998,645	0 36	0·97	3·18	5,094	1,811

Appendix M.

Statement of Selling Prices of Toddy in each Revenue District during each Month of 1916.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	0 82	0 81	0 81	0 82	0 82	0 81	0 81	0 81	0 82	0 82	0 82	0 83
Colombo Municipality ..	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 97	0 97	0 97	0 97	0 98	0 97	0 99	0 98	0 97
Kalutara ..	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Kandy ..	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 93	0 93	0 93	0 90⅔	0 91½	0 91½
Nuwara Eliya ..	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 80	0 80	0 84	0 84⅔	0 84⅔	0 84⅔
Matale ..	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70
Galle ..	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 90	0 90	0 90
Matara ..	0 77	0 79	0 72	0 82	0 78	0 75	0 74	0 76	0 76	0 76	0 76	0 76
Hambantota ..	0 77	0 84	0 77	0 78	0 76	0 81	0 76	0 81	0 76	0 81	0 81	0 81
Jaffna ..	0 64	0 67	0 56	0 51	0 42	0 43	0 48	0 50	0 51	0 53	0 55	0 60
Mannar ..	0 52	0 49	0 48	0 46	0 49	0 61	0 67	0 67	0 67	0 67	0 64	0 63
Mullaittivu ..	0 53	0 51	0 47	0 51	0 54	0 54	0 57	0 59	0 53	0 54	0 53	0 50
Batticaloa ..	0 70	0 70	0 69	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 68	0 64	0 72	0 72	0 72
Trincomalee ..	0 84	0 80	0 80	0 73	0 72	0 74	0 77	0 77	0 80	0 85	0 82	0 74
Kurunegala ..	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 79	0 79	0 79
Puttalam:—												
Puttalam ..	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 92	0 92	0 92	0 92	0 92	0 90	0 90	0 90
Chilaw ..	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 77	0 77	0 77	0 77	0 77
Anuradhapura* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20
Ratnapura ..	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Kegalla ..	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix N.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Trees Licensed to be Tapped for Sweet Toddy in each District during 1916 and 1915.

District.	Number of Trees Licensed in 1916.			Number of Trees Licensed in 1915.		
	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.
Colombo ..	17,438	2	1,510	10,665	—	1,409
Colombo Municipality	8	—	59	48	—	47
Kalutara ..	18,109	—	2,755	12,389	—	2,435
Kandy ..	12	—	18,384	—	—	10,558
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	4,280	8	—	4,648
Matale ..	—	—	3,313	—	—	5,263
Galle ..	2,740	—	5,370	3,563	—	8,558
Matara ..	7,516	—	7,562	7,100	—	8,194
Hambantota	1,910	—	1,340	3,787	—	1,550
Jaffna ..	45	56,269	—	41	50,664	—
Mannar ..	10	1,632	—	—	690	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	514	—	—	159	—
Batticaloa ..	588	330	—	600	32	—
Trincomalee ..	—	391	—	—	278	—
Kurunegala ..	3,337	1	3,115	5,294	81	3,090
Puttalam and Chilaw	26,742	264	1	20,805	317	14
Anuradhapura	17	—	8	—	—	17
Badulla ..	3	—	7,158	—	—	8,559
Ratnapura ..	48	—	3,586	74	—	4,013
Kegalla ..	128	—	6,669	182	—	5,900
Total ..	78,651	59,403	65,110	64,508	52,221	64,208
	203,164.			180,937.		

Appendix O.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Country and Foreign Liquor Licenses issued for the Financial Year October, 1916, to September, 1917.

District.	Country Liquor.				Foreign Liquor.													
	Distillery.	Arrack Wholesale.	Arrack Retail.	Toddy Retail.	Brewery.	Bottling.	Foreign Liquor Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Foreign Liquor Tavern.	Beer and Porter.	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.	Refreshment Room or Restaurant.	Resthouse.	Proprietary Club.	Auctioneers.	Pure Rectified Spirits.	Medicated Wines.
Colombo ..	—	9	166	154	—	11	29	84	37	4	22	32	4	13	16	1	2	14	12
Kalutara ..	166	36	63	24	—	—	—	15	12	—	—	—	1	2	11	—	—	—	—
Kandy ..	—	—	48	100	—	2	3	27	25	5	18	20	1	2	10	—	—	6	5
Matale ..	—	—	10	36	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	2
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	7	15	1	—	1	17	8	3	8	7	1	1	6	1	—	2	3
Galle ..	46	2	66	39	—	—	—	13	14	—	2	3	—	5	11	—	—	1	—
Matara ..	7	1	36	38	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	—	—	17	23	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ..	—	—	25	112	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1
Mannar ..	—	—	11	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ..	—	—	36	40	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ..	—	—	68	26	—	—	—	8	4	—	1	1	1	—	16	—	—	—	—
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	—	—	94	47	—	—	—	18	10	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	—	—	18	47	—	—	—	18	4	1	4	4	—	—	19	—	—	1	3
Ratnapura ..	—	—	33	45	—	—	—	12	8	—	1	1	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ..	—	—	47	26	—	—	—	18	11	—	2	1	—	2	9	—	—	—	—
Total ..	219	48	771	806	1	13	33	269	151	15	61	71	10	30	177	2	2	25	26
Corresponding total issued for 1915–16 ..	247	46	780	810	1	15	34	269	151	15	64	70	9	31	176	2	2	20	25

NOTE.—Occasional Licenses omitted, as unimportant and commonly of very brief duration.

Appendix P.

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue for the Financial Year 1916–17.

District.	Brewery Licenses.	Bottling.	Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Foreign Liquor Tavern.	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	—	550 0	1,450 0	15,350 0	15,425 0	5,080 0	9,538 0	130 0
Kalutara	—	—	—	2,270 0	4,190 0	—	—	20 0
Kandy	—	100 0	150 0	3,950 0	7,050 0	2,825 0	6,950 0	50 0
Nuwara Eliya ..	50 0	—	50 0	2,650 0	2,500 0	1,925 0	3,325 0	100 0
Matale	—	—	—	750 0	850 0	200 0	1,250 0	—
Galle	—	—	—	1,350 0	3,770 0	600 0	520 0	—
Matara	—	—	—	1,700 0	1,065 0	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	—	700 0	750 0	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	1,900 0	1,500 0	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	150 0	350 0	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	250 0	—	—	—	10 0
Batticaloa	—	—	—	1,250 0	900 0	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	350 0	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	—	—	—	1,100 0	4,100 0	125 0	500 0	50 0
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	—	—	—	1,925 0	2,450 0	—	—	—
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	300 0	1,086 0	200 0	100 0	60 0
Badulla	—	—	—	3,825 0	1,450 0	600 0	1,550 0	—
Ratnapura	—	—	—	2,275 0	1,525 0	175 0	150 0	—
Kegalla	—	—	—	3,250 0	2,150 0	200 0	150 0	—
Total ..	50 0	650 0	1,650 0	45,295 0	51,111 0	11,930 0	24,033 0	420 0

District.	Refreshment Room or Restaurant.	Rest-houses.	Proprietary Clubs.	Auctioneers.	Medicated Wines.	Rectified Spirits.	Occasional Licenses.	Beer and Porter.	Total for each District.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	3,000 0	76 0	200 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	116 0*	120 0	51,315 0
Kalutara	550 0	34 0	—	—	—	—	1 0	—	7,065 0
Kandy	400 0	42 0	—	—	50 0	60 0	—	150 0	21,777 0
Nuwara Eliya ..	200 0	12 50	250 0	—	30 0	20 0	—	90 0	11,202 50
Matale	37 0	—	—	—	20 0	10 0	—	—	3,117 0
Galle	1,000 0	128 50	—	—	—	10 0	36 0	—	7,414 50
Matara	700 0	58 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,523 50
Hambantota	—	80 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,530 50
Jaffna	—	14 0	—	—	10 0	—	11 0	—	3,435 0
Mannar	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	503 0
Mullaittivu	—	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	267 50
Batticaloa	—	16 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,166 50
Trincomalee	—	9 50	—	—	—	—	5 0	30 0	394 50
Kurunegala	—	48 50	—	—	—	—	1 0	—	5,924 50
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	—	45 50	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	4,450 50
Anuradhapura ..	—	52 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,798 0
Badulla	—	27 0	—	—	30 0	10 0	—	30 0	7,522 0
Ratnapura	400 0	146 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,671 0
Kegalla	400 0	53 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,203 0
Total ..	6,687 0	854 50	450 0	20 0	260 0	250 0	170 0	450 0	144,280 50

* For calendar year 1916.

Total for last financial period, Rs. 144,280·00.

Appendix Q.

Foreign Liquor Revenue from Licensing Fees.

District.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913–14, in terms of 12 Months.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	24,230 0	24,930 0	24,905 0	25,005 0	39,563 52	56,578 15	56,892 0	51,315 0
Kalutara ..	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,689 1	6,017 0	6,170 0	7,065 0
Kandy ..	14,960 0	15,505 0	16,055 0	16,055 0	26,949 80	22,427 0	22,457 0	21,777 0
Nuwara Eliya	5,780 0	5,980 0	6,330 0	6,367 50	9,438 60	9,087 50	10,462 50	11,202 50
Matale ..	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,581 60	2,244 0	2,167 0	3,117 0
Galle ..	4,500 0	3,975 0	4,175 0	4,175 0	5,956 40	7,673 50	6,088 50	7,414 50
Matara ..	1,220 0	1,295 0	1,540 0	1,520 0	2,949 80	3,675 50	3,078 50	3,523 50
Hambantota ..	850 0	925 0	1,000 0	887 50	1,094 0	1,518 50	1,330 50	1,530 50
Jaffna ..	1,137 50	1,100 0	1,100 0	1,100 0	1,838 1	4,693 50	3,430 0	3,435 0
Mannar ..	300 0	450 0	300 0	225 0	361 50	403 0	353 0	503 0
Mullaittivu ..	75 0	75 0	150 0	75 0	209 1	266 0	266 0	267 50
Batticaloa ..	1,425 0	1,425 0	1,275 0	1,162 50	2,765 60	2,086 0	2,354 0	2,166 50
Trincomalee ..	395 0	395 0	545 0	320 0	365 1	465 50	399 50	394 50
Kurunegala ..	2,070 0	2,045 0	2,045 0	2,045 0	2,411 20	4,875 0	3,825 50	5,924 50
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	2,975 0	2,975 0	2,975 0	3,200 0	1,043 49	3,288 50	3,028 0	4,450 50
Anuradhapura	1,250 0	1,250 0	1,450 0	1,525 0	1,824 53	5,361 0	1,604 50	1,798 0
Badulla ..	3,140 0	3,140 0	3,215 0	3,365 0	4,343 49	7,047 0	7,178 0	7,522 0
Ratnapura ..	2,025 0	2,650 0	2,955 0	3,173 32	3,480 1	4,910 0	5,460 0	4,671 0
Kegalla ..	3,425 0	3,425 0	3,425 0	3,425 0	6,110 0	7,812 50	7,735 0	6,203 0
Total ..	74,057 50	75,840 0	77,740 0	77,925 82	115,974 58	150,429 15	144,280 0	144,280 50

The new regulations under Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 came into force in July, 1913.

Appendix R.

Imports of Foreign Spirit into Ceylon in each of the Years 1909 to 1916.

	1909. Gallons.	1910. Gallons.	1911. Gallons.	1912. Gallons.	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.	1915. Gallons.	1916. Gallons (Proof).
Brandy ..	54,878	64,905	78,452	71,669	68,265	72,601	40,638	45,843
Whisky ..	88,836	101,672	98,722	112,953	110,778	104,759	105,581	95,453
Gin ..	113,369	145,000	153,825	146,543	168,353	137,986	76,085	75,472
Total ..	257,083	311,577	330,999	331,165	347,396	315,346	222,304	216,768

NOTE.—The figures of proof gallons have only been entered up as from January 1, 1916; formerly only the figures of bulk gallons were recorded.

Appendix S.

Statement of Prevailing Sale Prices of Foreign Liquor in each Revenue District in January and December, 1916.

[NOTE.—D., price per gallon when sold by dram or glass. B., price per gallon when sold by bottle.]

District.	January.						December.					
	Whisky.		Brandy.		Gin.		Whisky.		Brandy.		Gin.	
	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	27 85	21 26	26 40	20 29	18 24	15 22	29 75	22 29	28 77	21 18	19 75	16 0
Colombo Municipality ..	25 20	20 10	25 20	19 50	18 0	13 87½	26 10	23 19	26 10	22 24	19 92	16 44
Kalutara ..	27 36	19 50	25 92	20 40	18 72	14 40	28 80	22 20	27 36	21 0	20 16	16 50
Kandy ..	27 2	22 5	27 13	24 0	20 44	17 97	27 2	22 5	27 13	24 0	20 44	17 97
Nuwara Eliya ..	28 30	22 73	27 93	24 97	21 63	18 30	28 30	22 73	27 93	24 97	21 63	18 30
Matale ..	28 80	22 50	28 80	22 50	24 0	16 80	28 80	23 40	28 80	23 40	24 0	19 20
Galle ..	27 36	22 20	23 76	21 0	18 0	15 0	28 80	22 50	27 36	22 50	20 16	16 20
Matara ..	31 20	19 50	29 76	19 50	23 4	15 66	33 60	21 90	33 60	21 90	24 96	16 20
Hambantota ..	29 28	21 0	28 80	21 0	21 60	15 0	31 20	24 72	31 20	24 90	24 0	18 0
Jaffna ..	28 80	18 60	36 0	24 50	26 0	15 0	31 20	21 0	38 40	30 0	26 40	17 50
Mannar ..	28 80	21 60	24 0	18 0	19 80	17 40	28 80	23 70	24 0	19 50	19 80	18 60
Mullaittivu ..	36 0	22 11	39 60	26 25	24 50	17 40	38 60	23 25	45 80	28 89	31 20	19 50
Batticaloa ..	28 80	24 0	25 20	23 40	25 20	17 70	28 80	24 0	25 20	23 40	25 20	17 70
Trincomalee ..	30 0	25 5	36 0	27 75	24 0	18 75	30 0	25 25	36 0	29 55	24 0	19 20
Kurunegala ..	32 80	21 0	31 20	21 75	24 40	16 25	33 60	22 50	33 60	22 50	24 40	16 55
Puttalam ..	24 0	21 75	24 0	20 25	18 0	15 0	28 80	23 70	28 80	23 25	22 50	17 25
Chilaw ..	31 39	22 6	30 4	23 74	21 36	16 55	33 85	24 19	33 79	24 18	25 3	19 35
Anuradhapura ..	33 60	22 50	28 80	23 70	24 0	17 40	33 60	23 40	28 80	23 40	24 0	17 40
Badulla ..	32 21	22 20	33 49	26 35	24 35	17 91	32 95	25 47	34 24	27 86	25 44	19 43
Ratnapura ..	32 40	24 0	32 40	27 0	21 60	18 0	32 40	24 0	32 40	27 0	21 60	18 0
Kegalla ..	25 20	24 78	25 20	22 20	21 60	16 98	25 20	26 76	25 20	23 70	21 60	18 6

Appendix T.

Classified Abstract of Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1916.

No.	Offence.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c.	No. of Accused against whom Cases are not decided yet.
1.	Possession of illicitly distilled spirits	15	15	—	15	942 50	—	—
2.	Possession of utensils for illicit distillation ..	8	8	—	8	3,300 0	—	—
3.	Illicit manufacture of fermented toddy ..	847	878	88	786	24,814 5	0 50	4
4.	Illicit manufacture of unfermented toddy ..	134	141	10	127	1,185 0	—	4
5.	Illicit transport of arrack ..	65	67	2	62	4,985 0	7 0	3
6.	Illicit transport of toddy ..	98	99	4	95	1,037 0	—	—
7.	Unlicensed sale of arrack ..	145	149	27	121	23,975 0	28 51	1
8.	Unlicensed sale of toddy ..	50	51	10	40	3,950 0	0 35	1
9.	Possession of arrack without permit	111	114	14	99	10,660 0	79 50	1
10.	Possession of toddy without permit	184	190	20	170	10,374 50	0 45	—
11.	Cultivation of the hemp plant	31	37	11	26	1,290 5	—	—
12.	Smuggling of ganja, &c. ..	2	3	2	1	1,000 0	—	—
13.	Illicit possession of intoxicating drugs ..	305	333	71	261	36,010 0	26 16	1
14.	Illicit sale of intoxicating drugs	1	1	—	1	500 0	—	—
15.	Other offences ..	243	277	57	214	4,771 0	1 0	6
	Total ..	2,239	2,363	316	2,026	128,794 10	143 47	21

Appendix U.

Classified Statement of Excise Cases decided in each of the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1916.

Court.	Possession of Illicitly Distilled Spirits.		Possession of Utensils for Illicit Distillation.		Illicit Manufacture of Fermented Toddy.		Illicit Manufacture of Unfermented Toddy.		Illicit Transport of Arrack.		Illicit Transport of Toddy.		Unlicensed Sale of Arrack.		Unlicensed Sale of Toddy.		Possession of Arrack without Permit.		Possession of Toddy without Permit.		Dilution of Arrack.		Cultivation of the Hemp Plant.		Smuggling of Ganja, &c.		Illicit Possession of Ganja, &c.		Illicit Sale of Ganja, &c.		Other Offences.		Total.		Percentage of Convictions to Total Number of Cases.
	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	141	8	—	—	4	—	164	11	94·2
Colombo Itinerating ..	—	—	—	—	40	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	11	1	3	1	6	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	5	79	11	87·7
Negombo ..	15	—	8	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	2	1	2	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	87	5	94·5
Avissawella ..	—	—	—	—	24	4	3	2	5	—	—	—	6	1	3	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	57	8	87·6
Kalutara ..	—	—	—	—	69	2	1	—	17	—	—	—	15	1	3	—	19	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	12	—	150	7	95·5
Panadure ..	—	—	—	—	22	5	5	—	3	2	1	—	11	3	7	—	9	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	68	12	85
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	40	14	29	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	4	—	—	11	6	104	39	72·7
Hatton ..	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	4	86·6
Gampola ..	—	—	—	—	35	4	4	2	3	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	66	12	87·1
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	22	2	91·6
Matale ..	—	—	—	—	14	4	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	2	36	8	81·8
Panwila ..	—	—	—	—	17	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	54	—	100
Jaffna ..	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	54	—	3	1	4	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	86	2	97·7
Kayts ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	100
Mallakam ..	—	—	—	—	12	1	4	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	28	2	93·3
Point Pedro ..	—	—	—	—	13	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	34	1	97·1
Chavakachcheri ..	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	18	1	94·7
Mannar ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	90·9
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	85·7
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	64	3	9	—	6	—	1	—	10	1	3	2	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	8	—	116	10	92
Balapitiya ..	—	—	—	—	43	1	7	1	2	—	1	—	3	2	2	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	14	2	81	10	89
Matara ..	—	—	—	—	77	13	1	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	1	2	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	15	2	114	22	83·8
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	3	57·1
Tangalla ..	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	21	4	55	5	91·6
Kurunegala ..	—	—	—	—	38	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	55	5	91·6
Dandagamuwa ..	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	23	1	95·8
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	1	2	20	7	74
Chilaw ..	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	28	7	80
Batticaloa ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	1	—	16	3	84·2
Kalmunai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	83·3
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	9	2	81·8
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	2	1	10	7	54·8
Badulla ..	—	—	—	—	43	5	25	1	5	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	11	3	7	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	21	9	—	—	13	4	140	27	83·8
Ratnapura ..	—	—	—	—	76	3	10	—	1	—	2	—	11	4	—	—	6	1	6	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	36	2	156	16	90·6
Kegalla ..	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	35	4	89·7
Total ..	15	—	8	—	770	77	125	9	62	3	95	3	120	25	40	10	96	15	168	16	—	—	22	9	1	1	254	51	1	—	205	38	1,982	257	88·5

Appendix V.

Summary of Excise Prosecutions Month by Month during the Year 1916.

Month.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons against whom Cases not yet decided.	Total Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c.
January	195	210	29	180	1	12,359 5	22 0
February	200	209	36	171	2	11,246 0	40 46
March	220	230	30	199	1	13,354 50	0 75
April	150	153	19	134	—	11,908 0	24 47
May	206	220	35	183	2	10,778 50	8 51
June	157	159	10	149	—	7,067 0	3 95
July	207	218	28	185	5	12,074 0	5 91
August	194	213	36	174	3	15,147 0	0 80
September	142	156	27	126	3	7,882 0	0 88
October	198	209	21	187	1	9,445 5	7 73
November	193	198	28	169	1	8,233 0	18 77
December	177	188	17	169	2	9,300 0	9 24
Total	2,239	2,363	316	2,026	21	128,794 10	143 47

Appendix W.

Statement of Excise Offences compounded under Section 53 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

Month.	Headquarter Division.		Southern Division.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		North-Western Division.		Distillery Circle.		Total.	
	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January	2	60 0	37	915 0	15	201 0	20	166 0	50	458 50	18	246 50	142	2,047 0
February	1	10 0	37	781 0	28	371 0	20	113 0	50	375 0	7	97 50	143	1,748 0
March	—	—	51	1,390 0	43	523 0	15	117 50	75	648 50	3	11 50	187	2,690 50
April	—	—	34	955 0	19	135 50	12	76 50	28	218 0	—	—	93	1,385 0
May	—	—	25	495 0	32	357 50	16	58 0	43	456 50	4	67 50	120	1,434 0
June	3	40 0	23	440 0	17	190 50	14	112 50	42	413 50	22	93 0	121	1,289 50
July	—	—	45	845 0	11	102 50	15	177 50	60	540 50	51	263 50	182	1,929 0
August	8	515 0	22	300 0	39	349 50	12	72 50	39	479 50	30	143 0	150	1,859 50
September	2	10 0	38	297 50	40	465 0	14	96 50	26	530 0	36	169 50	156	1,568 50
October	1	15 0	22	168 50	42	382 50	6	28 50	31	385 0	23	134 0	125	1,113 50
November	5	57 50	31	221 50	30	249 50	12	153 0	47	637 0	26	265 50	151	1,584 0
December	3	45 0	39	206 50	33	398 50	1	10 0	54	418 0	42	328 0	172	1,406 0
Total	25	752 50	404	7,015 0	349	3,726 0	157	1,181 50	545	5,560 50	262	1,819 50	1742	20055 0

NOTE.—Head Quarter Division=Colombo Municipality.

Southern Division=Western and Southern Provinces.

Central Division=Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa and Batticaloa District.

North Western Division=Central and North-Western Provinces.

Northern Division=Northern and North-Central Provinces and Trincomalee District.

Appendix X.

Statement of Rewards paid in Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1916.

Month.	Headquarter Division. Rewards to				North-Western Division. Rewards to			Central Division. Rewards to			Northern Division. Rewards to			Southern Division. Rewards to			Distillery Circle. Rewards to		
	Excise Officers and Peons, including Informants, Emissaries, and Helpers.	Police.	Headmen.	Customs.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January	—	98 0	—	—	425 0	11 0	14 0	269 50	—	87 50	90 0	—	5 0	505 0	52 0	90 0	255 0	—	—
February	102 50	46 50	—	50 0	187 50	26 0	39 50	138 50	—	—	77 50	2 50	—	515 0	79 0	30 50	705 0	—	—
March	—	154 50	—	—	407 50	12 0	—	387 0	15 0	25 50	523 50	10 0	—	675 50	54 50	105 0	79 0	10 0	—
April	31 50	41 0	—	—	240 0	19 50	25 0	152 0	—	9 50	36 50	7 50	—	350 0	36 50	35 50	—	—	15 0
May	56 50	54 0	—	70 0	555 0	21 0	—	204 50	5 0	11 50	689 75	30 0	2 50	1,282 0	37 50	108 50	389 50	—	5 0
June	91 0	87 50	—	—	469 50	7 50	35 0	315 0	3 0	13 0	199 50	—	12 50	993 0	51 50	28 50	227 0	—	—
July	58 0	53 0	—	15 50	210 50	32 50	7 50	330 0	—	5 50	214 0	46 0	185 0	570 50	20 0	30 0	272 0	—	10 0
August	110 0	28 0	—	—	448 0	47 50	69 50	374 0	1 0	14 0	80 50	—	10 0	990 0	7 50	98 50	—	—	5 0
September	16 50	71 0	—	—	331 0	2 50	95 0	286 0	5 0	45 50	167 0	6 0	—	517 50	—	109 0	119 50	—	35 0
October	25 0	95 0	—	10 0	412 0	47 50	—	125 50	21 0	—	202 50	22 50	—	873 50	55 50	7 50	216 50	—	—
November	24 50	74 50	—	2 50	196 75	12 0	25 0	107 50	—	5 50	62 50	12 50	7 50	500 0	4 0	35 0	152 0	—	5 0
December	31 50	164 0	—	—	433 50	—	29 0	154 50	—	8 0	123 0	—	—	833 0	52 0	231 0	39 0	—	—
Total ..	547 0	967 0	—	148 0	4,316 25	239 0	339 50	2,844 0	50 0	225 50	2,466 25	137 0	222 50	8,605 0	450 0	909 0	2,454 50	10 0	75 0

Month.	Total. Rewards to			
	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Customs.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January	1,544 50	161 50	196 50	—
February	1,726 0	154 0	70 0	50 0
March	2,072 50	256 0	130 50	—
April	810 0	104 50	85 0	—
May	3,177 25	147 50	127 50	70 0
June	2,295 0	149 50	89 0	—
July	1,655 0	151 50	238 0	15 50
August	2,002 50	84 0	197 0	—
September	1,437 50	84 50	284 50	—
October	1,855 0	241 50	7 50	—
November	1,043 25	103 0	78 0	2 50
December	1,614 50	216 0	268 0	—
Total ..	21233 0	1,853 0	1,771 50	148 0

Rs. 25,005·50

Appendix Y 1.

Excise Statistical Statement.

1915–16 Rent Period—October, 1915, to September, 1916.

	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Total.
1. Area, square miles	808	624	911	471	905	652	481	1,013	999	905	1,466	2,800	1,048	1,844	910	262	4,068	3,272	1,231	642	23,232
2. Population, 1911	826,828	279,493	408,429	155,462	168,367	291,001	227,308	110,508	326,712	25,603	17,336	85,943	29,755	306,807	39,665	87,644	86,276	216,692	165,992	242,529	4,106,250
3. Number of arrack taverns, 1915–16	166	63	49	7	10	68	36	16	24	11	8	43	11	69	28	66	9	18	33	47	780
4. Number of toddy taverns, 1915–16	154	30	100	36	18	49	37	23	113	15	13	40	6	26	7	37	—	47	45	26	810
EXCISE REVENUE.																					
A.—*Country Liquor.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. Arrack rent, 1915–16	2,690,640	470,221	1,264,756		194,600	123,960			237,555	55,300	18,725	83,780	37,355	332,400	83,212	322,888	60,600	223,600	194,744	348,842	6,747,378
6. Toddy rent, 1915–16	351,141	21,000	102,660	7,140	45,816	21,420	62,900	13,620	203,080	13,310	3,609	19,473	12,715	10,335	1,970	29,190	—	22,092	16,028½	6,145	973,844½
7. Distillery licenses	—	9,300	—	—	—	2,650	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,350
8. Wholesale arrack dealers' licenses	700	3,500	—	—	—	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,600
9. Total revenue, country liquor, 1915–16	3,042,481	504,021	1,420,372		228,900	201,280			440,635	68,610	22,334	103,253	50,270	342,735	87,182	352,078	60,600	245,692	210,772½	354,987	7,738,172½
B.—*Foreign Liquor.*																					
10. Brewery licenses	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
11. Bottling licenses	600	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700
12. Wholesale licenses	1,450	—	150	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	1,700
13. Retail "off" licenses	15,650	2,545	4,100	2,750	850	1,630	1,670	700	1,900	150	250	1,050	350	1,100	—	1,700	100	3,430	2,575	4,350	46,850
14. Tavern licenses	19,778	3,070	7,200	2,100	400	2,280	700	550	1,500	200	—	1,040	—	2,050	—	1,250	500	1,450	1,825	2,500	48,390
15. Beer and porter licenses	120	—	150	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	20	—	—	30	—	—	450
16. Hotel licenses	5,500	—	2,875	1,750	100	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	200	600	175	225	12,350
17. Bar licenses	9,600	—	7,300	3,050	750	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	—	600	1,550	200	150	24,050
18. Railway refreshment room or dining car licenses	95	20	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	50	—	—	60	—	—	—	385
19. Refreshment room or restaurant licenses	3,100	500	400	200	—	1,000	650	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	350	425	—	7,075
20. Resthouse licenses	64	34	42	12½	37	128½	58½	80½	10	3	6	14½	9½	48½	—	28	44½	37	132½	85	865½
21. Proprietary club licenses	200	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
22. Auctioneers' licenses	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
23. Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits	100	—	40	26	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	206
24. Licenses for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cents. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	90	—	50	30	20	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	30	—	—	250
25. Occasional licenses*	528	1	—	10	—	30	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	1	2½	—	—	594½
26. Total revenue, foreign liquor	56,832	6,170	22,457	10,462½	2,167	6,088½	3,078½	1,330½	3,430	353	266	2,354½	399½	3,825½	—	3,028	—	1,604½	7,178	5,460	144,280
27. Total excise revenue	3,099,373	510,191	1,455,454½		234,988½	205,689			444,035	68,963	22,600	107,607½	50,669½	346,560½	87,182	442,288	60,600	247,296½	217,870	360,447	7,882,452½
CONSUMPTION AND DISTRIBUTION.																					
28. Arrack rent revenue per head of population, 1915–16 Rs.	2·84	2·21	1·88		0·66	0·36			0·72	2·15	1·08	0·35	1·26	1·08	2·14	3·68	0·70	1·03	1·17	1·42	1·64
29. Toddy rent revenue per head of population, 1915–16 Rs.	·42	·07	·25	·04	·42	·07	·27	·12	·62	·51	·20	·12	·43	·03	·04	·33	—	·10	·09	·02	·23
30. Arrack consumed, 1915–16 Gals.	470,714	87,848	141,113	43,666	24,384	55,702	19,415	10,438	34,673	9,646	4,072	15,015	5,861	83,465	15,979	65,792	11,679	46,197	41,425	90,332	1,379,880
31. Toddy consumed, 1915–16 Gals.	759,317	76,124	311,609	28,268	164,484	148,042	138,523	40,174	1,250,293	77,770	39,790	99,747	45,655	61,175	10,843	139,696	—	157,337	68,539	44,386	3,078,772
32. Arrack revenue per gallon, consumed in 1915–16 Rs.	5·78	5·35	5·98		3·48	4·15			6·83	5·73	4·59	5·71	6·46	3·97	5·33	4·90	5·18	4·84	4·67	3·86	5·27
33. Toddy revenue per gallon, consumed in 1915–16 Rs.	·46	·27	·32	·25	·27	·21	·45	·34	·16	·17	·09	·19	·27	·16	·18	·18	—	·14	·23	·13	·26
34. Arrack consumed per head of population, 1915–16 Gals.	·59	·42	·34	·29	·22	·19	·08	·09	·10	·37	·23	·09	·19	·27	·40	·75	·13	·21	·25	·38	·34
35. Toddy consumed per head of population, 1915–16 Gals.	·91	·27	·76	·18	1·51	·49	·60	·36	3·82	3·03	2·29	·64	1·53	·19	·27	·79	—	·72	·41	·18	·89
36. Arrack taverns per 100 square miles, 1915–16	23·66	16·01	5·37	2·15	0·77	10·12	7·48	1·57	2·40	1·21	0·54	1·53	1·04	3·74	3·07	25·1	0·22	0·55	2·62	7·31	3·07
37. Toddy taverns per 100 square miles, 1915–16	19·05	4·80	10·97	3·23	3·97	6·13	7·69	2·27	11·31	1·65	0·88	1·42	0·57	1·40	0·76	14·12	—	1·43	3·57	4·04	3·19
38. Head of population to each arrack tavern, 1915–16	5,220	4,647	8,333	15,846	15,481	4,609	6,314	6,906	13,613	2,327	2,167	3,580	2,705	4,446	1,416	1,327	9,586	12,038	5,030	5,133	5,264
39. Head of population to each toddy tavern, 1915–16	5,369	9,316	4,084	4,318	9,010	7,275	6,143	4,804	2,891	1,706	1,333	2,148	4,809	11,800	5,666	2,368	—	4,610	3,688	9,328	5,089
40. Average rent per arrack tavern, 1915–16 Rs.	17,080	7,501	12,905	19,162	2,948	2,383	6,936	5,027	2,340	1,994	3,414	4,817	3,043	4,892	6,733	12,422	5,961	7,372	5,550		
41. Average rent per toddy tavern, 1915–16 Rs.	2,280	700	1,026	476	1,272	786	1,700	600	1,796	887	277	486	2,119	397	281	788	—	470	556	236	1,202

* For calendar year 1915.

Appendix Y 2.

Excise Statistical Statement.

1916-17 Bent Period—October, 1916, to September, 1917.

	Colombo	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Total.
1. Area, square miles	808	624	911	471	995	652	481	1,013	999	905	1,466	2,809	1,048	1,844	910	262	4,068	3,272	1,251	642	25,332
2. Population, 1911	826,828	249,493	408,429	154,462	108,367	291,001	227,308	110,508	326,712	25,602	17,336	153,943	29,755	306,807	39,665	87,344	86,276	216,692	165,902	242,529 *	4,166,259
3. Number of arrack taverns, 1916-17	166	22	45	10	7	66	26	17	23	11	8	26	11	68	28	66	7	18	33	47	771
4. Number of toddy taverns, 1916-17	154	24	100	36	15	39	38	23	112	15	13	49	6	26	9	38	—	47	45	26	806

Excise Revenue.

A.—*Country Liquor.*

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. Arrack rent, 1916-17	2,921,686	360,550		1,391,422		281,120		153,960		231,555	63,880	20,800	91,863	42,555	471,144	93,218	357,936	79,091	393,810	244,740	479,016	7,807,676
6. Toddy rent, 1916-17	497,556	34,044½	171,600	13,020	77,280	35,874	38,885	16,210	312,855	16,776	6,384	26,709	20,640	26,870	2,535	66,385	—	—	39,984	19,160	4,435,772½
7. Distillery licenses	—	8,300	—	—	—	2,300	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,950
8. Wholesale arrack dealers' licenses	900	3,600	—	—	—	200	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,800
9. Total revenue, country liquor, 1916-17	3,419,042	606,490		1,083,322		319,494		228,505		564,410	80,650	27,194	118,623	63,195	498,014	95,753	424,321	79,091	343,794	265,204½	496,166 *	9,223,180½

B.—*Foreign Liquor.*

10. Brewery licenses	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
11. Bottling licenses	350	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650
12. Wholesale licenses	1,450	—	150	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,650
13. Retail "off" licenses	15,320	2,270	3,950	2,650	750	1,350	1,700	700	1,900	150	250	1,250	350	1,100	1,925	300	3,825	2,275	3,350	45,295	
14. Tavern licenses	15,425	4,190	7,050	2,500	850	3,770	1,065	750	1,500	350	—	900	—	4,100	2,450	1,086	1,450	1,525	2,150	51,111	
15. Beer and spirit licenses	120	—	150	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	30	—	—	450	
16. Hotel licenses	5,080	—	2,825	1,925	200	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	200	600	175	200	11,930	
17. Bar licenses	9,538	—	6,950	3,325	1,250	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	100	1,550	150	150	24,033	
18. Railway refreshment room or dining car licenses	120	20	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	50	—	60	—	—	—	430	
19. Refreshment room or restaurant licenses	3,000	550	400	200	37	1,000	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	400	400	6,687	
20. Resthouse licenses	76	34	42	12½	—	12½	38½	80½	14	3	7½	16½	9½	48½	45½	52	27	146	53	854½	
21. Proprietary club licenses	200	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	
22. Auctioneers' licenses	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
23. Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits	140	—	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	250	
24. Licenses for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	120	—	50	30	20	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	260	
25. Occasional licenses*	116	1	—	—	—	36	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	170	
26. Total revenue, foreign liquor	51,315	7,065	21,777	11,202½	3,117	7,414½	3,523½	1,530½	3,435	503	267½	2,166½	394½	5,924½	4,450½	1,798	7,822	4,671	6,503	144,280½	
27. Total excise revenue	3,470,357	613,555		1,689,416½		326,908½		233,559		567,845	81,153	27,461½	120,791½	63,589½	502,938½		524,824½	9,699	351,316	269,879½	502,369 *	9,427,461

Consumption and Distribution.

28. Arrack rent revenue per head of population, 1916-17 Rs.	3·53	2·76		2·06		0·96		0·45		0·76	2·49	1·19	0·59	1·43	1·53	2·35	4·08	0·91	1·40	1·47	2·06	1·90	
29. Toddy rent revenue per head of population, 1916-17 Rs.	0·60	0·12	0·42	0·08	0·71	0·12	0·25	0·13	0·95	0·65	0·36	0·17	0·69	0·08	0·06	0·75	—	0·18	0·23	0·07	0·35		
30. Arrack consumed, 1916-16 Gals.	470,714	87,848	141,113	45,069	24,364	55,792	19,415	10,428	34,573	9,646	4,972	15,018	5,881	83,465	15,979	65,792	11,679	46,197	41,625	90,332	1,270,689		
31. Toddy consumed, 1916 (calendar year) Gals.	1,085,937	84,816	329,065	27,172	158,650	153,265	145,940	41,807	1,156,254	90,768	41,890	115,253	45,600	61,717	11,847	179,633	—	157,295	71,397	49,219	3,998,645		
32. Arrack revenue per gallon, assuming that the consumption will be the same in 1916-17 as it was in 1915-16 Rs.	6·20	6·37		6·58		5·03		5·15		7·25	6·62	5·10	6·11	7·26	5·64	5·83	5·44	6·76	6·57	5·87	5·27	6·10	
33. Toddy revenue per gallon, assuming that the consumption will be the same in 1916-17 as it was in 1916 Rs.	0·45	0·40	0·53	0·47	0·48	0·23	0·40	0·36	0·27	0·18	0·15	0·23	0·45	0·43	0·21	0·36	—	0·25	0·28	0·24	0·26		
34. Arrack consumed per head of population, 1915-16 Gals.	0·60	0·42	0·34	0·29	0·22	0·19	0·08	0·09	0·10	0·37	0·23	0·09	0·19	0·27	0·40	0·75	0·13	0·21	0·25	0·38	0·31		
35. Toddy consumed per head of population, 1916 (calendar year) Gals.	1·31	0·30	0·78	0·17	1·46	0·52	0·64	0·37	3·53	3·54	2·41	0·74	1·53	0·20	0·29	2·04	—	0·72	0·43	0·20	0·97		
36. Arrack taverns per 100 square miles, 1916-17	20·54	16·01	5·37	2·15	0·77	10·12	7·48	1·67	2·60	1·21	0·54	1·28	1·04	3·66	3·07	25·1	0·17	0·55	2·62	7·31	3·04		
37. Toddy taverns per 100 square miles, 1916-17	19·05	3·84	10·97	3·23	2·97	5·98	7·90	2·27	11·21	1·65	0·88	1·42	0·56	1·40	0·98	14·50	—	1·43	3·87	4·04	3·18		
38. Head of population to each arrack tavern, 1916-17	4,981	4,647	4,506	15,546	15,481	4,409	8,314	6,500	13,068	2,327	2,167	4,276	2,705	4,512	1,416	1,323	12,325	12,038	5,030	2,228	5,266		
39. Head of population to each toddy tavern, 1916-17	5,369	11,645	4,084	10,304	3,010	7,461	5,981	4,804	2,917	1,706	1,333	15,394	4,929	11,800	4,407	2,306	—	4,610	3,688	9,366	5,093		
40. Average rent per arrack tavern, 1916-17 Rs.	17,596	8,940		21,406		4,259		2,604		10,062	5,807	2,600	2,551	3,868	6,928	3,329	5,423	11,285	16,878	7,416	10,119	10,126	
41. Average rent per toddy tavern, 1916-17 Rs.	3,227	1,418	1,716	868	2,146	919	1,549	661	2,795	1,118	491	669	3,440	1,033	281	1,746	—	836	454	659	1,811		

* For calendar year 1916.

Appendix Z.

Rules establishing Advisory Committees and regulating their Procedure.

1. There shall be appointed annually from such date or dates as the Governor may determine Advisory Committees constituted as follows :—

2. (*a*) For the Colombo Municipal area—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
The Chairman, Municipal Council.
The Superintendent of Police, Colombo.
One Unofficial Member of the Municipal Council nominated by the Council.
One Member of the Chamber of Commerce nominated by that body.
One Unofficial Justice of the Peace resident in Colombo nominated by the Governor.
One other Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(*b*) For the Kandy and Galle Municipal areas—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
The Senior Police Officer of the station.
One Unofficial Member of the Municipal Council nominated by the Council.
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

(*c*) For Local Board areas—

The Chairman of the Local Board (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
One Unofficial Member of the Local Board nominated by the Board.
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

(*d*) For each Revenue District outside Municipal and Local Board areas—

(i.) For districts where there is at present at least one Planters' Association (consisting of not less than ten members) affiliated to the Ceylon Planters' Association, and where there are not less than ten members of the Low-country Products Association either owning estates or resident—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
Two Officials nominated by the Governor.
One representative of the Planters' Association resident in the district nominated by the Ceylon Planters' Association.
One representative of the Low-country Products Association nominated by the Low-country Products Association.
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

(ii.) For districts where only one of the above Associations is represented as above described—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
One representative of the Association so represented nominated as provided for in (i.).
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

(iii.) For districts where neither of the above Associations is represented as above described—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
Three Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

Provided that if any of the bodies above mentioned vested with the power of nomination fails or neglects to exercise such power, the Committee shall be deemed to be properly constituted without such nominee.

Provided also that if a person nominated by the Chamber of Commerce or a Municipal Council or a Local Board ceases to be a member of the body which nominated him, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Advisory Committee.

Provided also that two members of a Committee shall form a quorum.

Provided also that not less than ten days' notice of any meeting shall be given to the members of each Committee.

Provided further that for the purposes of this rule the Judicial Districts of Chilaw and Negombo shall be considered to be Revenue Districts.

3. It shall be the duty of the Committees to advise the Government Agent with regard to questions of establishing new taverns, or closing existing taverns, or transferring an existing tavern from one locality or area to another locality or area.

4. The following shall be the procedure when it is proposed by the Committee or by the Government Agent to open, close, or transfer a tavern :—

(1) Whenever it is proposed to open a new tavern in any locality, or to close an existing tavern, or to remove a tavern from one locality to another, the Government Agent shall give notice of such proposal by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and in one local English newspaper.

(2) He shall also in such advertisement fix a date, not less than six weeks from the date of the *Gazette* publication, up to which he will be prepared to receive any written representation, and on which, at a place stated in the notice, he will be prepared to hear any verbal representation regarding the opening, closing, or removal of the tavern.

(3) One or more copies of the *Gazette* notice in English and the local vernacular shall be posted in a conspicuous place or places within the locality affected and on the notice boards of the Provincial and District Kachcheries, and publication shall also be made by beat of tom-tom in the locality, and in such other manner as the Government Agent may direct.

(4) A copy of the *Gazette* notice shall be sent to all recognized bodies, such as Municipal Councils, Local Boards, Planters' or other local Associations, having an interest in the locality in question.

5. The Government Agent shall place before the Committee the representations made to him and any other material pertinent to the question. The Committee shall also hear any verbal representations that any person may intimate to them that he desires to make. The Committee shall then advise thereon.

6. When all questions regarding the opening, closing, or transfer of taverns have been decided by the Government Agent, and as early as possible before the date from which licenses for the next lease period begin to run, the Government Agent shall publish in the *Government Gazette* the list of taverns sanctioned for that period.

7. The following shall be the procedure when the question of the actual site of a tavern has to be determined by the Government Agent:—

When a site has to be selected for a new tavern, or for a tavern removed from one locality to another, or when the site of an existing tavern is to be changed after sale, notice of the proposed new site shall be given without delay in the following manner:—

(*a*) A notice in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil shall be drawn up to the effect that it is proposed to open a tavern on the site described in the notice, and that the Government Agent will be prepared to receive any written representation up to a given date, not less than one month from the date of the notice, and that on that date, at a place stated in the notice, he will be prepared to receive any verbal representation that may be made to him regarding such site.

(*b*) One copy of this notice shall be posted or affixed on the front of the premises proposed for the tavern site; one copy shall be displayed at the house of the headman of the village in which the tavern is situated; one copy shall be posted on the notice board of the District Kachcheri; and publication shall also be made by beat of tom-tom at the site, and in such other manner as the Government Agent may direct.

Provided that the Government Agent may in case of necessity issue a temporary license for a site pending the taking of the steps prescribed by this rule.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1916.

THIS is the third annual report to deal with the work of the Postal Department under war conditions. While the war has hindered the progress of the Department by dislocating trade, its effects have not been sufficient to outweigh other factors making for expansion, and in every branch of work, except mail work, where the falling off is principally in trade circulars, advertisements, &c., the returns show a healthy increase over the corresponding figures for the years preceding the war.

POST OFFICES.

2. On December 31, 1916, 516 offices of various classes were open to the public for the transaction of postal or telegraph business. Of these, 144 were postal telegraph offices, 47 postal non-telegraph offices, 49 railway offices, and 276 village receiving offices.

3. The post offices at Dikwella, Beliatta, and Kuruwita were added to the list of telegraph offices during the year.

4. The post office at Pinnawala was closed owing to want of sufficient business, and the village receiving office re-established in its place.

5. Additional village receiving offices were opened at Eluvaitivu, Kehelwatta, Kudawewa, and Watteaddara, and additional railway receiving offices at Dela and Nattandiya.

6. The opening of several new post offices and village receiving offices which are justified had to be deferred for want of funds.

ARTICLES PASSING THROUGH THE POST.

7. The estimated number of articles (exclusive of parcels) passing through the post during the year 1916 was, in round figures, 43,559,000, against 46,359,000 in 1915 and 49,301,000 in 1914, the highest on record.

8. The falling off in 1916 of 2,800,000 articles was principally in "printed matter and sample post" packages, the number of which sent by the inland post fell from 8,183,000 to 6,557,000, a difference of 1,626,000, while the number sent by the post from India fell from 1,069,000 to 612,000.

9. Letters (as distinguished from post cards, printed matter, samples, &c.) totalled 29,053,000, roughly three-quarters of a million less than in 1915. Of these, 22,550,000, or 77½ per cent., were local letters, 14¼ per cent. to or from India, 4¼ per cent. to or from the United Kingdom, and 4 per cent. to or from "other countries." Of the inland letters, 6,166,000, or 27⅓ per cent. of the total, were official free letters.

10. The total number of post cards dealt with was 5,866,000, of which 4,658,000 were inland. The number of post cards sent to England was only 48,000, against 69,000 in 1915 and 135,000 in 1914; those sent to "other countries" totalled only 84,000, against 95,000 in 1915 and 302,000 in 1914. This result is largely due to decreased sale of picture post cards, owing to the falling off of tourist traffic caused by the war.

PARCELS.

11. In the case of parcels, business has grown annually, in spite of war conditions, the total dealt with in 1916 being 753,837, an increase of 5 per cent. on the total for 1915.

12. The number of local parcels dealt with increased by 15,551 to 459,960. Of these, 177,086—nearly 39 per cent.—valued at Rs. 1,737,616, were sent by the value-payable parcel post.

13. The number of Indian parcels dealt with increased by 12,286 to 236,255. Of these, 153,349, or 65 per cent., were sent by the value-payable post. The amount remitted to India in payment of such parcels was Rs. 1,463,686, an increase of Rs. 255,057 over the amount remitted in 1915. Parcels sent from Ceylon to India per value-payable post were valued at Rs. 43,549.

14. The number of parcels passing between the United Kingdom and Ceylon was 43,230, an increase of 6,405. The bulk of this traffic is, of course, from the United Kingdom, and the 27 per cent. increase in the number of parcels in this direction from 27,139 to 34,016 is probably the result of some shopkeepers adopting the quicker and safer conveyance of lighter goods as "mail packets" in place of carriage as freight by cargo steamers.

15. The number of parcels passing between "other countries" and Ceylon was 14,392, an increase of 1,778.

16. A sum of Rs. 265,869 was collected as Customs duty on parcels entering Ceylon by post, an increase of Rs. 60,373.

MONEY ORDERS.

17. There was a marked growth in money order business during the year, the totals showing an increase of 54,944 orders dealt with and of Rs. 2,957,637 in value over the totals for 1915, which were the previous highest on record. The total value was Rs. 30,782,500 in 1916, compared with Rs. 12,557,158 in 1906, a growth of nearly 150 per cent. in ten years.

18. On the total, the average value of a money order was Rs. 33.

19. Inland orders account for 57 per cent. of the total value.

20. Indian orders, which comprised 38 per cent. of the total, and were valued at 118 lakhs, showed an increase of 18,982 in number and Rs. 931,956 in value. Of these, orders issued on India were valued at over 111¾ lakhs, while Indian orders paid here were valued at slightly under 6¼ lakhs of rupees, leaving 105½ lakhs to be remitted by this Administration to India.

21. The growth in remittances by money order to India and in the value-payable-parcel system in the last ten years is shown by the following figures. The immigrant Indian labourer is, of course, the principal remitter by the ordinary and telegraphic money order system :—

Remittances to India.

	1906. Rs.	1916. Rs.
Money orders totalled	2,099,726	5,695,076
Telegraph money orders ..	1,471,862	4,029,204
Value-payable money orders ..	364,151	1,463,698
Total ..	3,935,739	11,177,978

It is noteworthy that the amount of remittances by telegraph to India is five-sevenths of the amount of remittances by the post.

22. Colonial and foreign money orders, which comprised 4 per cent. of the total, showed an increase of 959 in number and Rs. 151,158 in value. Orders from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States paid in Ceylon, principally in the Jaffna peninsula, were valued at Rs. 1,031,526.

23. Money orders between Ceylon and the United Kingdom showed a falling off of 1,036 in number and Rs. 41,474 in value. The value has steadily been falling off since 1912, when it was Rs. 542,015, as against Rs. 386,404 in 1916, the lowest since 1907. Of the Rs. 386,404, Rs. 309,675 were for orders payable in England, as against Rs. 336,534 in 1915. The average value in 1916 was Rs. 40, and as the rate of Rs. 15 for a £1 continued for postal purposes, the falling off may be due to remitters preferring to obtain bank drafts at more favourable terms of exchange.

24. The introduction of the telegraph money order system between Ceylon and the United Kingdom was agreed upon towards the close of the year.

POSTAL ORDERS.

25. There was an over 10 per cent. increase in the number of local postal orders sold and of over 11 per cent. in the value. The total number was 113,123—under one-fourth of the total number of inland money orders dealt with—and the total value Rs. 405,735.

26. Of inland postal orders, 21 per cent. were for Rs. 5, 19 per cent. for Rs. 2, 12 per cent. for Rs. 3, 11 per cent. for Re. 1, 10 per cent. for Rs. 2·50, 9 per cent. for Rs. 10, while the least popular denomination was Rs. 7·50, a little over 1 per cent.

27. The decline in British postal orders issued in Ceylon continued, the total number 12,411 and value £7,418 being 2,939 and £1,839 respectively less than in 1915, and only a little more than half the corresponding figures for 1913. There was an increase of 3,515 in number and £3,385 in value on those paid in Ceylon during the year.

STAMPS.

28. Stamps to the value of Rs. 4,275,621 were sold by the Department in 1916, an increase of Rs. 420,047 over 1915. Stamps are available for postal, revenue, and judicial purposes, and the value of those used for postal purposes is estimated at about Rs. 1,257,000, but this can only be considered as an extremely rough approximation, being based principally upon the mail articles statistics, which are themselves rough estimates.

29. No alteration occurred in the denominations of stamps issued.

30. In view of the increase in the price of paper and envelopes, the sale price of stamped stationery was raised, and ¼ cent each above the face value was charged for wrappers, ½ cent each for commercial envelopes, and 1 cent each for thick square envelopes.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

31. The rise in prices caused by war conditions continued to curtail the savings of many classes of depositors, but while in 1914 and 1915 the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by Rs. 1,592,006 and Rs. 423,097 respectively, in 1916 the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 268,435.

32. At the close of the year the sum standing to the credit of 100,722 depositors was Rs. 2,578,619.

33. The balance due to Government on account of advances made to the bank was slightly over 15¼ lakhs of rupees on December 31, 1916.

34. For the benefit of those unable to save more than a few cents at a time, the stamp slip system enabling depositors to tender a slip with ten 5 cents unused stamps affixed as a cash deposit of 50 cents for their savings bank account was approved; and the amendment of the withdrawal rules to authorize withdrawal at sight at any post office of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 once a week was also authorized.

Returned Letter Office.

35. The number of articles dealt with at the Returned Letter Office was 206,630—under 5 per 1,000 of the total handled. Of these, it was found possible to return 97½ per cent. to the senders, while 1,093 had to be destroyed. Articles to the value of Rs. 13,977 were found enclosed in letters passing through the Returned Letter Office. The proceeds of unclaimed articles, Rs. 165·75, together with Rs. 55·96 cash and Rs. 4·50 stamps, which could not be returned to senders, were credited to revenue.

Telegrams Statistics.

36. The total number of telegrams handled in 1916 was the highest on record, viz., 1,496,114, which is 2⅕ that of the total handled in 1906 and 188,512 more than the number handled in 1915.

37. Of the total, 65 per cent. were inland private telegrams, which showed an increase from 833,976 in 1915 to 978,666, or over 17 per cent.

38. The number of inland telegraphic money orders increased by some 14 per cent. to 79,222.

39. There was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of telegrams sent to India, which totalled 139,516, while the number received from India, viz., 113,205, showed a corresponding increase.

40. There was a small increase in the number of messages sent to "other countries," viz., 59,061, and received from "other countries," viz., 54,060.

41. Of private foreign cables, 46 per cent. were sent as deferred messages, the total of deferred messages being 26,650, an increase of 7,748; while the total of ordinary messages was 32,292, a decrease of 6,162. The Postal Department's share of charges on these telegrams was Rs. 34,259.

42. The restrictions on the use of ships' wireless installations continued, and such business as was handled at the Colombo Wireless Station was principally with neutral vessels. The number of messages despatched was 67, containing 2,522 words, and the number received 515, containing 7,532 words.

43. The revenue from paid telegrams was Rs. 545,582, as against Rs. 492,911 in 1915, while the value of free State messages was Rs. 36,998.

Mail Services.

44. Foreign mail services were irregular during the year owing to war precautions.

45. The fortnightly service by the Orient Line between London and Australia was totally suspended from June, and in alternate weeks the English mails were carried by railway between Colombo and Bombay.

46. The P. & O. ss. "Persia" carrying letter mails for Ceylon was torpedoed in the Mediterranean in January, 1916. In March, 1916, the "Sussex" was torpedoed in the English Channel, and 17 bags of mails for Ceylon were lost. The P. & O. ss. "Arabia" carrying mails and parcels from Ceylon, which were totally lost, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean in October, 1916.

47. Arrangements were made with the British Post Office to notify by cable the date of arrival of the homeward mail in London for publication in the "Ceylon Daily List."

48. The parcel post service to Russia had to be totally suspended towards the close of the year owing to transport difficulties caused by the war.

49. In the carriage of local mails there was less disorganization than usual, the only serious case being that caused by floods in the low-country in May, which stopped the railway service on the main lines for some distance from Colombo. So far as possible the mails were deviated and taken between Negombo and Veyangoda, Negombo and Mirigama, and Kelaniya and Henaratgoda by motor conveyances.

50. The Government motor mail services and the subsidized motor services gave satisfaction on the whole, though there were, perhaps, rather more delays than usual ascribed by the contractors to the difficulty in readily obtaining spare parts to replace worn ones.

51. The horse coach service between Talawakele-Lindula and Agrapatana was discontinued and a motor service substituted.

52. With the opening of the railway from Negombo to Chilaw, the motor service between those stations was discontinued.

53. A bicycle service replaced the runner service between Hambantota and Tissamaharama. The mail being a small one, the bicycle service is speedier and more economical.

54. A hackery service replaced the runner service between Galle and Nakiyadeniya.

55. The day train from Jaffna to Colombo was added to the list of mail trains.

56. An express delivery service of letters was instituted for Colombo. By prepayment of a special fee of 20 cents a sender ensures that his letter, if duly marked "express," will be sent out for immediate delivery by special messenger as soon as it arrives at the General Post Office.

Offences, Irregularities, &c.

57. In 32 cases convictions were obtained for fraudulent use of defaced stamps, and penalties ranging from two months' rigorous imprisonment to fines from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5 and the caning of a juvenile offender were imposed.

58. Two prosecutions against Assistant Postmasters were instituted by the Department, one for theft of an insured registered letter containing Rs. 500 in notes, and also for frauds in connection with amounts recovered on value-payable parcels. The accused absconded from the Island and has not been arrested. In the other case the charge was fraud in connection with telegraphic money orders, and though the accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine by the District Judge, he was acquitted in appeal.

59. In another case a Telegraph Inspector was charged with making fictitious claims for cart hire; the case was pending at the end of the year.

60. A postman at Veyangoda was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a plea of guilty for stealing letters posted at that office.

61. A peon at Diyatalawa received one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing letters, and a peon at the General Post Office Parcels Office three months for stealing a fountain pen in course of transmission.

62. A telegraph messenger at Nuwara Eliya received ten cuts and was sent to the Reformatory for destroying press telegrams, addressed to the General, to avoid the trouble of delivery.

63. Watch was kept against the entry into Ceylon of objectionable circulars and lottery advertisements, and in some months as many as 6,000 were intercepted and destroyed.

64. A sum of Rs. 534·62 was paid from the vote for Losses, the principal item being Rs. 500, value of notes stolen by an Assistant Postmaster, who absconded, when in transit in a registered letter. Compensation was also paid in 17 cases, in which the responsibility could not be brought home to definite officers or the officers could not be required to pay the total amount, from the Benevolent and Guarantee Fund of the Department. The total so paid was Rs. 2,665·57, the heaviest items being Rs. 1,235·25, part value of a parcel of jewellery lost at the General Post Office, and Rs. 596·35 remittance stolen when the Haputale Post Office was burgled.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

65. Three additions were made to the list of postal telegraph offices during the year, bringing the total up to 144, and two additions were made to the list of railway telegraph offices available for public traffic.

66. A new telegraph circuit was run between Akuressa and Matara, which by allowing a re-arrangement of circuits around Galle and Matara afforded appreciable relief to several routes.

67. Overloaded circuits between Colombo and Polgahawela were relieved by the running of an additional line between Colombo and Ambepussa.

68. The vibrator telegraph circuit between Anuradhapura and Pallai had to be dismantled, as its working interfered with the system devised by the Chief Engineer for affording communication with broken down trains.

69. At the Central Telegraph Office 1,371,739 telegrams were dealt with, an increase of 9 per cent. over the number dealt with in 1915.

70. The average time occupied in transmission of an inland telegram was 16·5 minutes, which is considered satisfactory in view of the shortage of staff at the Central Telegraph Office and many outstations.

71. The practice of typing telegrams direct from the instrument was extended. At the close of the year typewriters were in use in 14 offices, and approximately 1,000 messages a day were being typed.

72. The telegraph working hours at a number of single-manned offices were curtailed, with the object of affording the Postmaster some time for recreation, and of relieving him of what the statistics proved was generally mere waiting duty in the office.

73. A telegraph deposit account system was introduced in December at the Central Telegraph Office. For a small fee merchants, &c., are saved the inconvenience of constantly drawing cheques for comparatively small amounts for telegraph charges, or of entrusting cash to cooly messengers.

74. A revised edition was issued of the Register of Distances, in which an indication is given of those estates, &c., willing to have all telegrams addressed to them delivered by telephone, thus frequently saving the sender the necessity of depositing porterage fees.

75. A war news telegram compiled by the Censor was signalled daily to Badulla, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee, and to all telegraph offices during the Easter and Christmas holidays for the information of the public during the suspension of newspapers.

76. The policy of dovetailing the telegraph and telephone services was steadily pursued, and 17 offices are now served telegraphically by telephone circuits, and at 13 of these the circuits are used jointly for telegraph and telephone purposes. It is estimated that 80,000 telegrams were transmitted over telephone circuits during the year.

77. The censorship restrictions on foreign traffic continued throughout the year. During the prohibition of private codes, commercial marks and expressions are now allowed in deferred telegrams, except in those addressed to France and her Colonies, China, and Japan. The Riverside Flour Code, fifth edition, has also been added to the list of codes permitted.

78. Telegraphic communication with Madras was interrupted by cyclonic disturbances in South India on November 22 for 14 hours, and simplex working only was possible thereafter until December 9, with resulting delay.

79. Communication was again cut off from 8 P.M. on December 14 till 6.20 A.M. on December 15, both Indian lines being interrupted between Madura and Rameswaram.

80. Baudôt duplex working with India was handicapped for six months by the delay in obtaining new governor springs, it being found impossible during this period to work duplex for any length of time.

81. In November cables between Gibraltar and England were interrupted, and traffic between Ceylon and London was subjected to heavy delay, especially in the case of deferred telegrams.

82. In the Railway Telegraph Branch eight additional sections of the Chilaw Railway were equipped with Tyer's tablet apparatus. No additions were made to the lock and block system. Six additional semaphore repeaters were installed at railway stations.

83. To provide the Railway Department with a means of speedy communication with broken down trains on the long sections on the Northern Railway, experiments were made, and a novel arrangement, making use of a locally designed type of relay and superimposed on a telegraph circuit, has been adopted after satisfactory trials for nearly a year.

84. The number of interruptions to traffic totalled 690 on postal telegraph and 264 on railway telegraph circuits, against 527 and 208 respectively in 1915. The duration averaged 6½ and 7 hours respectively, or with hours of darkness excluded 3 and 4 hours respectively.

85. There were 11 cases of theft of wire during the year, in which inquiries by the police proved abortive, and in 2 cases workmen's tool carts were forced open at night and tools removed. For theft of battery zincs at Nanu-oya, a boy was caned and the receiver fined Rs. 50. In 2 cases prosecutions were entered for resisting the trimming, &c., of trees interfering with lines, and the accused were fined.

86. The mileage of telegraph posts and wire, inclusive of the railway telegraph, amounted on December 31, 1915, to 2,001 and 6,813, an increase of 5 and 253 miles respectively during the year.

The Telephone System.

87. An additional Government exchange was opened at Negombo in July, and exchanges for Matale and Gampola were sanctioned, but could not be opened, as no switchboards were available, the Crown Agents being unable to procure the stock of these ordered in 1914.

88. The 300-line extension for the Colombo multiple switchboard was after much delay shipped by the ss. "Chantala," which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean in April, 1916, and has not yet been replaced. Meanwhile, to meet urgent demands, sections of the old Colombo switchboard were erected and connected with the new board by junction lines, and by this means some 240 additional applications have been provided for. On December 31 there were 151 applications for telephone service in the Island awaiting attention and held up for want of switchboards, cables, or other stores.

89. In spite of obstacles resulting from war conditions, the number of direct exchange lines connected with Government exchanges increased from 1,633 to 1,831, a nett increase of 198. Forty-four subscribers gave up their connections during the year.

90. It is estimated that the number of calls dealt with in 1916 was 6,136,000, compared with 5,300,000 in 1915, an increase of nearly 15 per cent.

91. The following table shows the growth of the Government exchanges during the last three years :—

	Number of Subscribers.			Number of Applications on hand December 31, 1916.
	1914.	1915.	1916.	
Colombo ..	1,215	1,393	1,540	105
Kandy ..	54	70	73	18
Nuwara Eliya ..	63	64	73	6
Galle ..	41	44	47	11
Kalutara ..	16	21	22	5
Hatton ..	12	13	13	3
Peradeniya ..	2	2	4	1
Negombo ..	—	—	18	1
Kelaniya ..	—	—	2*	—
Ragama ..	—	—	1*	—
Kotte ..	—	—	1*	—
Anuradhapura† ..	15	15	16	1
Matara† ..	10	11	13	—
Diyatalawa† ..	—	—	6	—
Bandarawela† ..	—	—	2	—
Total ..	1,423	1,633	1,831	151

* Excluding the call office. † Local service only.

92. Telephone call offices were opened at Horana, Ingiriya, Matale, Pussellawa, and Ragama. Owing to want of coin-collecting boxes, no additional call offices were opened in Colombo ; there are now 7 call offices in Colombo and 20 at outstations. The number of calls from such offices increased from 15,507 in 1915 to 21,535 in 1916.

93. The trunk system was extended by a line between Kandy and Matale, and by a new line between Polgahawela and Kandy, which completed the duplication of the main trunk line between Colombo and Gampola.

94. Trunk facilities were provided for the group of private exchanges centring on Talawakele by means of a junction line run between Talawakele, Kotagala, and Hatton. Similar facilities were granted to the Kandapola, Ragalla, and Uda Pussellawa private systems by means of a junction line between Kandapola and Nuwara Eliya. Junction lines were also run to connect private exchanges with the trunks between (*a*) Elkaduwa and Wattegama, and (*b*) Pussellawa and Gampola, and (*c*) Pundaluoya-Watagoda and Talawakele, and for local service only between (*d*) Kotmale and Nawalapitiya.

95. On December 31, 1916, there were 922 miles of wire on trunk and junction routes. The wire mileage of underground cable was increased by 442 miles, the total being Colombo 7,332 miles, Kandy 102 miles, and Nuwara Eliya 89½ miles. The number of telephones maintained by the Department, inclusive of the 241 railway telephones, was 2,865.

96. Licenses to instal and work private district telephone systems were issued to the planters at Elkaduwa, Kotagala, and Pussellawa, and estate installations at Woodend, Dehiowita, Dela, Mahawela, and Hangranoya, a junction line to connect the private exchange with the trunk line being erected in each of the first three cases by Government.

97. The collection of telephone subscriptions was transferred from the Accountant's to the Traffic Branch in October. A full year's rental is now required from subscribers in advance, instead of as hitherto the proportion payable to the end of the calendar year, thus spreading the work of collecting the annual subscriptions over the year.

98. The rates of subscription to telephone exchanges in small towns were raised to cover the enhanced prices of stores caused by the war, the subscription for private connections up to one mile from the exchange being Rs. 90 per annum and Rs. 30 per annum for each additional half mile, and Rs. 110 for the first mile for business connections and Rs. 30 per annum for each additional half mile, with minimum subscription of Rs. 125 per annum.

99. A system of telephone service inspection with a view to the improvement of the quality of service afforded was introduced on July 1, the Inspector making surprise tests from subscribers' instruments. In Colombo the average speed of answer of a ring for the half-year was 9·9 seconds.

100. Traffic valuation formed the subject of a study, and the work expected of an operator has been fixed on a scientific basis. The standard load is now 160 valued calls per hour. There is a direct relationship between the load and the quality of service an operator renders. But the characteristic curve is a peculiar one. If an operator is compelled to exceed a certain load the service deteriorates, and, paradoxical as it may appear, when an operator is handling fewer calls than the standard, the service is likewise less efficient. It is the happy medium when an operator is alert and has her attention riveted on her work without undue strain that those in control aim for.

101. The idea of showing telephone numbers at the end of the line instead of at the beginning in the Telephone Directory was adopted with the object of facilitating reference.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

102. The cash recovered in 1916 for departmental services is roughly estimated at Rs. 2,412,096, while the value of free services given to other Government Departments is estimated at Rs. 471,444. The work performed was thus valued at Rs. 2,883,540, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,684,204, and the apparent profit was Rs. 199,336; but against this has to be set the unascertained value of train and motor transport performed by the Railway Department, the salary of the Postmaster-General, pensions of retired officers, the rent value and rates and taxes on Government buildings occupied by the Department, and printed forms, books supplied by the Government Printer, the total of which must approximate to the apparent profit.

103. The total estimated cash receipts were Rs. 76,096 more than in 1915, although the principal item, viz., postage, Rs. 1,257,000, showed, for reasons already given under the correspondence statistics, a falling off estimated at Rs. 45,958. The impracticability of giving any really accurate total under this heading has already been explained.

104. Telegraph receipts, Rs. 543,827, showed an increase of Rs. 50,916, while telephone receipts, Rs. 232,061, showed an increase of Rs. 37,539.

105. The revenue from money order commission was Rs. 217,188, an increase of Rs. 27,331 over the 1915 total.

106. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,684,204, as compared with Rs. 2,623,865 in 1915. On this, Rs. 1,634,991, or 63 per cent., was for personal emoluments, the increase on which, viz., Rs. 66,274, is almost wholly accounted for by the automatic increment to salaries.

107. Recurrent expenditure on "Other Charges" amounted to Rs. 795,123. Of this, the principal items were conveyance of mails Rs. 325,952, maintenance of telegraphs and telephones Rs. 130,136, Rs. 94,485 for travelling, Rs. 68,367 for Postal stores, stationery, &c., Rs. 61,835 for rents, and Rs. 59,073 for delivery of telegrams.

108. Special expenditure amounted to Rs. 254,090, Rs. 62,096 less than in 1915. This was due to the fact that Government could only provide the same grand total for expenditure as in 1915, and the apportionment for personal emoluments had necessarily to be increased at the expense of "Special Works." The principal item was for connections to Government telephone exchanges.

STAFF.

109. Mr. W. C. Macready, Assistant Postmaster-General, retired with effect from October 10, 1916, and was succeeded by Mr. John Fox. Mr. Macready had served in the Department for over thirty-six years, and his departure was sincerely regretted by the whole staff. To the Postmaster-General his ripe experience and intimate knowledge of the officers of the Department were invaluable, and the personal interest taken by him in the careers of his subordinates endeared him to them. He was made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order on retirement.

110. The vacancy in the Accountant's Branch caused by Mr. Fox's promotion was not filled, but the duties of the Accountant were distributed (in addition to their own duties) between Mr. John Fox and Mr. G. W. J. Praat, who was transferred from the British Post Office to the post of Superintendent of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, in succession to Mr. R. Murison, who reverted to the British Post Office in February, 1916. Mr. Murison was the first holder of the office of Superintendent of Traffic, and during his 2½ year's service discharged his duties with conspicuous ability. In view of the comparatively low scale of salary on which his services were obtained, he was granted a special honorarium by Government on his departure.

111. The Assistant Accountant, Mr. H. J. Lovett, continued absent during the whole year on military service, and his duties were performed by Mr. F. E. Loos.

112. In the Engineering Branch Mr. V. W. Goss was also absent on military service. Two European Foremen, Messrs. V. L. Halliwell and W. G. H. Loweth, severed their connection with the Department to obtain more remunerative employment in the Island.

113. Eight telephone operators, 1 clerk, and 2 assistant postmasters resigned their appointments, the last named by request, and 3 postmasters, 1 clerk, and 1 inspector retired from the service during 1916. The death of 12 postmasters during the year is recorded with regret, one while under observation in the Lunatic Asylum, and one as the result of being run over by a train when returning home at night along the Seaside line. One foreman was dismissed for ceasing duty before the expiration of his agreement, after the resignation tendered by him had been refused. One postmaster was dismissed for fraud, and the services of 5 probationer assistant postmasters were discontinued, 2 on the ground of health and 3 for malpractices.

114. The Outdoor Telegraph Section of the Colombo Town Guard under Lieutenant A. L. Cook was 40 strong, while the Postal Administrative Section formed from signallers and indoor officers and officered by Lieutenant John Fox and Second Lieutenant G. W. J. Praat comprised 80 men.

General Post Office,
Colombo, February 28, 1917.

F. J. SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Estimated Number of Articles which passed through the Post during the Year 1916.

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Matter, Samples, &c.	Total.
INTERNAL	22,550,481*	4,658,418	6,557,355	33,766,254
EXTERNAL.				
From United Kingdom	637,389	30,726	515,484	1,183,599
To United Kingdom	586,737	47,925	201,204	835,866
From India ..	1,967,085	511,569	611,766	3,090,420
To India ..	2,156,841	501,984	216,918	2,875,743
From other countries	480,438	30,861	217,458	728,757
To other countries	673,596	84,402	320,382	1,078,380
Total	29,052,567	5,865,885	8,640,567	43,559,019

* Includes 6,165,639 official free.

Table II.—Comparative Statement of Correspondence dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Letters and Post Cards. No.	Letters and Post Cards. Increase.	Printed Matter and Samples. No.	Printed Matter and Samples. Increase.	Total. No.	Total. Increase.
1907	23,915,304	1,425,870	6,433,236	—	30,348,540	1,044,846
1908	24,827,850	912,546	6,854,139	420,903	31,681,989	1,333,449
1909	26,919,405	2,091,555	8,412,066	1,557,927	35,331,471	3,649,482
1910	28,534,617	1,615,212	8,993,700	581,634	37,528,317	2,196,846
1911	30,243,881	1,725,437	9,009,873	16,173	39,253,754	1,725,437
1912	31,211,910	968,029	9,632,637	622,764	40,844,547	1,590,793
1913	35,398,755	4,186,845	10,770,678	1,138,041	46,169,433	5,324,886
1914	38,357,485	2,958,730	10,943,736	173,058	49,301,221	3,131,788
1915	35,409,897	—	10,947,942	4,206	46,357,839	—
1916	34,918,452	—	8,640,567	—	43,559,019	—

Table III.—Summary of Number of Parcels passing through the Post during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Ordinary.	Inland. Value-payable.	Indian. Ordinary.	Indian. Value-payable.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
1907	250,660	98,117	36,051	75,951	32,936	9,792	503,507
1908	226,593	99,882	37,236	73,243	33,862	9,959	480,775
1909	207,419	110,923	41,014	80,270	34,624	10,453	484,703
1910	235,783	118,174	50,681	95,365	38,458	11,448	549,909
1911	250,723	128,715	56,606	106,175	42,505	12,949	597,673
1912	270,107	139,487	65,247	119,806	49,525	14,307	658,479
1913	267,336	150,071	68,546	127,959	48,062	15,600	677,574
1914	288,790	161,149	67,465	137,061	38,577	12,617	705,659
1915	275,372	169,037	74,706	149,263	36,825	12,614	717,817
1916	282,874	177,086	82,906	153,349	43,230	14,392	753,837

Table IV.—Number of Parcels dealt with in the General Post Office, Colombo, during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Posted at the General Post Office. Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.	Received in Transit to other Offices.	Total.	Foreign. De-spatched.	Received.	Total.	Grand Total, Inland and Foreign.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1907	68,850	64,692	43,466	177,008	58,343	235,351	38,714	116,016	154,730	390,081
1908	72,871	68,027	52,110	193,008	46,235	239,243	39,253	115,047	154,300	393,543
1909	65,591	73,288	32,777	171,656	52,054	223,710	41,040	125,321	166,361	390,071
1910	80,435	79,550	36,105	196,090	53,614	249,704	49,557	146,395	195,952	445,656
1911	84,735	88,430	39,064	212,229	51,976	264,205	55,135	163,101	218,236	482,441
1912	90,467	96,692	41,517	228,676	51,744	280,420	62,795	186,090	248,885	529,305
1913	85,529	100,581	39,137	225,247	58,478	283,725	61,975	198,192	260,167	543,892
1914	98,738	106,088	36,913	241,739	74,050	315,789	56,765	198,955	255,720	571,509
1915	97,087	104,491	32,091	233,669	65,027	298,696	60,425	212,983	273,408	572,104
1916	99,375	102,264	34,339	235,978	77,792	313,770	67,728	226,149	293,877	607,647

Note.—Unclaimed parcels returned to senders in India :—

	1916. No.
Value-payable parcels, miscellaneous, and registered	22,173
Ordinary parcels	833
Total ..	23,006

Table V.—Statistics of the Returned Letter Office during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Total Number of Articles received.	Total Number of Articles returned to Senders.	Number of Articles destroyed.	Property found. Value. Rs.
1907 ..	205,147	161,608	33,539	17,127
1908 ..	223,134	183,458	39,676	20,171
1909 ..	218,531	181,665	36,564	15,789
1910 ..	213,587	176,865	36,322	13,424
1911 ..	220,890	178,782	41,645	18,694
1912 ..	245,469	204,782	39,850	21,457
1913 ..	248,885	228,502	19,502	12,892
1914 ..	250,388	232,112	17,850	15,718
1915 ..	211,978	195,892	16,086	61,927
1916 ..	206,630	195,537	11,093	13,977

Articles of value were found in the postal packets opened as follows :—

	1916. Rs. c.
Money Orders	3,752 25
Postal Orders	539 50
Cheques	9,625 5
Stamps	4 50
Cash	55 96
Total ..	13,977 26

Table VI.—Money Order Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Issued only.		Indian. Issued and Paid.		United Kingdom. Issued and Paid.		Colonial and Foreign. Issued and Paid.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1907 ..	292,422	8,062,074	174,231	4,751,428	10,547	382,710	11,487	768,307	488,687	13,964,518
1908 ..	310,154	8,489,757	181,197	5,233,151	10,390	400,646	11,586	756,523	513,327	14,880,077
1909 ..	367,089	9,666,463	201,568	5,694,935	11,007	435,982	11,812	774,395	591,476	16,571,775
1910 ..	384,610	10,853,842	236,475	7,021,194	11,456	465,688	12,869	884,244	645,410	19,224,968
1911 ..	410,113	10,402,061	248,963	7,587,354	12,179	491,837	13,013	964,550	684,268	19,445,802
1912 ..	451,470	11,845,921	280,237	8,319,899	13,259	542,015	13,626	1,054,834	758,592	21,762,669
1913 ..	465,743	14,473,918	305,405	9,346,170	13,595	529,910	13,819	1,138,823	798,562	25,479,821
1914 ..	462,290	14,707,674	305,140	10,155,061	11,605	486,407	12,829	1,086,630	791,864	26,435,772
1915 ..	512,496	15,405,949	331,392	10,869,334	10,132	427,878	13,181	1,121,702	867,201	27,824,863
1916 ..	548,525*	17,321,946*	350,374	11,801,290	9,096	386,404	14,150	1,272,860	922,145	30,782,500

* Includes 54,961 orders to the value of Rs. 5,114,669 issued free of commission for the use of Government Departments.

Table VII.—Money Order Business with India during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Ordinary.				Telegraph.				Value-payable Parcel Orders.				Grand Total.	
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued and Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1907 ..	86825	2471832	10439	246744	16358	1424011	1894	170205	56296	418235	2419	20401	174231	4751428
1908 ..	94801	2886977	7162	223579	15013	1391442	1912	196108	59578	508850	2713	26193	181197	5233149
1909 ..	109334	3354216	7644	242715	13627	1266478	1997	193174	66195	613073	2771	25279	201568	5694935
1910 ..	127936	4175827	8274	273776	16505	1580663	2156	200100	78251	761884	3353	28944	236475	7021194
1911 ..	131043	4457037	8245	254146	19028	1841218	2114	179774	85115	824096	3418	31082	248963	7587354
1912 ..	147081	4873725	8564	253018	22022	1979922	2610	237767	96783	945880	3177	29586	280237	8319899
1913 ..	159037	5271607	8841	276029	25768	2456650	3112	287692	105129	1018756	3518	35435	305405	9346170
1914 ..	147287	5243930	8905	260557	31361	3349572	3358	310564	111069	962384	3160	28054	305140	10155061
1915 ..	153983	5040687	7941	230091	39862	4063665	3499	289057	122915	1208629	3192	37205	331392	10869334
1916 ..	175605	5695076	9217	282187	40704	4029204	3483	287588	118113	1463686	3252	43549	350374	11801290

Table VIII.—Ceylon Postal Orders sold and Commission earned during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.		Commission.	
	50c.	Re. 1.	Re. 1·50.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1907 ..	2742	7351	3970	10297	6371	7470	3849	11865	679	3869	58463	192112	0	2535	93
1908 ..	2805	7174	4125	10837	6753	8072	4453	12463	805	3987	61474	203571	0	2679	42
1909 ..	3094	8964	4738	13439	7290	9033	4987	14779	920	5299	72543	243553	0	3187	60
1910 ..	3283	10142	4994	14544	7727	10059	5470	16500	978	6034	79731	269912	0	3523	35
1911 ..	3457	10093	5150	16420	7864	10117	5743	16772	975	6516	83107	281702	0	3673	22
1912 ..	3660	10355	5414	18693	8668	11037	6257	18349	1052	6953	90438	306666	0	3986	35
1913 ..	3889	10844	5782	20164	9271	11735	6754	19433	1156	7857	96885	331593	0	4295	90
1914 ..	3957	11353	5806	20468	8976	12548	6870	20643	1044	8809	100474	349675	50	4505	15
1915 ..	3620	11218	5356	19686	9508	12719	6551	22507	1236	9379	101780	364160	0	4631	99
1916 ..	4015	12262	5779	22077	11165	13620	7382	24929	1337	10557	113123	405735	0	5144	89

Table IX.—British Postal Orders issued and paid during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Issued.				Paid.			
	Number.	Amount. £.	s.	d.	Number.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
1907 ..	7,583	4,418	19	6	7,862	5,829	2	0
1908 ..	9,257	5,562	3	6	13,010	9,308	2	5
1909 ..	11,599	7,002	8	8	16,351	12,160	7	3½
1910 ..	13,791	8,367	15	2	21,650	16,250	10	0
1911 ..	16,217	9,783	7	11½	30,998	19,680	5	1
1912 ..	19,061	11,318	15	8	32,820	25,497	0	6
1913 ..	23,766	13,717	9	3	38,601	29,700	15	0
1914 ..	19,267	11,395	4	6	32,100	24,454	18	5
1915 ..	15,350	9,257	10	11½	27,792	21,235	18	6
1916 ..	12,411	7,418	17	10	31,307	24,620	3	6

Table X.—Post Office Savings Bank Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account.	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs.				Rs.
1907	158	61617	1295892	40777	24301	1117302	29 81	11918	8561	4492	71018	2117199
1908	160	63856	1293184	43465	27745	1253301	29 81	12539	8831	4885	74964	2202240
1909	166	72205	1496572	46939	28342	1295092	30 71	12412	10275	5535	79704	2447583
1910	167	85055	1844431	54076	30705	1470452	33 43	13665	12121	5871	85954	2873432
1911	168	89894	2023368	62867	33753	1677567	35 57	19098	12458	6196	92216	3280108
1912	169	94892	2180021	71072	38029	1924226	36 45	22752	13374	6648	98942	3606723
1913	176	105785	2537521	79081	39566	2056051	39 8	23645	14894	7167	106669	4168627
1914	181	79727	1944528	76742	52609	3536534	25 33	24314	10079	12840	103908	2656886
1915	189	46175	1005335	48273	27529	1428432	22 50	26042	5667	3142	101433	2282265
1916	188	58871	1512112	47301	22855	1243677	25 63	24789	6909	7620	100722	2578619

Table XI.—Balance Sheet of the Post Office Savings Bank at December 31, 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	ASSETS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
To Balance to credit of Depositors, December 31, 1916 ..	—	2,578,619 86	By cash at Bank of Madras on December 31, 1916	—	43,405 11
To Cash advanced from Postal Funds ..	—	6,647 86	By Cash at Post Offices and in transit ..	—	14,906 37
To Cash advanced by the Colonial Treasury ..	—	1,532,180 0	By Investments at cost :—		
To Reserve, being balance of Assets over Liabilities :			Ceylon Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	378,081 21	
Balance brought forward from December, 1915 ..	442,453 87		Indian Government 3½ per cent. Rupee paper	1,861,975 84	
Balance for the year 1916 ..	21,013 79		Indian Govt. (Sterling) 3½ per cent. Stock ..	200,000 0	
		463,467 66	Canadian Dominion Govt. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	55,829 34	
To Sundry Creditors ..	—	6,784 67	Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ..	213,150 19	
			Straits Settlements Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	534,469 94	
			Queensland Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	39,331 68	
			Queensland Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	55,895 50	
			New Zealand Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	33,984 35	
			South Nigeria Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	656,845 31	
			Gold Coast Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	87,050 31	
			Barbados Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	100,000 0	
			New South Wales Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	44,104 50	
			Jamaica Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	200,000 0	
			(*Market value Rs. 3,434,277.*)		4,460,718 17
			By Accrued Interest ..	—	68,293 51
			By Sundry Debtors ..	—	376 89
Total ..		4,587,700 5	Total ..		4,587,700 5

Profit and Loss Account for the Year 1916. *Cr.*

	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
To Interest credited to Depositors ..	47,301 95	By Interest on Investments and Bank Balances	158,248 76
To Interest on Loans, Overdrafts, &c. ..	65,357 75	By Miscellaneous Receipts ..	263 34
To Expenses of Management ..	24,789 1		
To Miscellaneous Payments ..	49 60		
To Balance carried to Reserve ..	21,013 79		
Total ..	158,512 10	Total ..	158,512 10

Table XII.—Estimated Number of Telegrams of all Classes dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Despatched.										Received.			Grand Total.
	Inland.				To India.			To other Countries.			Total Despatched.	From India.	From other Countries.	Total.	
	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	State.	Press.	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	Press.	Private.	State.	Press.					
1907 ..	518450	—	27322	2149	58075	16645	750	29303	636	93	653423	—	—	87848	741271
1908 ..	546886	—	23533	1981	54660	15362	463	31722	600	144	675351	—	—	79702	755053
1909 ..	456976	11232	29614	676	48464	13234	962	37232	806	104	599300	57456	33115	90571	689871
1910 ..	602914	21762	36660	910	72306	16505	234	48620	1014	338	810263	67256	39973	107229	908492
1911 ..	647712	31486	32370	1170	70928	16146	208	50622	468	130	851240	75092	41929	117021	968261
1912 ..	730860	38350	43212	1300	69124	19968	104	49400	624	130	953082	81003	44714	125717	1078799
1913 ..	821756	48464	44642	1716	97422	23868	52	50466	546	—	1088932	106488	50791	157279	1246211
1914 ..	883298	58058	86866	624	98358	26078	780	57657	2860	286	1214865	111397	53933	165330	1380195
1915 ..	833976	69810	67158	676	88686	35256	546	57626	2288	286	1156308	101137	50157	151294	1307602
1916 ..	978666	79222	67938	1430	102752	36478	286	59061	2730	286	1328849	113205	54060	167265	1496114

Table XIII.—Revenue.

	1916. Rs.
Postage	1,257,000*
Commission on Money Orders: Local and Foreign	217,188
Transit and Conveyance of Mails	45,733
Telegraph Receipts	543,827
Telephone Receipts	232,061
Reimbursements in Aid	23,372
Other Collections	92,915
Total ..	2,412,096

* Estimated.

Table XIV.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Postage. Rs.	Money Order Commission. Rs.	Sea Conveyance of Mails. Rs.	Telegraph Receipts. Rs.	Telephone Receipts. Rs.	Reimbursements in Aid. Rs.	Other Collections. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1907 ..	914,801	88,287	22,173	250,291	28,917	12,010	36,721	1,353,206
1908 ..	950,906	109,922	14,207	257,023	36,349	12,560	36,152	1,417,121
1909 ..	971,561	120,933	21,451	243,600	49,120	12,412	37,992	1,457,069
1910 ..	1,116,921	136,191	5,517	326,770	61,188	13,665	45,513	1,705,765
1911 ..	1,160,803	139,205	22,587	334,954	72,052	19,098	75,842	1,824,541
1912 ..	1,144,838	164,132	17,314	378,518	102,312	22,752	76,089	1,905,955
1913 ..	1,315,349	170,000	21,900	447,650	123,166	23,645	73,816	2,175,526
1914 ..	1,360,445	176,635	32,404	505,330	166,172	22,125	81,527	2,344,638
1915 ..	1,302,958	189,857	38,140	492,911	194,526	26,532	91,076	2,336,000
1916 ..	1,257,000	217,188	45,733	543,827	232,061	23,372	92,915	2,412,096

Table XV.—Estimated Value of Work done Free for other Government Departments.

	1916. Rs.
Postage on all Postal Articles other than Parcels	308,281
Postage on Parcels	6,867
Commission on Money Orders	51,146
Charges on Telegrams	36,998
Telephone Rentals	55,190
Trunk Line Fees	12,962
Total ..	471,444

Table XVI.—Expenditure of the Department during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Personal Emoluments. Rs.	Other Charges. Rs.	Special Expenditure.* Rs.	Total. Rs.
1907 ..	725,244	658,125	100,132	1,483,502
1908 ..	904,489	513,680	196,433	1,614,602
1909 ..	943,825	632,477	149,841	1,726,144
1910 ..	988,436	659,675	275,410	1,923,523
1911 ..	1,029,653	699,420	334,407	2,063,482
1912 ..	1,079,496	722,106	319,637	2,121,240
1913 ..	1,459,439	831,288	384,796	2,675,525
1914 ..	1,501,572	815,373	408,695	2,725,640
1915 ..	1,568,727	737,952	317,186	2,623,865
1916 ..	1,634,991	795,123	254,090	2,684,204

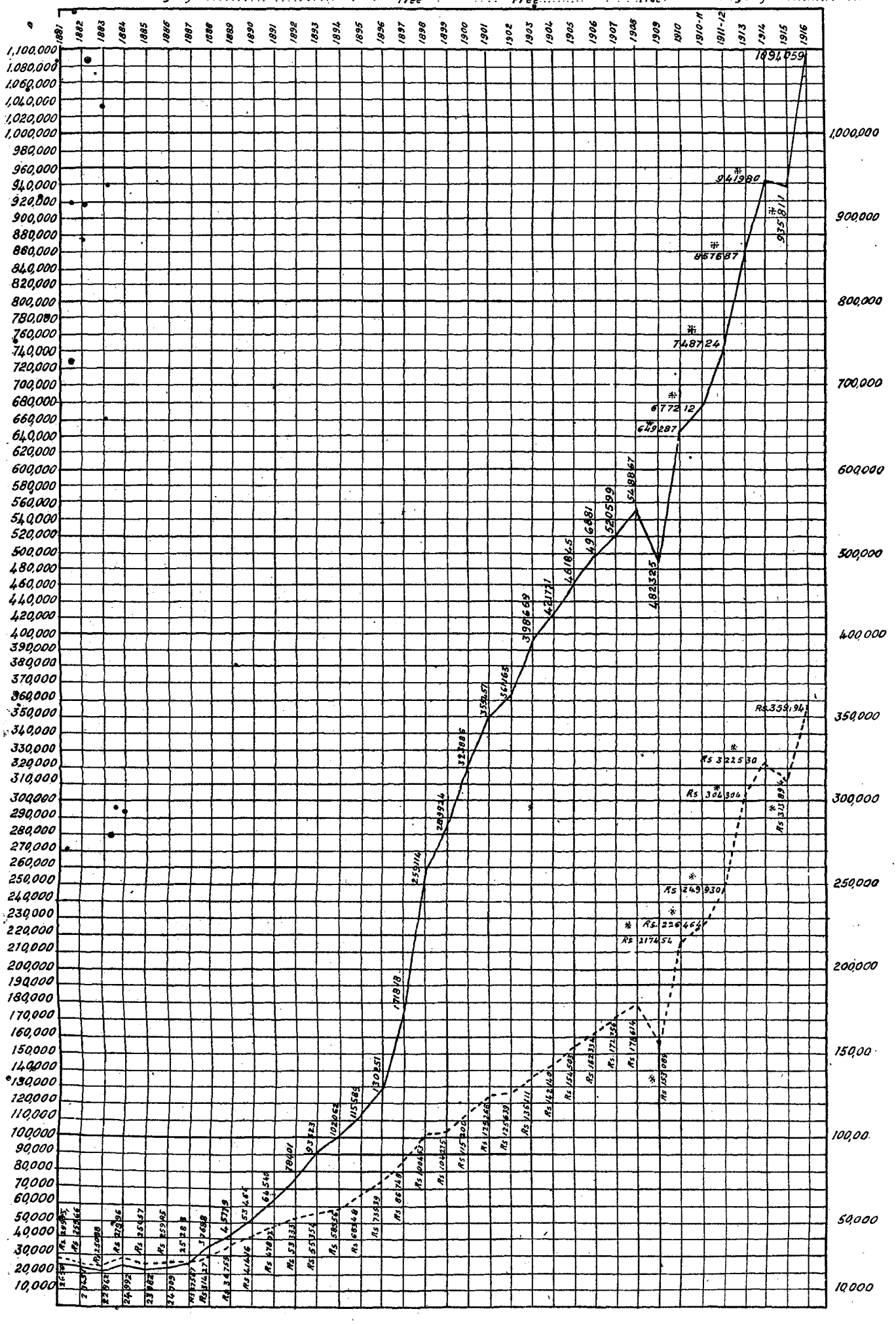
* Includes expenditure charged to Surplus Balances during 1909–1913.

Table XVII.—Number of Employés in the Post and Telegraph Department during 1906 to 1916, exclusive of Mail Runners and Contractors' Agents.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Postmasters-General	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Accountant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Accountants	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Chief Engineer, Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telegraph Engineers	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Superintendent, Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Traffic Manager, Telegraphs	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Mails	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Investigating Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
District Inspectors of Post Offices	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Clerks and Cashiers, Postmasters, Signallers, and Sorters	650	673	710	766	773	774	845	862	857	863
Chief Inspector of Telephones	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspectors of Telegraphs and Telephones	39	39	48	52	51	62	69	67	65	69
Lady Supervisors	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Telephone Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	4
Telephone Operators	11	11	11	13	14	14	23	27	35	39
Foreman, Underground Telephone Cables	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Telephone Construction Foreman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Inspector, Railway Telegraphs	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
European Operator, Wireless Telegraph Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Bookbinders	5	5	5	7	7	8	9	10	11	10
Assistant Shroff	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Batterymen	6	107	133	133	133	156	182	176	185	190
Linemen	101									
General Post Office Hall Porters	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Central Telegraph Office Hall Porters	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arachchi, General Post Office	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cycle Overseers	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	2	2
Inspector of Telegraph Messengers	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	b
Tamil Transliterators	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Postmen, Office Peons, Peons, Box Carriers, Coolies, Mail Runners, &c...	390	423	636	674	679	783	937	1,043	1,055	1,042
Mechanic, Wireless Telegraph Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Mail Guards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Supervisors of Mails	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Receiving Officers	225	240	231	239	248	289	316	315	315	315
Total	1,446	1,518	1,795	1,908	1,934	2,120	2,424	2,548	2,571	2,575

Curves showing the Number and Value of paid inland Telegrams of all classes despatched in Ceylon since the Ceylon Government took over the Telegraph System in 1880

	1881 to 1885	1885 to 30th June 1892	1st July 1892 to 30th April 1897	From 1st May 1897	From 1st Feb. 1909
Urgent Ordinary Deferred Address	Rs. 1 for 20 words Charged for	for 8 words Rs. 1 60 each additional word 20 for 8 words 80 each additional word 10 for 8 words 40 each additional word 5 Free	Rs. 0.80 10 40 5 nil. Free	Rs 0.75 10 25 5 nil. Free	nil for 10 words Rs 0.25 each additional 2 words 5 nil Charged for



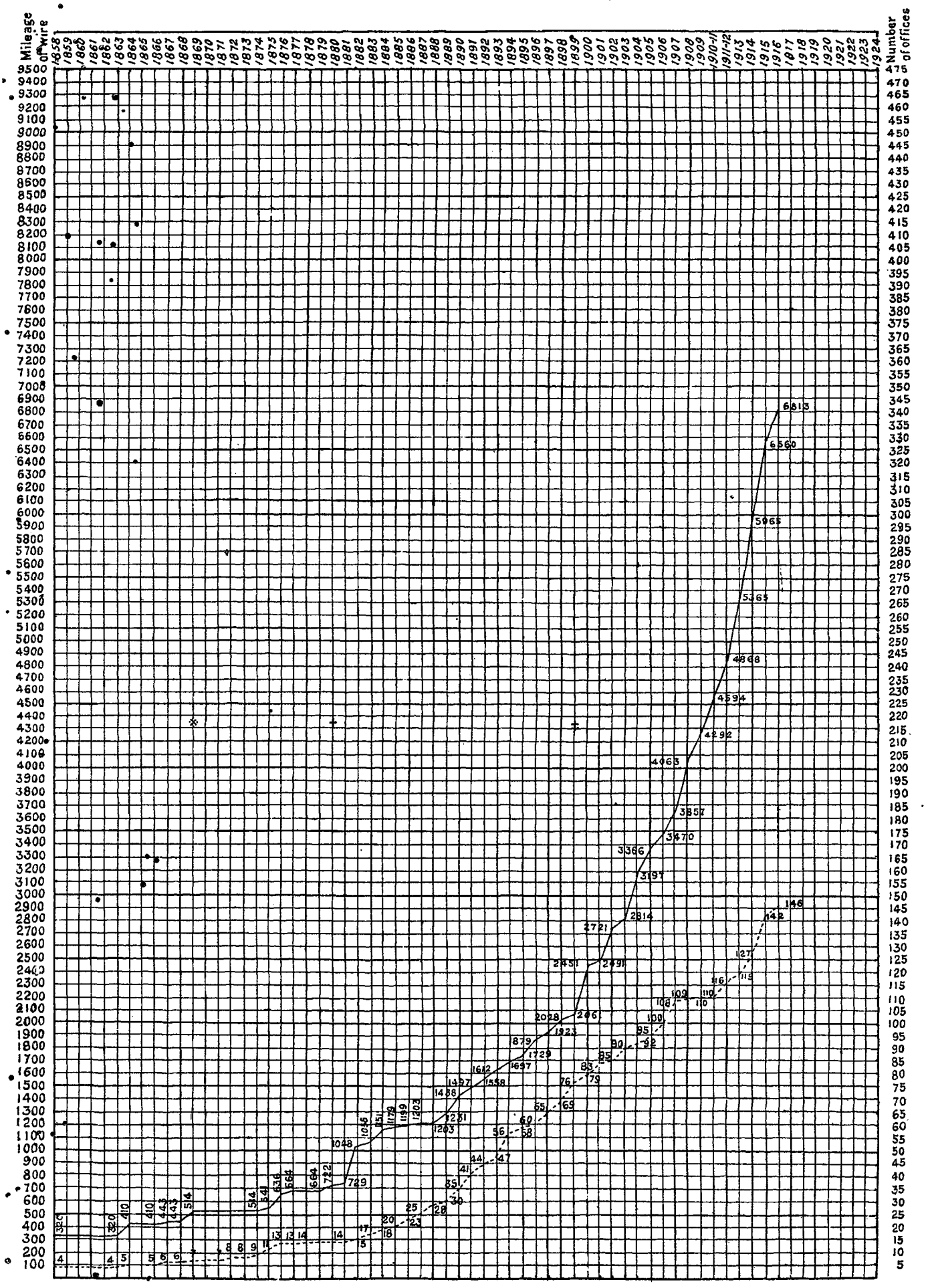
——— Number of Telegrams.

- - - - - - - - - - Value of Telegrams.

※ Includes Postal Telegrams handed in at Railway Stations.

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
15 2 17

Curves showing the total Mileage of Postal and Railway Telegraph wire in use at the end of each year since the opening of the first Telegragh Office in Ceylon in 1858, also the Number of Postal Telegraph Offices opened at the end of each year.



_____ Mileage _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Number of Offices.

N.B. The accuracy of the eariler portion of the Mileage Curve is doubtful. It is thought that the Mileage of Railway Telegraph wire was sometimes included and sometimes omitted in the early records

※ Jan: 1869 System transferred from Ceylon to indian Government.

\+ July 1880 System re-transferred to Ceylon Government.

* The distribution return of Lines was revised in 1900 when it was found that the Mileage as given previously was incorrect, some lines being omitted.

• The actual increase in 1900 was 269 miles.

Photo Litho Survey Dept. Ceylon. 15. 2. 17.

CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE CEYLON RAILWAY,

BY

SIR HENRY WARD, K.C.M.G. GOVERNOR OF CEYLON,

August 3rd, 1858.

(Reproduced at the Surveyor General's Office, from an old water color drawing by Mr. J. L. K. Van Dort.)

RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Railway Department for the calendar year 1916. The financial and statistical figures, however, necessarily refer to the financial period from October, 1915, to September, 1916.

2. The actual total revenue receipts for the above-named financial year amounted to Rs. 18,014,543, and comparing this result with the previous year, the result shows an increase of Rs. 2,320,980. This increase is fairly evenly distributed between Coaching, and Goods and Live Stock Traffic, the former contributing Rs. 1,190,498 and the latter Rs. 1,066,816, whilst Miscellaneous Traffic shows an increase of Rs. 63,666.

3. In Coaching Traffic increases are noticeable under all heads. Thus, 1,726,063 more passengers were conveyed than in 1914–15, of which 63,346 were coolies and 5,484 season ticket holders, whilst 81,056 parcels were conveyed in excess of the previous year. In this connection, however, it must be borne in mind that there was a considerable falling off in Coaching Traffic during 1915, in consequence of the riots in that year.

4. As regards Goods Traffic, the total tonnage conveyed in railway wagons was 1,191,533 tons, as compared with 1,025,025 tons in the preceding year, or an increase of 166,508 tons. The most noticeable increases were in rice 23,771 tons, plumbago 12,320 tons, manure 58,898 tons, sundry goods 47,985 tons, and foreign goods (*i.e.*, Indo-Ceylon traffic) 19,501 tons. Tea showed a small falling off of 1,806 tons, and tea and rubber packing of 3,082 tons. Details of increases and decreases under this head are dealt with separately further on under the heading "Notes on Goods Traffic."

5. The increase of Rs. 63,666 under the head of Miscellaneous Traffic is made up of Rs. 6,032 on account of motor traffic, and Rs. 57,634 due largely to increased sale of old material.

6. As regards expenditure, the total amount disbursed during the year, including a sum of Rs. 56,126 on account of new and minor works properly chargeable to maintenance, was Rs. 7,944,893, or a decrease of Rs. 142,263 as compared with the previous year. The above-named remarkable increase in revenue—a single-year increase, which is unparalleled in the previous history of the Railway—is obviously due to the fact that the agricultural and mineral (*i.e.*, plumbago) products of the Island were in constant demand in connection with the war, and, though freight facilities were at times difficult, generally speaking, Ceylon was in a position to get rid of its exports. This heavy outward flow of export traffic naturally demanded attention to cultivation and to proper labour supply on estates, all of which had to be fed with imported rice, and consequently manure and rice traffic on the Railway (*i.e.*, imports) also showed large increases, and, finally, the general prosperity of the Island showed itself in increased passenger and parcels traffic.

7. Turning to the expenditure side, the noteworthy fact is that, notwithstanding the very large increase in revenue, the working expenses for the year are actually lower than the preceding year by a sum of Rs. 142,263.

8. The principal cause of this is traceable to the difficulty of obtaining materials for the maintenance of the Railway, consequent on war demands for such materials and to freight difficulties, and these are troubles that have been severely felt on railways all over the world. For example, the estimated expenditure for the year on permanent way materials (*i.e.*, rails, fastenings, and sleepers) was Rs. 832,354, but we were only able to expend Rs. 298,242 of this amount owing to shortage of materials, a sum of no less than Rs. 534,112 lapsing, which in normal circumstances would have been put into the road in the way of renewal of rails, fastenings, and sleepers. It is obvious that the work of road renewals is not one that can be dropped out of a programme, but that it simply means postponement, which must be added to future programmes.

9. We did not get a single rail from England during the year under question, and we have no prospect of doing so for some considerable time to come, and it is only through the courtesy and assistance of the Railway Board of India that we have been enabled to join the Indian Railways in a supply from a local Indian firm, and even so, at the moment of writing, that supply has been interrupted owing to war demands, and as it is, to enable us to carry on, we have been obliged to adopt a section of rail (90 lb. to the yard) which is outside our usual standard.

10. We had the same difficulty as regards permanent way fastenings, not getting any from England, and even now our orders with an Indian contractor are hung up owing to difficulty in securing raw materials.

11. Our main sleeper supply for the year from Australia was delayed for the greater part of the year owing to freight difficulties, and it is only comparatively recently that we have begun to make up our arrears in this direction.

12. What I have mentioned above as regards permanent way materials has also been felt in other supplies for the Railway, chiefly in the direction of iron, steel, and copper. We have not been able to get any new engines, or an appreciable supply of materials for building or rebuilding rolling stock, and this difficulty is likely to continue for a long time to come.

13. The above remarks account for the greater part of the low figure of expenditure as compared with revenue, and the balance is due partly to reduction of expenditure all round, and partly to improved efficiency in the control and working of the traffic.

14. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts for the year, including Government paper credits, amounted to about 42 per cent.—a very remarkable figure, which has not been touched since 1878. Excluding the Government credits, the figure was 44 per cent., and assuming, for the sake of argument, that the whole of the permanent way materials vote had been expended (*i.e.*, adding an assumed sum of Rs. 534,112 to expenditure), this would only have added 2 per cent. to the total, giving us a proportion of 44 per cent. with, and 46 per cent. without, the Government credits, both of which are remarkably good figures.

15. As regards new extensions of the Railway, the first section of the Pelmadulla (2 ft. 6 in. gauge) line, *i.e.*, from Ratnapura to Dela; 6 miles 62 chains, was opened for goods and parcels traffic in April, 1916, and the results as regards traffic have been satisfactory.

16. The last section of the Chilaw Extension (5 ft. 6 in. gauge) was opened by His Excellency the Governor on May 2, 1916. This line was constructed at the request of the inhabitants of the district through country under heavy coconut cultivation, and it was granted on the undertaking that the estates served by it—*i.e.*, those adjoining or south of Chilaw—would place their traffic on the Railway. But whilst a good many have kept their promise, there are many others to whom the attractions of the neighbouring canal have still apparently proved irresistible.

17. In view of the difficulty of obtaining materials and of high local prices, and also of the necessity for curtailing expenditure, the programme of new works for the year was not a heavy one, being confined to urgent necessities.

18. As regards rolling stock, in addition to four new shunting engines (a delayed order), only three bogie passenger carriages and some 110 goods wagons were put into traffic during the year, the latter being largely completions of previous programmes.

19. I have to thank the Traffic Manager for the eminently satisfactory way in which he has tackled the wagon question, whereby, by better loading and use of stock, he has been able to deal with the ever-increasing goods traffic with, I believe, satisfaction to the public. We are still short of both passenger and goods vehicles, but with the present shortage of materials we cannot hope for relief for some time to come, and we must do the best with what we have got.

20. I would direct attention to the interesting reports of the chief officers of the Railway which follow on my report.

21. The Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent has suffered from a difficulty in obtaining fire bricks, which, with the heavier loads now run, has put up his coal consumption somewhat, and owing to the impossibility of obtaining new engines he has had to keep on the road old engines which normally should have been scrapped.

22. Consequent on the retirement of Mr. H. G. Unsworth, Mr. E. W. Head was promoted to the post of Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent on December 13, 1915, and Mr. T. A. Whittaker (District Locomotive Superintendent) succeeded to the vacancy as Assistant.

23. I have already outlined the grave difficulties that have faced the Engineer of Way and Works in connection with supply of materials for maintenance of the road. Except for a few miles of rails received recently from India, he has had to depend on the small stock left over from the previous year to keep the road in running order, and his difficulties are likely to increase.

24. The Traffic Manager gives some interesting details of the improvements effected in his Department by the careful revision of the time table carried out by him, by the partial introduction of the "train control system," and by improvements in loading and working of wagons. A record of 78 per cent. punctual arrivals at destination of all trains, passenger, mixed, and goods, is, I think, pretty creditable for a railway of 706 miles, of which only 22 miles are double line, and over a large portion of which the traffic is very heavy.

25. The occupation of the new Colombo Fort Station as a store for rice in connection with plague restrictions has at last, after a term of years, come to an end. The station was vacated towards the end of the year, and after the necessary heavy repairs and cleaning up had been carried out, the station was opened for traffic in March, 1917. The opening of this station enabled the last section of the double line, viz., from Maradana to Slave Island, to be opened for traffic, and the abandonment of the old single line trace, which ran through the centre of the main goods yard, will enable progress to be resumed with the important project for enlarging and re-arranging the Colombo goods premises known as the "Stations Extension Scheme."

26. The project for establishing a practical training school for the Station Clerical Staff of the Railway has at last come to a head, and a suitable building has been secured, in which a model lay out of stations and single and double line sections with block instruments is being erected, and when this is ready and the lectures taken in hand by Mr. W. L. Frier, Assistant Traffic Manager, it is expected that the standard of efficiency of the staff as regards knowledge of practical safety working will be materially increased.

27. There was fortunately only one period during the year when we suffered severely from damage to the Railway by bad weather, namely, in May, 1916, when, as the result of a cyclonic disturbance, traffic was interrupted on the Matara line near Weligama, the Main line at Henaratgoda, and at two or three places on the Negombo and Chilaw lines. These are referred to in fuller detail in the reports of the Engineer of Way and Works and Traffic Manager.

28. No final conclusion was arrived at during the year as regards the questions at issue between this Railway and the South Indian Railway, but in November, 1916, Sir Robert Gillan, K.C.I.E., President of the Railway Board of India, visited Ceylon to discuss the matter with representatives of the two Railways, and as a result of that meeting the Ceylon Government has agreed, so far as the Ceylon Railway is concerned, to submit the questions outstanding for the arbitration of the Railway Board of India.

29. During the year, with the sanction of Government, a Railway Co-operative Society was inaugurated. It is still in its infancy, and naturally it is hampered by the difficulties resulting from the war, but it is believed that it will shortly form a very valuable aid and asset to the staff of the Railway generally.

30. The nocturnal wandering buffalo is still a source of trouble and anxiety to the Railway, especially on the Northern and Mannar lines, and has been the cause of derailments during the year. In addition to this, the 5.45 P.M. goods from Talaimannar to Colombo on August 17, 1916, was badly derailed north of Anuradhapura by running into an elephant (which, I may say, was killed), and a workman was killed close to the derailment by another of the herd on the same night.

31. During the year the Railway has done what it could to assist in the war by releasing members of its staff for service, and the following is a list of those of the home-recruited staff who have left for war duty :—

K. C. Strahan, Assistant Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent	Army Service Corps (Mechanical Transport)
G. E. Hooper, Assistant Engineer of Way and Works ..	Railway Service in German East Africa
R. H. Dawson, Assistant Traffic Manager ..	Railway Service in German East Africa
J. J. P. Felix, District Traffic Superintendent ..	Railway Service in German East Africa
S. Parkes, District Locomotive Superintendent ..	Recently left
H. Wellfare, Chief Storeman, Railway Stores ..	Royal Garrison Artillery
J. L. Tucker, Shop Foreman	Royal Engineers
R. Tucker, Locomotive Apprentice	24th Middlesex
J. Phipps, Engine Driver	Royal Engineers
W. A. Murray, *ex* Head Guard	Army Veterinary Corps

The list is not a very large one, but then our total staff of Europeans is a limited one. In addition to these, the following locally-recruited staff have left the Colony for war service :—

J. W. Smith, Fireman	—
A. B. Lockhart, Locomotive Apprentice ..	Royal Garrison Artillery*
L. M. Chapman, Locomotive Fitter	24th Middlesex
E. C. Jacotine, Under Guard	Coldstream Guards
H. G. Helsham, Under Guard	Royal Garrison Artillery

* Since transferred to the Royal Engineers (Railway Section).

32. By the courtesy of the Director of the Colombo Museum and the Surveyor-General, I am enabled to present with this report a reproduction of an interesting old water colour drawing by Mr. van Dort showing the cutting of the first sod of the Ceylon Railway in 1858, some seven years before the first section from Colombo to Ambepussa was opened for traffic. At its inception the railway was privately owned, and it was only after financial vicissitudes that the Government subsequently took it over.

33. I now proceed to give the usual statistical particulars of the working of the Railway during the year 1916 and my comments on the same.

34. *Capital Account.*—The cost of construction of the Railway, including additions and improvements to September 30, 1916, was Rs. 130,044,966, or an increase of Rs. 4,354,290, as compared with the total to the end of last financial year. It is to be noted that the cost of construction and survey of the extension to Pelmadulla up to date, amounting to Rs. 2,807,627, has been added to the capital account, the section of the line to Dela having been opened in April, 1916. The increase stated above is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Colombo stations extensions	227,006
(2) Chilaw extension	282,893
(3) Pelmadulla extension	2,807,627
(4) Duplication of Main line	231,682
(5) New and minor works chargeable to capital	805,082
Total ..	4,354,290

35. *Loan Account.*—On September 30, 1916, the capital outstanding on Railway Loans (sterling loan converted into Ceylon currency at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee) stood at Rs. 56,069,986, as against Rs. 56,072,776 at the end of the preceding year.

36. *Interest and Sinking Fund.*—The interest and sinking fund payments for the year on loans amounted to Rs. 2,727,573, or Rs. 53,274 in excess of the previous year.

37. *Results of the Year's Working* (exclusive of credits on account of services rendered free to other Government Departments) :—

	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ..	15,693,563	18,014,543	2,320,980	—
Working expenses ..	8,087,156	7,944,893	—	142,263
Balance ..	7,606,407	10,069,650	2,463,243	—

38. *Earnings.*—The results of the year's working show a sum of Rs. 10,069,650 as balance on ordinary working expenses, and after deducting from this amount the interest and sinking fund payments made during the year, the nett revenue contributed by the Railway to the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 7,342,077, or an increase of Rs. 2,409,969 as compared with last year.

39. *New Works and Additional Rolling Stock.*—The expenditure incurred during the year on New and Minor Works, and added to capital cost of construction, amounted to Rs. 805,082. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 56,126 was expended under this head, but this amount, as before explained, is not a capital charge, and has been included under Maintenance. The principal items of expenditure were :—

	Rs.
Additional lines for uniform staff at outstations	24,834
Lines for subordinate staff, Colombo	24,996
Crossing station between Talawa and Galgamuwa	39,668
Bungalows for drivers at Anuradhapura	23,372
Protection works on account of slips and washaways	13,550
Ballast pit at Vavuniya	16,473
Bridge renewals	16,966
Extension of Madawachchi station	14,360
Repairs to slips and washaways	18,615
Lengthening of platforms and platform roads at Maradana, Colombo ..	13,248
Yard alterations at Hatton	41,904
Prevention of washaways, Northern line	15,094
New machinery, additional engines, and rolling stock	328,837
Strengthening of drawgear and couplings	49,999
Twenty-four lowside ballast wagons	59,003

40. *Length of Line.*—The length of the line open for traffic in 1916 was 706 miles, viz., broad gauge (5 ft. 6 in.) 605 miles and narrow gauge (2 ft. 6 in.) 101 miles. The increase over the preceding year is 13 miles, due to the opening of the two new sections, Madampe to Chilaw on the broad gauge and Ratnapura to Dela on the narrow gauge. The average mileage was 699¾ miles.

41. *Traffic Train Mileage.*

Section.	October, 1914, to September, 1915. Miles.	October, 1915, to September, 1916. Miles.	Increase. Miles.	Decrease. Miles.
Ratnapura line ..	59,508 ..	59,168 ..	— ..	340
Kelani Valley line ..	190,480 ..	194,756 ..	4,276 ..	—
Uda Pussellawa line ..	51,233 ..	58,989 ..	7,756 ..	—
Chilaw line ..	45,736 ..	91,714 ..	45,978 ..	—
Mannar line ..	124,284 ..	130,235 ..	5,951 ..	—
All other lines ..	2,086,857 ..	2,209,291 ..	122,434 ..	—
Total ..	2,558,098	2,744,153	186,055	—

42. The increase on the Chilaw line is partly due to the opening of the new section through to Chilaw, and that on the Mannar line to additional goods trains for rice traffic. From January, 1915, certain trains were cancelled, and these were only restored in November of the same year. In comparing the two years, therefore, the increased mileage is due, not only to increased traffic, but also to abnormal conditions in 1914–15. The only decrease is on the Ratnapura line, caused by the discontinuance of night trains on that line.

43. *Receipts from Ordinary and Excursion Passengers.*

Receipts from	October, 1914, to September, 1915.		October, 1915, to September, 1916.		Increase.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
First class	163,525	430,960 63	173,819	458,845 94	10,294	27,885 31
Second class	758,526	819,432 80	889,043	1,021,383 47	130,517	201,950 67
Third class	9,886,652	4,534,073 12	11,408,558	5,375,505 75	1,521,906	841,432 63
Coolies	195,731	239,774 3	259,077	395,106 74	63,346	155,332 71
Total ..	11,004,434	6,024,240 58	12,730,497	7,250,841 90	1,726,063	1,226,601 32

44. *Season Tickets.*—Comparative statement of the number of periodical tickets and the receipts therefrom (all tickets reduced to monthly tickets) :—

October, 1914, to September, 1915. No.	October, 1915, to September, 1916. No.	Increase. No.	Decrease. No.	Class.	October, 1914, to September, 1915. Rs.	October, 1915, to September, 1916. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
2,723 ..	3,131 ..	408 ..	— ..	First ..	16,072 ..	17,826 ..	1,754 ..	—
27,827 ..	31,854 ..	4,027 ..	— ..	Second ..	76,485 ..	88,111 ..	11,626 ..	—
81,450 ..	85,135 ..	3,685 ..	— ..	Third ..	187,192 ..	192,044 ..	4,852 ..	—
112,000	120,120	8,120	—		279,749	297,981	18,232	—

45. *Passengers.*—The increases under this head are general on all sections of the line and under all classes. To the increase shown in the above table, third class and cooly passengers have contributed more than 75 per cent., due to a falling off in the preceding year in consequence of the riots. The most noticeable increases are Maradana 91,000, Kandy 65,000, and Galle 40,000; whilst Kadugannawa, Matale, Gampola, Pettah, Panadure, Ambalangoda, Hikkaduwa, and Dodanduwa stations show over 30,000 passengers each. The number conveyed on the Chilaw line also shows an increase of 382,595, mostly new traffic, and foreign traffic an increase of 44,359 passengers. There is a satisfactory increase both in the number of season ticket holders and receipts, due largely to Colombo suburban traffic.

46. *Receipts from Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.*

Receipts from.	October, 1914, to September, 1915.	October, 1915, to September, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parcels	492,689	545,702	53,013	—
Mails	182,696	181,335	—	1,361
Horses	16,148	16,744	596	—
Carriages (including motor cars)	22,255	29,093	6,838	—
Dogs and other animals ..	4,130	3,683	—	447
Bicycles	21,741	24,233	2,492	—
Private special trains ..	1,002	—	—	1,002
Total ..	740,661	800,790	62,939	2,810

47. *Parcels.*—The increase of Rs. 53,013 was due to the conveyance of 81,056 parcels in excess of the previous year. To this increase the Coast line contributed 22,321, mostly fish traffic, Chilaw line 8,860, Maradana station 13,527, and foreign traffic nearly 2,000 parcels. The Mannar line, however, shows a falling off of 796 parcels, chiefly fish traffic.

Horses, Carriages, and Bicycles.—During the previous year the traffic under these heads fell off considerably owing to reduction of trains and riots. The increases shown above are due to normal conditions which prevailed throughout the year.

Mails.—The small decrease shown under this head is the result of a reduction of trains conveying mails.

48. *Goods Traffic.*

Particulars.	October, 1914, to September, 1915.		October, 1915, to September, 1916.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts				
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Kerosine oil	4,563	40,500	3,730	27,619	—	—	833	12,881
Rubber	19,793	238,146	23,597	293,524	3,804	55,378	—	—
Rice	173,909	2,399,722	197,680	2,684,991	23,771	285,269	—	—
Tea	116,632	1,613,642	114,826	1,572,909	—	—	1,806	40,733
Cocoa	3,107	30,933	2,623	27,629	—	—	484	3,304
Coconut produce ..	62,708	483,109	63,759	452,529	1,051	—	—	30,580
Fruit and vegetables ..	15,083	126,972	18,695	151,807	3,612	24,835	—	—
Tea and rubber packing ..	27,918	247,079	24,836	223,128	—	—	3,082	23,951
Plumbago	9,725	47,689	22,045	108,042	12,320	60,353	—	—
Bulk petroleum ..	6,846	45,060	7,532	50,086	686	5,026	—	—
Liquid fuel	14,654	117,671	13,675	112,525	—	—	979	5,146
Manure	126,191	533,487	185,089	675,766	58,898	142,279	—	—
Foreign traffic	87,990	394,385	107,491	502,759	19,501	108,374	—	—
Sundry goods	225,759	2,698,264	273,744	3,234,172	47,985	535,908	—	—
Total ..	894,878	9,016,659	1,059,322	10,117,486	164,444	1,100,827	—	—
Railway materials and free goods	130,147	42,852	132,211	77,045	2,064	34,193	—	—
Total conveyed in Railway wagons	1,025,025	9,059,511	1,191,533	10,194,531	166,508	1,135,020	—	—
Stone conveyed in Harbour Works wagons ..	18,518	13,600	19,102	12,312	584	—	—	1,288
Grand Total ..	1,043,543	9,073,111	1,210,635	10,206,843	167,092	1,133,732	—	—

Notes on Goods Traffic.

49. It will be observed from the foregoing table that the quantity of goods conveyed in railway wagons, exclusive of free goods and material, shows a considerable increase of 164,444 tons, of which 19,501 tons was due to foreign (Indo-Ceylon) traffic.

Rubber.—The traffic in rubber continues to increase, owing to further plantations coming into bearing. Increases are noticeable on all sections of the line. Among others, Matale shows an increase of 446 tons, Dela 506 tons, Kurunegala 255, Kandy 275 tons, Kalutara 208 tons, Alutgama 287 tons, Galle 250 tons, and Padukka 268. The only decrease of note is at Ratnapura 498, due undoubtedly to the opening of the new station at Dela.

Rice.—Large quantities of imported rice have been forwarded to different parts of the line, no doubt to meet the demand of the increased cooly population. The increases are Colombo 9,080 tons, Wharf 9,614 tons, Maradana 3,168 tons, and Galle 1,283 tons.

Coconut Produce.—The prices ruling in the market for coconut produce were considerably less than in the previous year, and there has been a shortage of tonnage and rise in freight. The quantity conveyed shows a small increase, but it will be noticed that, although the quantity has risen by 1,051 tons, the freight charges realized were Rs. 30,580 less than the previous year. This is due to a falling off in long distance traffic from such stations as Pallai, Jaffna, Galle, and Matara, which show decreases of 652, 318, 415, and 917 tons, respectively.

Fruit and Vegetables.—There is a satisfactory increase under this head, due to a large extent to the conveyance of plantain traffic. The principal increases are Polgahawela 427 tons, Kurunegala 1,270 tons, and Rambukkana 1,264 tons. Of the decreases, Kandy shows a falling off of 491 tons.

Plumbago.—There has been an unprecedented rise in the market for plumbago in consequence of the war, and the quantity conveyed is the largest recorded by the Railway. The most noticeable increases are Veyangoda 600 tons, Kurunegala 2,490 tons, Alutgama 2,457 tons, Hikkaduwa 820 tons, Dodanduwa 850 tons, and Galle 1,392 tons.

Manure.—The traffic in manure continues to increase year by year. To the large increase of 58,898 tons, the quantity conveyed from the Manure Works at Kelaniya and Hunupitiya has contributed 17,768 tons. The increase at Wharf is 40,371 tons, mostly imported and conveyed to the Manure Works.

Sundry Goods.—The quantity of piece goods, food stuffs, machinery, &c., classified under this head shows a marked improvement. There was a falling off in 1915, but the quantity conveyed this year is 9,615 tons in excess of 1914. The increase of 47,985 tons is partly due to Wharf and Colombo, which show increases of 5,223 and 26,325 tons, respectively.

Tea.—Under this head the quantity conveyed shows a decrease of 1,806 tons, due probably partly to land hitherto under tea being put under rubber and partly to climatic reasons. The principal decreases are Peradeniya 310 tons, Gampola 293 tons, Hatton 587 tons, Talawakele 585 tons, Haputale 549 tons, Dehiowita 288 tons, and Yatiyantota 565 tons. Of increases, Rambukkana shows 453 tons, Brookside 357 tons, and Ratnapura 266 tons.

Tea and Rubber Packing.—The conveyance of packing has considerably fallen off. The decreases are Colombo 1,233 tons, Wharf 1,149 tons, and Maradana 923 tons of imported tea packing. Moratuwa, however, shows an increase of 86 tons of local manufacture.

50. Before concluding this report, I desire to express my indebtedness to the officers and staff of the Railway for the valuable assistance rendered by them in the running of the railway during an anxious time of heavy traffic and short supplies.

March 23, 1917.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT FOR 1916.

I BEG to submit my report for the year 1916.

Financial Transactions.—The total receipts, payments, and transactions with the Stores Department dealt with by this Department during the year amounted to Rs. 35,492,780, or Rs. 2,874,008 in excess of the previous year.

Expenditure.—The cost of this Department for the year was Rs. 190,985. As compared with the last year, there is an increase of Rs. 1,017, due principally to annual increments. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 1·01, as against 1·15 in 1915.

Stores and Materials for Open Lines and Extensions.—Materials for the maintenance of the line weighing 21,802 tons were conveyed during the year, and freight charges totalling to Rs. 82,162 were written off. The quantity of coal forwarded shows an increase, the tonnage being 97,332 tons, as against 88,287 tons in 1915. Traffic wagons and vans were also run 170,935 miles for the conveyance of firewood, the tonnage of which is not included in figures given above. Stores and material to the extent of 12,496 tons was also conveyed for the Construction Department, and a sum of Rs. 7,735 representing freight charges were cleared during the year.

Railway Stores Department.—The annual stock-taking of the Railway Stores took place under my supervision at the close of the financial year, viz., September 30, 1916, and the value of general stores and permanent way materials as shown by the stock sheets amounts to Rs. 2,352,287·62, against Rs. 2,844,373·25, or a decrease of Rs. 492,085·63.

2. I think it desirable to point out that with the present prices of articles it is not possible by merely glancing at the figures to ascertain whether our stock is higher than in previous years, but I can give every assurance that the articles are well housed and cared for, and that surplus stocks do not exist.

3. *Establishment.*—It gives me great pleasure to record once more my appreciation of the good and valuable services rendered by the staff generally.

March 22, 1917.

H. THORPE,
Assistant General Manager and Accountant.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of this Department for the year 1916. The year was a comparatively uneventful one, except that some damage was done by floods in the western and southern parts of the Island during May, causing damage to railway works, and resulting in considerable interruption to traffic.

2. The running track mileage open on September 30, 1916, was 729 miles 53 chains, and the total track mileage, including sidings, was approximately 832 miles 26 chains.

3. The total revenue expenditure for the financial year, exclusive of the special expenditure on new works under this head, was Rs. 1,580,696·13, as against Rs. 2,135,729·37 the previous year, and with an increased running track mileage of 13 miles 18 chains. The expenditure per running track mile works out at Rs. 2,166, and this shows a considerable decrease on the previous year, when it was Rs. 2,981. The present year's figure is, however, a very misleading one, as there is a large decrease under permanent way, due to the non-arrival of materials, which ought to have gone into the road during the year. In other individual items of expenditure there has been a general tendency to rise, due to high and rising increases in the cost of general materials, and to additional labour and material required in connection with the slips and washaways which occurred during the year.

4. *Permanent Way.*—Permanent way renewals were carried out as follows:—Steel rails 728 tons, as compared with 1,736 tons the previous year; sleepers 40,622, including 8,012 narrow gauge ones, as compared with a total of 142,367 used the previous year. The large decrease in material used in the current year has already been explained. In view of the difficulty of securing permanent way material and the increased cost of same, every endeavour is being made to reduce expenditure and conserve our supplies. This policy will be continued so far as is possible, but it means that eventually a large increase in the annual votes will have to be faced. By the good offices of the Railway Board of India we are enabled to place orders for rails with the Tata Iron and Steel Works in India, and although so far we have only succeeded in getting a few miles of rails up to date, it is hoped that we may yet be successful in securing delivery of the remainder of the order, or at least sufficient fastenings to make use of the rails already delivered. This departure from the usual course of ordering rails from England has involved the adoption of a 90-lb. rail, as our standard rail was not procurable, and this will also entail, for some years at any rate, a somewhat increased cost in permanent way renewals when we return to normal conditions.

5. *Slips and Washaways.*—Trouble began on May 16 by small slips and washaways on the Kelani Valley line, Negombo line, and Main line, and on the 17th there were serious floods on the Matara branch. On the 19th the trouble began to spread rapidly, further slips occurring on the Kelani Valley and Ratnapura lines, and on the same date water began to rise between Wadduwa and Kalutara North and on the Main line at Hunupitiya, Ragama, and Henaratgoda. Near the latter place the bank of a 95 ft. span bridge at 15 miles 46 chains was badly washed out for a length of about 100 yards on each side at the abutments. Floods also occurred on the 19th near Kandana and Chilaw, and further flooding was reported to have taken place on the line north of Negombo on the 20th and 21st. On the 20th and 21st the Coast and Main lines were again affected, but not seriously.

6. *New Works.*—The programme of new works as carried out by this Department was a limited one, the total expenditure being Rs. 405,308·69, and there is nothing special to record, except that one or two important sanctioned works are nearing completion, such as renewal of bridges, interlocking signals, and protection works on account of slips and washaways.

7. During my absence on leave Mr. G. E. Hooper, Assistant Engineer, acted for me from December 29, 1915, to December 27, 1916, and immediately on my return was seconded for war service in German East Africa.

February 26, 1917.

D. McMILLAN,
Engineer of Way and Works.

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the rolling stock, plant, and machinery were kept in working order during the year.

All Lines, including Broad and Narrow Gauge.

The engine mileage for all lines in the year ended December, 1916, including service, wayside, and yard shunting, was 4,073,401 miles 60 chains, as compared with 3,683,117 miles and 40 chains in the previous year, or an increase of 10 per cent.

Train mileage for all lines for the period in question was 2,956,993 miles 40 chains. Comparing this with the previous year, there is an increase of 307,556 miles 60 chains, or 11·60 per cent.

The total vehicle mileage for this period was 60,402,057 miles 28 chains, as compared with 54,384,106 miles 40 chains for the corresponding period of 1915. This represents an increase of 6,017,950 miles 68 chains, or 11·06 per cent.

The average increase in the fuel consumption was 2·89 lb. per engine mile and 3·24 lb. per train mile. This increase was due to two causes, namely, (*a*) the increase in the loads of trains, and (*b*) the fact that we have not been able to maintain the brick arches owing to shortness of supplies.

It is satisfactory to note that the consumption of oil per engine mile during the period remained the same as in the previous year.

The motor vehicle mileage run during the twelve months under notice as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1915.	1916.	Increase.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Motor mail service	179,488¼	185,708⅛	6,219⅞
Albion touring cars	89,067	90,638½	1,571½
Motor lorry service	2,154¼	5,657½	3,503½
Total ..	270,709½	282,004⅛	11,294⅞

Expenditure on all Lines.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Total expenditure for the twelve months October, 1915, to September, 1916, including new works, and Motor Department, &c. ..			4,624,327	42
Less work done for other Departments ..	222,725	36		
Less expenditure on account Motor Department ..	174,309	36		
Less Railway Works Extraordinary ..	451,315	16		
			848,349	88
Total working expenses, exclusive of new works, Motor Department, &c.			3,775,977	54

The working expenditure for the financial year October, 1915, to September, 1916, was 94·92 cents per engine mile, as against 95·02 in the corresponding period of the previous year. In spite of the higher cost of materials, and the fact that we dealt with 8 per cent. more goods tonnage than in the corresponding period in the previous year, it is gratifying to note that our expenditure per engine mile was lower than in 1915.

General Remarks.

Four new shunting engines have been received and erected, and were put into traffic during the year under review. The seven new engines ordered, and referred to in my previous report, have not yet been received, but we have hopes of two of these being delivered in 1917. Owing to the difficulty in having our orders for new engines executed, the obsolete type of engines which have been authorized to be scrapped have been retained in service to tide over our present difficulties.

During the year 3 bogie carriages, 97 four-wheeled wagons, and 13 bogie wagons have been built and put into traffic.

I took up duties as Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent on December 13, 1915, and Mr. T. A. Whittaker was promoted to Assistant Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent on the same date.

I am glad to be able to report that I have been able to fill up ten vacancies created by the departure of our covenanted enginemen by locally-trained men.

I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the way the officers and staff have assisted me during the year.

Colombo, February 27, 1917.

E. W. HEAD,
Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to report that the revenue for the financial period ended September 30, 1916, amounted to Rs. 18,014,543, as compared with Rs. 15,693,563 for the previous financial period, an increase of Rs. 2,320,930, or 14·78 per cent.; and the expenditure to Rs. 7,944,893, as compared with Rs. 8,087,156, a decrease of Rs. 142,263, or 1·76 per cent. Reference to these figures will be found in the report of the General Manager.

2. The expenditure of the Traffic Department amounted to Rs. 2,028,231 as compared with Rs. 1,917,314, an increase of Rs. 110,917, or 5·78 per cent. This increase is mainly due to a gradual putting back of retrenched trains to meet the increased traffic, and to the opening of the following new stations for traffic affecting the personal emoluments votes :—Bolawatta, Lunuwila, Nattandiya, Kudawewa, and Madampe opened for passenger, parcels, and goods traffic on March 1, 1916; and Kakkapalliya and Chilaw opened for goods traffic on March 1, 1916, and passenger and parcels traffic on May 2, 1916; Dela station opened for goods traffic on April 3, 1916, and for parcels traffic on May 22, 1916. Tambuttegama, a new crossing station between Galgamuwa and Talawa, opened for crossing trains on June 12, 1916, and for passenger and parcels traffic on October 1, 1916.

Another item of expenditure which shows an increase is that for cooly contractors, due to increased traffic and higher rates for labour.

3. The train mileage for the year ended September 30, 1916, amounted to 2,744,153 miles compared with 2,558,098 in the previous year, an increase of 186,055 miles, or 7·27 per cent., due to increased traffic, and the opening of new extensions as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. The increase of 7·27 per cent. in mileage compares with an increase of 14·78 per cent. in receipts.

4. Reference was made in my last report to the re-issue of the time table and to a modified system of train control which was being introduced. It was hoped that something might be done during the current year towards the very necessary extension of the telephone system of the railway in order to develop the train control system, but owing to the shortage of materials and the prohibitive cost of same very little has been done. The telegraph service is also in an unsatisfactory state, and statistics are being taken with the object of finding out the weak points and introducing reforms. The following comparison of the results of the train working for the year ended September 30, 1916, compared with the previous year are worthy of attention, and thanks are due to the staff for their efforts to bring about these results :—

Total minutes late arrival at destination all trains :—

1914–15	677,822
1915–16	211,928
Decrease	465,894
Per cent.	68·73
Total number of booked trains run (passenger, mixed, and goods), eleven months, November, 1915, to September, 1916, inclusive ..	59,118
Per cent. to time	78
Per cent. 1 to 10 minutes late	14
Per cent. over 10 minutes late	8

During May last floods and washaways interfered with the train service to a considerable extent, as the following particulars show :—

Avissawella and Yatiyantota branch service interrupted May 16 to 19, 1916.
Ahangama and Weligama branch service interrupted May 17, 1916, and entirely suspended from May 18 to 21, 1916.
Henaratgoda and Ganemulla service interrupted May 19, 1916, and suspended between Ragama and Veyangoda up to May 24, 1916.
Chilaw line service interrupted May 19, 1916, and suspended between Ja-ela and Madampe up to May 24, 1916, and to Chilaw up to June 2, 1916.

The opening of the double line between Maradana and Slave Island and of the new Colombo Fort Station have not yet taken place, but these works will be ready for opening in March, 1917, and will facilitate the working of trains over this section. It has not been possible to advance the question of introducing passenger rail motors owing to shortage of materials, and it remains in abeyance.

5. The method of loading and working of goods wagons has received constant attention during the year, with the following results, for twelve months ended September 30, as compared with the previous year :—

		1915.		1915–16.
Average load per wagon per trip ..	Tons	6·28	..	6·93
Percentage of average load to average carrying capacity	Per cent.	50·89	..	54·18
Average number of tons carried per wagon per annum	Tons	407·29	..	588·75

These figures represent a considerable improvement, reflecting credit on the staff concerned. This phase of railway work is of the greatest importance, especially now, when it is not possible to obtain materials in normal quantities for renewals and additions to rolling stock.

6. In my last report I referred to the subject of ticket collection and examination, and an additional inspector has been authorized by Government to strengthen the staff. During the year ended September 30, 1916, 7,945 irregularities were discovered, Rs. 5,511 collected in excess, and 262 prosecutions undertaken. These figures show the need for the closest attention being given to this matter to safeguard Government revenue, and the institution of a new system of station and *en route* collection and examination is under consideration.

7. The school for training of clerical staff in safety rules and regulations has not yet been started, but the scheme has received the sanction of Government, and the necessary appliances for equipping the school are in hand.

8. Mr. R. H. Dawson was appointed Assistant Traffic Manager, with effect from October 10, 1916.

Mr. J. Howison went on home leave on August 11, 1916.

Mr. W. A. Martin ceased to act as Office Assistant to General Manager, and reverted to the Traffic Department on August 1, 1916, and acted *vice* Mr. Howison from October 7, 1916.

Messrs. Dawson and Felix, who volunteered for service in the late German East African Colony, were granted indefinite leave without pay by Government, and left for Dar-es-Salam at end of December.

Mr. R. F. Gooneratne, late Chief Staff Clerk in Traffic Manager's Office, was appointed Chief Clerk, *vice* Mr. J. H. P. Wijemanne, with effect from October 26, 1915.

Mr. J. A. Salgado, late Station Superintendent, Maradana, retired from Government service on September 30, 1916, after thirty-one years of faithful and loyal service, and Mr. J. A. de Bruin, late Station Master, Nawalapitiya, was appointed to succeed him, with effect from October 1, 1916.

T. E. DUTTON,
Traffic Manager.

Colombo, February 23, 1917.

9(II)17

REPORT ON THE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS FOR 1916.

I HEREWITH submit a brief report on the progress of the railway extensions in Ceylon completed and being carried out in 1916.

Chilaw Extension.—This is an extension of the Negombo line on the north-west coast, and traverses a very densely populated area, richly cultivated, chiefly in coconuts, and also in tobacco, paddy, &c. The line is 27 miles in length, and built on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. The steepest gradient is 1 in 168, and the sharpest curve 28 chains. All stations, eight in number, are fully signalled and interlocked, and ample siding accommodation provided. The line was completed and opened for all descriptions of traffic on May 1, 1916, by His Excellency Sir John Anderson. The maintenance of the line remained in my charge till September 30, 1916, on which date it was taken over by the Ways and Works Department.

Pelmadulla and Opanake Extensions.—These form extensions of the narrow gauge system beyond Ratnapura, the combined length of the two extensions being 21¾ miles. The line runs along the valley of the We-ganga, and serves one of the richest tea and rubber districts in the Island, including Balangoda and Rakwana. The country is very rough, and the construction work is heavy, especially between Dela and Kahawatta. The rails are laid for 11¼ miles, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The line rises from Ratnapura station, which is only 80 feet above mean sea level, to Opanake, which is 467 feet above sea level. A new road, with a bridge over the We-ganga, is under construction, connecting the estates south of the We-ganga with Watapota station. The line from Ratnapura to Dela was opened for goods traffic in parcels and mails on April 3, 1916. The line from Dela to Kahawatta should be opened about the end of 1917.

Badulla Extension.—This is an extension of the Main line beyond Bandarawela, and is being constructed on a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. Bandarawela is 4,103 feet above sea level, and Badulla station 2,227 feet above sea level, the difference being 1,876 feet. The line is 20¼ miles in length, and the steepest gradient 1 in 44. The country throughout is rough and sidelong. Six tunnels are necessary, varying in length from 296 lineal yards to 66 yards. The construction also includes high retaining walls and viaducts. The work is practically finished as far as Ella, 7½ miles from Bandarawela, with the exception of platelaying.

Main Line Duplication.—This work includes the duplication of the Main line from Ragama to Rambukkana, and the elimination of sharp curves and heavy gradients on the existing line. With the exception of laying the rails and the superstructures of bridges, which are not at present available, the work between Ragama and Henaratgoda is approaching completion. Earthwork is in hand as far as Mirigama, and bridge work up to Veyangoda.

Colombo Stations Extension.—During 1916 the new narrow gauge outward shed (400 feet long) and yard were opened for traffic. One broad gauge shed (650 feet long) and yard were also brought into use. One electric 8-ton travelling crane and one electric 5-ton crane were placed at the disposal of traffic. The narrow gauge lake basin is approaching completion. At the date of writing this report the new Colombo Fort Station has been opened, and the new connections to the Wharf and Harbour lines completed. Rail connections to the Chalmers' Granaries from the Port Commission lines are completed.

Lines under Survey : Harbour Rail Connection.—This line will connect the open line, branching off the Main line at Urugodawatta, direct with the Port Commission lines near the Graving Dock. The survey is completed, and we have received instructions to carry out the construction.

Puttalam Extension.—This is an extension of the Chilaw line. It is 33⅓ miles in length, 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. The survey and estimate are completed, and have been submitted to Government.

Kalutara-Agalawatta Extension.—This extension is about 16 miles in length. The survey is approaching completion. The line, when constructed, will serve a very large area cultivated in rubber.

Dehiwala-Horana Line.—This line will be about 20 miles in length, and passes through a very densely populated district. The survey is now being started.

M. C. BOWEN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Construction Engineer.

March 9, 1917.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1916.

CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Alteration in Area.

(i.) *Reserved Forests.*—A small outlying portion of Badagamuwa reserve in the Kurunegala Division, 3A. 1R. 25P. in extent, was released for a school garden. The area of reserved forests amounted to 920·78 square miles at the close of the year.

2. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—Three further proposals in the Kurunegala Division were put forward, viz., Kumbalpola, Weherakela, and Mahawatagama, in extent 300, 500, and 19,200 acres respectively.

3. The area of proposed reserves is now 3,999·89 square miles.

4. (iii.) *Other Crown Forests.*—An extent of 20,000 acres was transferred from this head to proposed reserves.

II.—Demarcation.

5. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—The total sum expended amounted to Rs. 744·04, and was entirely confined to urgent work. The cost of re-clearing 475 chains of the boundary of the Wilpattu Game Sanctuary is included in the above.

6. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, and Batticaloa Divisions spent Rs. 1,240·70 in cutting 372 chains of new lines and re-clearing 2,837 chains of old boundaries.

7. Work in the Jaffna Division was confined to forests to be taken up for survey during the year, and included 1,730½ chains of new lines, 2,697 old lines re-cleared, the erection of 322 and the cutting of 877 boundary pillars. On behalf of the Survey Department 575 chains were cut where rivers formed the boundaries of forests and 316 landmarks were transported.

8. The total expenditure on proposed reserves in the Jaffna Division was Rs. 2,323·85.

III.—Forest Surveys.

9. The following statement furnished by the Surveyor-General shows the progress of the forest surveys in the Jaffna Division :—

	Name of Reserve.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Total. A.	R.	P.
Surveys completed and preliminary plans sent to the Settlement Officer up to December 31, 1916	Iraichchentirankulam ..	3,614	0	0			
	Puvarasankulam ..	13,004	2	22			
	Tachchankulam ..	1,379	3	9			
					17,998	1	31
Surveys completed and preliminary plans in course of preparation up to December 31, 1916	Melkulam ..	5,500	0	32			
	Irampaikulam ..	2,276	3	5			
					7,776	3	37
Surveys completed up to December 31, 1916 ..	Nayinamadu ..	24,249	0	34			
	Parantan ..	33,000	0	0			
					57,249	0	34
Under survey up to December 31, 1916 ..	Vannivilankulam ..	15,160	0	0			
	Karunkalikulam ..	29,480	0	0			
					44,640	0	0
	Total approximate extent ..				127,664	2	22

10. The work is expected to proceed very rapidly during 1917.

11. In the Batticaloa Division Mr. Hensman, Forest Ranger, was engaged in surveying and reporting on the chena teak plantations. 39 plantations extending to 983·9 acres were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 390.

12. The saltern blocks in Puttalam Range were surveyed and landmarked by the Survey Department, while the Forest Department carried out the survey of areas to be cleared for fuel supply to the Railway and subsequently to be planted up at Kilinochchi, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Kandapola, Pattipola, Ohiya, and Haputale.

IV.—Settlement.

13. Three proposed reserves in the Jaffna Division were inspected by the Settlement Officer for the purpose of proceedings under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

14. In the Uva Division the Haputale forest was finally settled.

CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Regulation of Management.

15. (*a*) *Control and Preparation of Working Plans.*—The Sundapola plantation working plan was finally approved, and operations are now proceeding in accordance therewith.

16. The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurunegala Division, prepared and submitted a plan for the Badagamuwa reserve, but this has not yet been sanctioned. The same officer was engaged in collecting data for a similar plan for Kumbalpola forest.

(*b*) *Preliminary Working Plan Reports.*—Nil.

17. (*c*) *Enumeration Surveys.*—Enumeration of trees for sale in a block of 600 acres surveyed for sale between Kumbukkan and Muppane was commenced.

18. (*d*) *Sample Plots.*—Three plots in Galboda reserve were abandoned as they served no useful purpose. Five new plots were added: 1 in Jaffna, 2 in Kurunegala, and 2 in Nuwara Eliya Division.

19. As was anticipated in last year's report, the new regulations issued in regard to sample plots have confirmed the opinion that greater attention was necessary. In a large number of cases previous figures have had to be entirely ignored, and, generally speaking, it may be taken that only measurements taken after 1916 can be relied upon, the standing order being that measurements are to be taken by the Divisional Officers personally.

20. (*e*) *Plan of Operations.*—In view of the fact that expenditure under "Votes" had been reduced, there was little difficulty in carrying out the divisional plans of operation. Work under "Advances" was largely increased owing to the difficulty in obtaining timber from outside the Colony, necessitating repeated alterations in the programme of the year.

II.—Communications and Buildings.

21. (*a*) *Roads and Bridges.*—With the exception of a small extension of the Kandapola service road, which was kindly undertaken by the Public Works Department, bringing the total length up to half a mile, no new work of any magnitude was in progress. 29·05 miles of inspection paths, costing Rs. 206, were opened in the Batticaloa and Galle Divisions.

22. Maintenance of existing roads cost Rs. 602·58, of which Rs. 443·45 was spent in the Nuwara Eliya Division on the Kandapola service road and Rs. 118·75 in the Kurunegala Division on the cart roads in Badagamuwa and Sundapola plantations.

23. The Department has now in its charge 285·35 miles of roads, 40·7 miles of bridle paths, and 174·65 miles of inspection paths.

24. (*b*) *Buildings.*—On instructions from Government thirty buildings were handed over to the Public Works Department for purposes of maintenance.

25. No new work of any importance was undertaken. Two temporary huts for Forest Guards, costing Rs. 50 each, were erected and three buildings were abandoned.

26. Maintenance of buildings cost Rs. 4,561·83; rent of quarters for several officers amounted to Rs. 2,560.

27. (*c*) *Miscellaneous Works.*—Expenditure under this head was confined to repairs to fences in the Jaffna Division and to the clearing and repair of wells in the Kurunegala and Batticaloa Divisions, the total amounting to Rs. 181·56.

III.—Protection of Forests.

28. (*a*) *General Protection:* (i.) *Prosecutions.*—There were 772 new cases instituted and 107 old cases remaining for disposal from the previous year. Of the total 879 cases, 118 were withdrawn, the accused usually preferring to pay compensation, and 94 were pending at the close of 1916. Of the 667 cases which went to trial, there were 558 convictions and 109 acquittals, or 84 per cent. successful.

29. As this is the same proportion as in the previous two years, it may be assumed that great care is taken and that cases are well investigated before a prosecution is launched. Two important cases, one in the Colombo Division and the other in Batticaloa, resulted in acquittals.

30. (ii.) *Compositions.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 21,059·97 was accepted as compensation in 1,515 cases. Government Agents compounded 1,018 cases, the average amount paid being Rs. 13·85 per case, the Forest Department being responsible for the balance, averaging Rs. 14·01 per case.

31. (*b*) *Protection from Fire.*—There were no serious fires. Galle Division reports 48 cases of setting fire to Crown jungle mainly from adjoining lands. In 38 of these the culprits were punished, but could not be traced in the remaining 10.

32. (*c*) *Protection from Cattle.*—The damage to Crown forests by stray cattle is immense, and is particularly noticeable in plantations, especially in the Kurunegala and Uva Divisions. The following extract from the report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, contains all that requires to be said on the subject:—

> The straying of cattle through the forests continues unchecked, and the damage thus caused is considerable, though it is not so noticable as in divisions where large areas are being regenerated artificially.
>
> The only remedy likely to prove effective lies in shooting, and forest officers should be given permission to shoot at sight any cattle found straying in reserves or proposed reserves. This would by no means involve wholesale slaughter, as one or two dead cattle would be enough to reform the whole surrounding district.

33. (*d*) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*—Teak leaf defoliation was less in evidence than in previous years, but a mahogany beetle in the Jaffna Division caused considerable damage to young mahogany plants.

34. Large numbers of toona trees in the Haputale plantation were killed off apparently by a root fungus. The matter is under investigation by the Peradeniya authorities.

35. The plantation staff in the Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya, and Uva Divisions have been provided with guns to destroy game found trespassing in plantations.

36. (*e*) *General.*—The number of cases of the year, prosecutions as well as compensations, reached a total of 2,394.

37. As noticed in the report for 1915, the staff is not sufficient to deal with irregularities and effectively to control the movement of private timber. The amendment of the Forest Ordinance prescribing areas from within which timber permits may only be issued by a forest officer appears to be a remedy.

38. The practice of chena cultivation still continues, though endeavours to confine it to inferior jungle have been partially successful. Permits to clear 33,563 acres were issued by the Government Agents. 2,106 acres were cleared illicitly, and 1,470 with permission but without permits. In comparison with this the addition of some 600 acres to the area of plantations is insignificant.

IV.—Sylviculture.

39. (*a*) *Natural Regeneration.*—The seed crop in all divisions was above the average. Except in the Anuradhapura and Batticaloa Divisions, germination was successful all over the Island for most of the important species. Nedun and calamander in the Colombo Division were disappointing, but the Galle Division reports favourably on the latter species. Conditions appear to have been most favourable in the Kurunegala Division.

40. The following extract from the report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, is of interest, in that, allowing for differences in species and climate, it applies to the Department generally :—

> With the necessary time and care devoted to it, natural regeneration could probably be made of prime importance in the Colombo Division, conditions of climate, soil, and rainfall being favourable over large areas. This is especially true in the case of hora, and in view of the ever-increasing demand for this species by Government Departments and private parties alike, its claims in this respect are most strongly urged. During the year many applications for hora have had to be refused, but even so we are cutting beyond our increment, and more drastic restrictions are indicated.
>
> Unfortunately successful natural regeneration is only to be obtained by unremitting attention and intimate knowledge of the areas under treatment, and is a high test of forest skill. With limited numbers, untrained subordinates, and a multiplicity of duties it can remain little more than a longed-for ideal.

41. (*b*) *Artificial Regeneration :* (i.) *Regular Plantations.*—There was much activity during the year, and the area of plantations now stands at 3,520 acres, as compared with 2,870 acres last year, or an increase of 650 acres, of which 213 acres are, however, accounted for by the absence of or inaccurate surveys in the past, or to the failure to include certain areas in previous figures.

42. In the Jaffna Division the old plantations at Kilinochchi and Vavuniya were extended. Further plantations were begun at Madu road in the Mannar Range and at Kulamurippu near Oddusuddan.

43. The Vavuniya plantations are highly successful, and the locality appears to be very suitable for teak, which is now the only species introduced artificially here. Kilinochchi appears to be too dry for both teak and mahogany, and results are only moderate. Work is, however, being continued for another year before the future of the area can be definitely decided.

44. The monsoon was most favourable for the Madu road area, where teak and margosa seeds were sown. Apart from the question of rainfall, it is doubtful if the soil is suitable for teak, and it will possibly be found that it will be better to persevere with margosa.

45. In all these areas planting work was undertaken in conjunction with firewood operations either for the Railway or Jaffna Depôt. By this method the cost of clearing and preparing the ground for planting is reduced to a very low figure, while the cost of the firewood is not appreciably raised. The same method is now being employed in the Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya, and Uva Divisions.

46. The Sundapola and Badagamuwa plantations in the Kurunegala Division—four compartments in the former and five in the latter—were extended, the species planted being halmilla, teak, mahogany, and jak. The north-east monsoon was a failure, many casualties resulting, but a satisfactory south-west monsoon enabled the Assistant Conservator of Forests to complete his programme. Cattle and wild pigs are stated to have caused considerable damage, but a license to shoot the former was obtained, and matters have now improved in this respect.

47. No extension was made to either the Kumbalpola or the Attavillu plantations, work being confined to filling up vacancies and clearing away lantana in the former.

48. The eight plantations in the Colombo Division were attended to. They are small areas, and are more in the nature of experiments, especially with calamander.

49. In the Nuwara Eliya Division 66 acres were clear felled and planted with *Acacia melanoxylon* and black butt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), the former being successful, the latter only partially so.

50. A further area of 30 acres was cleared, and is ready for planting during 1917.

51. In the Uva Division 9 acres were added to the plantation at Haputale and 12 at Ohiya. The first sowing of black butt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) and red gum (*Eucalyptus robusta*) was a complete failure. Re-sowing with *Acacia decurrens*, kina, and damba was resorted to, but has not been reported successful.

52. The Palugama plantation in the Anuradhapura Division was not extended in view of the excessive cost of the work done in the previous years.

53. 119 acres of teak plantations were taken over from the chena cultivators in the Batticaloa Division. These plantations now extend to 1,842 acres, and it is satisfactory to note that with better supervision and increased knowledge of requirements a progressive improvement is noticed each year.

54. (ii.) *Chena Plantations.*—Including 491 acres taken up for planting during 1916, there were 949 acres in the hands of the cultivators at the close of the year in the Batticaloa Division. Steps have been taken to introduce this system, which has hitherto been confined to the Batticaloa District, to the Trincomalee District also.

55. Galle Division reports 457 additional acres of these plantations.

56. Reforestation under the chena system was begun in a small way by the Anuradhapura and Uva Divisions, the area planted amounting to 14 and 20 acres respectively.

57. It is intended to extend the system, under definite agreements, which have received the approval of Government, to all divisions when opportunities occur.

58. A sum of Rs. 411, being arrears of chena rent of past years, was, with the sanction of Government, struck off as being irrecoverable.

59. The expenditure on plantations for the year amounted to Rs. 11,296·80 and receipts to Rs. 5,659·37.

60. (*c*) *Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.*—In the Kantalai reserve firewood fellings in strips 50 links wide were carried out over 302 chains, the operations consisting of the removal of inferior material and the sowing of teak, satinwood, and margosa. 210 chains of old work were re-cleared. The fellings yielded 1,628 cubic yards of fuel, which was sold for Rs. 970. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 269·42.

61. Work of this nature could be extended with great benefit to the forests if a market could be found for the material.

62. (*d*) *Experiments.*—Various nursery experiments with exotics were in progress in the Nuwara Eliya and Uva Divisions.

63. The best method of treating calamander still engages the attention of the Colombo and Galle Divisions.

V.—Exploitation.

(*a*) *System of Management.*

64. (i.) *Major Forest Produce: Selection Fellings.*—Much greater care is now being exercised in the selection of trees for extraction, and every endeavour is made to discourage the felling of immature timber. Departmental operations offer scope for complete control over selection, but the largely increased demands from Public Departments during the year has caused much difficulty in this respect, as the staff is insufficient for effective supervision. This especially applies to indents for sawn timber and sleepers. It is a different matter in the case of logs where a minimum girth can usually be assured, but even here it is not possible to provide against the extraction of trees required to be left for seed in sparsely stocked areas.

65. *Clear Fellings.*—Theoretically these are not at all applicable to Ceylon forests as a whole, but the practical difficulty raised by the increased damage which was being done by unregulated fellings in view of the lack of trained supervision, and in most cases of any supervision at all, outweighs any objections to clear fellings, where the areas can be immediately re-planted at a reasonable figure. It was on these grounds that the system of clear felling and re-planting was adopted in the case of firewood supplies to the Railway and Depôts in the Jaffna, Nuwara Eliya, and Uva Divisions, which were continued during the year.

66. *Coppice Fellings.*—Compartment No. 7 in the Ohiya gum plantation was coppiced with successful results, and the desirability of adapting this system to gum plantations generally is being considered.

67. *Improvement Fellings.*—These were confined to the fellings in Kantalai reserve referred to in paragraph 60 above.

68. (ii.) *Minor Forest Produce.*—The exploitation of minor forest produce was carried on, as usual, by lease, limited by area and by the issue of petty licenses.

(*b*) *Agency of Exploitation.*

69. *Departmental Agency: Major Produce.*—Depôt sales for the years 1915 and 1916 are as follows:—

Description.	1916.	1915.	Difference. + or —.
Logs sold by the log, number ..	507	418	+ 89
Logs sold by cubic foot, cubic feet	12,072	15,234	— 3,162
Rejected sleepers, number ..	973	2,156	— 1,183
Scantlings, number ..	1,125	1,997	— 872
Ebony, tons	42·41	44·62	— 2·21
Small round timber, number ..	8,645	10,921	— 2,276
Warichchies, number ..	1,372	656	+ 716
Firewood (*a*) Cubic yards ..	10,712	6,631·5	+ 4,080½
Firewood (*b*) Tons ..	3,754·4	4,768·8	— 1,014·4
Charcoal, tons	21·75	—	+ 21·75

70. There was an increased sale of logs in Jaffna Depôt, but this was more than counterbalanced by smaller sales to the public in the Central Timber Depôt and in the Anuradhapura Division.

71. The decrease in the sale of rejected sleepers, scantlings (rejected or confiscated), and of small round timber is entirely due to the absence of stock in depôts, as such material generally commands a ready sale.

72. The increase in the sale of firewood by the cubic yard is shared by both Nuwara Eliya and Uva Divisions, while the decrease in the sale of firewood sold by weight in the Jaffna Depôt is accounted for by the large clearings of land sold for coconut cultivation at Veddukadu. In other words, the Crown has sold to private parties timber which can compete in the market with material from Government Depôts on more favourable terms, as the jungle would have to be cleared in any case and contractors obtain the wood practically for nothing.

73. There was no material difference in the number of sleepers supplied to the Railway Department, as unfavourable weather interfered with transport, but there was a large increase in the number of cubic feet of timber in the log supplied mainly to the Chief Construction Engineer. An increased demand from the Railway for firewood to save coal had to be met at short notice. This supply will be still further increased in 1917.

74. Details of the above are:—

Description.	1916.	1915.	Difference. + or —.
Sleepers (Broad gauge ..	15,895	24,407	— 8,512
Sleepers (Narrow gauge ..	21,121	10,956	+ 10,165
Timber (logs), cubic feet ..	46,688	8,081	+ 38,607
Telegraph posts, number ..	522	351	+ 171
Scantlings, number ..	4,511	5,755	— 1,244
Pieces, number	2,259	52,109	— 49,850
Fuel (Cubic yards ..	72,508½	57,830	+ 14,678½
Fuel (Tons ..	217¾	125	+ 92¾

75. Last year's figures under "Pieces" included material for the Riot Prisoners' Camp in Jaffna, which accounts for this year's reduction.

76. The delivery of the above cost on the average—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Broad gauge sleeper	.. 3 38	Fuel, per ton	.. 4 13½
Narrow gauge sleeper	.. 1 74	Ebony, per ton	.. 48 85
Fuel, per cubic yard	.. 1 31	Timber, per cubic foot	.. 1 1

77. The total value of the material supplied to Public Departments or sold to private parties from depôts (including the Central Timber Depôt, which is dealt with further on in this report) is distributed as follows among the divisions :—

Division.	Royalty on Supplies to Public Departments.	Cash.	Value of Material supplied to Public Departments from Depôts.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	6,360 69	—	7 50	6,368 19
Nuwara Eliya ..	16,877 91	22,488 63	1,948 63	41,315 17
Galle ..	3,509 83	59 25	—	3,569 8
Jaffna ..	45,916 87	43,770 99	4,497 93	94,185 79
Batticaloa ..	14,907 49	6,244 66	10,658 27	31,810 42
Kurunegala ..	11,235 71	905 67	1,264 65	13,406 3
Anuradhapura ..	25,864 10	3,342 71	7,588 44	36,795 25
Uva ..	4,007 60	6,286 31	—	10,293 91
Total, 1916 ..	128,680 20	83,098 22	25,965 42	237,743 84
Total, 1915 ..	113,440 31	86,690 65	14,581 18	214,712 14
Difference, + or —	+ 15,239 89	— 3,592 43	+ 11,384 24	+ 23,031 70

78. *Central Timber Depôt.*—The small reduction in cash receipts is accounted for by the falling off in the Central Timber Depôt sales, but the actual quantity of timber issued from the Depôt is about the same as last year, Public Departments making up the difference.

79. The actual quantities were as follows :—

Ebony : 184 logs weighing 40·92 tons sold for Rs. 6,282·42, or an average of Rs. 153·53 per ton. The highest price realized was Rs. 430 per ton for flowered ebony and Rs. 245 per ton for plain ebony. The ebony sold was not of the best quality, except a few small logs.

Satinwood : 45 logs and 1 sleeper (sawn for the Railway and found to be flowered) containing 1,415·90 cubic feet realized Rs. 8,344·24. The highest price during the year was Rs. 12·50 per cubic foot.

Ranai : 89 logs containing 2,645·90 cubic feet were sold at an average price of Rs. 2·38 per cubic foot.

The Depôt was supplied with 549 logs during the period.

80. The revenue for the year from sales to the public from this Depôt amounted to only Rs. 13,476·21, compared with Rs. 16,288·39 in 1915 and Rs. 28,309·95 in 1914.

81. The value of material supplied to Public Departments from the Depôt was Rs. 11,879·25, as against Rs. 9,260·18 in 1915 and Rs. 11,454·79 in 1914.

82. The stock in the Depôt at the close of the year consisted of 785 logs valued at Rs. 84,635.

83. *Minor Produce.*—There was no departmental extraction of minor forest produce, except the supply of 2 cwt. of velam bark (*Acacia leucophlœa*) to the Excise Department for experimental purposes.

84. *Purchasers :* (i.) *Major Produce.*—The figures for the year compared with those of 1915 are :—

	1916.	1915.	Difference. + or —.
Trees sold by the tree ..	11,646	111,014	— 99,368
Warichchies sold, number ..	703,144	603,471	+ 99,673
Timber sold by cubic foot, cubic feet	366,004	327,833	+ 38,171
Firewood sold by the cubic yard, cubic yards ..	56,924	45,288	+ 11,636
Charcoal sold, cubic feet ..	7,884	4,941	+ 2,943
Alampal, cart loads ..	824	919	— 95

85. The corresponding revenue amounted to :—

Division.	1916.	1915.	Difference. + or —.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	51,588 40	41,520 36	+ 10,068 4
Nuwara Eliya ..	34,101 11	28,115 52	+ 5,985 59
Galle	21,484 52	11,545 8	+ 9,939 44
Jaffna	12,032 20	2,870 87	+ 9,161 33
Batticaloa	19,837 55	40,550 43	— 20,712 88
Kurunegala ..	9,865 7	9,274 53	+ 590 54
Anuradhapura ..	4,249 23	4,022 14	+ 227 9
Uva	7,394 57	6,380 72	+ 1,013 85
	160,552 65	144,279 65	+ 16,273 0
Paper credit for royalty on timber removed by Public Departments ..	10,756 27	10,676 58	+ 79 69
Total ..	171,308 92	154,956 23	+ 16,352 69

86. The completion of the sale of timber from irrigable areas accounts for the increase in receipts in the Jaffna Division. Strangely enough it also accounts for the decrease in the disposals under "Trees sold by the tree," as the material was sold in the previous year, but the revenue was not paid in till 1916.

87. There was again an increase in the receipts of the Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, and Uva Divisions. The demand for both timber and fuel in these divisions steadily increases, and is likely to be permanent.

88. The plumbago boom is reported to account completely for the increase in the Galle Division.

89. The Batticaloa figures are practically the same as in 1914. The 1915 figures were abnormal.

90. The local demands in the Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Divisions show no appreciable change.

91. (ii.) *Minor and Other Produce.*—Revenue realized amounted to :—

Division.	1916. Rs. c.	1915. Rs. c.	Difference + or —. Rs. c.
Colombo	984 52	953 22	+ 31 30
Nuwara Eliya ..	2,148 86	1,765 11	+ 383 75
Galle	2,713 75	522 28	+ 2,191 47
Jaffna	4,183 41	1,042 2	+ 3,141 39
Batticaloa	1,904 43	1,181 20	+ 723 23
Kurunegala ..	3,045 16	1,837 47	+ 1,207 69
Anuradhapura ..	3,301 45	828 18	+ 2,473 27
Uva	2,689 0	1,098 28	+ 1,590 72
	20,970 58	9,227 76	+ 11,742 82
Paper credit for royalty on forest produce removed by Public Departments ..	49,979 15	34,668 15	+ 15,311 0
Total ..	70,949 73	43,895 91	+ 27,053 82

92. The satisfactory increase is accounted for as follows :—(*a*) In view of the general demand from purchasers, it was decided to lease all descriptions of minor forest produce during the year, except shed horns ; (*b*) in some instances revenue for the 1915–16 and 1916–17 financial periods was credited during 1916 ; and (*c*) better supervision over the removal of sand, stones, clay, &c. The increase is not expected to be permanent.

93. (iii.) *Free Grants.*—The value of material removed on free grants, made generally to the poor villager, amounted to Rs. 41,326·76, as shown in the monthly returns, but it is not claimed that the figures represent any more than the nominal value of the permits issued.

CHAPTER III.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

94. The income for the financial period October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, is made up of the following items :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cash credited at the Treasury	266,399 39	
Treasury transfers for the value of, and royalty on, timber sold to Public Departments ..	379 3	
		266,778 42
Paper credit for the following :—		
Value of supplies from Depôts to Public Departments	30,026 20	
Royalty on supplies to Public Departments ..	107,220 0	
Twenty-five per cent. excess royalty on supplies of squared timber to Public Departments ..	13,162 46	
Sixteen per cent. supervision charges on above work	24,126 3	
Value of free grants	43,019 76	
Estimated value of timber on lands sold ..	59,217 18	
Royalty on forest produce removed by the Public Works and Irrigation Departments ..	60,413 36	
		337,184 99
Total ..		603,963 41
Deduct Expenditure ..		310,024 15
Surplus ..		293,939 26

95. The actual financial condition of the Department was as follows :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs. c.	*Against the Department.*	Rs. c.
Surplus	293,939 26	Outstandings due from the Department on September 30, 1916 ..	534 38
Oustandings due to the Department on September 30, 1916 ..	451 54	Value of stock on October 1, 1915 ..	129,721 52
Outstandings due from the Department on October 1, 1915 ..	188 9		
Value of stock on September 30, 1916	116,533 1	Total ..	130,255 90
Total ..	411,111 90	Nett Surplus ..	280,856 0

96. Expenditure falls into percentages as follows under the usual heads :—

	Rs. c.	Per Cent.
(*a*) Extension	3,049 29	·98
Constitution	744 4	·24
Improvement	22,077 29	7·12
Exploitation	46,762 56	15·08
(*b*) Administration	141,712 68	45·71
Executive	65,718 38	21·20
Protection	29,959 91	9·67
Total ..	310,024 15	100·00

97. The expenditure on charges yielding no immediate return amounted to Rs. 15,625·69, which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Communications and buildings	9,410	35
Cost of stores	985	44
Demarcation and surveys	3,793	33
Miscellaneous	1,436	57
Total ..	15,625	69

CHAPTER IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

Superior Staff.

98. *Headquarters.*—During the year the Department continued to be in charge of Mr. H. F. Tomlin, M.I.C.E., as Conservator of Forests. The post of Assistant to the Conservator of Forests in the Head Office was held by Mr. A. J. Kilmartin, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

99. *Divisional.*—The office of Assistant Conservator of Forests in the several divisions has been held by: Jaffna Division: Mr. J. D. Sargent; Anuradhapura Division: Mr. A. B. Lushington; Kurunegala Division: Mr. G. D. Templer and Mr. W. W. Fyers; Colombo Division: Mr. O. Jones; Nuwara Eliya Division: Mr. R. M. White; Batticaloa Division: Mr. A. B. Fontyn; Galle Division: Mr. F. J. S. Turner; Uva Division: Mr. R. M. White and Mr. G. D. Templer.

100. *Transfers.*—Mr. J. C. C. Middleton continued to do duty in the Police Department; his salary ceased to be paid by this Department from October 1, 1916.

101. *Leave.*—Mr. J. R. Ainslie continued on military duty throughout the year.

102. *Examinations.*—The following officers were successful in passing the departmental examinations noted against their names: Mr. A. J. Kilmartin: Accounts and Sinhalese; Mr. J. D. Sargent: Tamil.

Subordinate Staff.

103. *Re-organization.*—Four new appointments as Forest Rangers, Grade II., on probation were added to the Department.

104. *Appointments.*—Three appointments were made in the Second Grade of Rangers.

105. *Promotions.*—Two Foresters, Second Grade, were promoted to the First Grade of Forester. Three Forest Rangers, First Grade, were promoted to the Second Grade of Forester, and three Forest Rangers, Second Grade, were promoted to the First Grade of Ranger.

106. *Examinations.*—Three Rangers passed in Sinhalese (*a*), two in Tamil (*a*), and three in Law.

107. *Leave.*—Of forty-nine officers in the Executive Staff, forty-one took leave; of these, twenty-nine had leave for a week or more.

108. *Technical Training.*—Mr. A. Hensman returned to the Island on completion of his course of technical instruction in the Ranger Class at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun. He obtained under date March 31, 1916, the higher standard certificate with honours, together with a gold medal for the honour's certificate, and the prize for the best student in Practical Forestry. Messrs. G. M. Bartholomeusz and V. Arasaratnam, Forest Rangers, Grade I., were deputed in July, 1916, for training during the 1916–18 course at the Madras Forest College.

109. *Miscellaneous.*—One Forest Ranger, Grade II., was reduced to the bottom of the grade. Two Forest Rangers, Grade II., were dismissed during the year. Three Forest Rangers, Grade I., retired from the Public Service.

Protective Staff.

110. During the year eleven Forest Guards resigned, one died, four were dismissed, and three discontinued.

Clerical Staff.

111. Mr. H. W. Weeraratne continued throughout the year as Chief Clerk of the Department.

112. One officer was dismissed, with effect from January 31, 1916. Two new appointments, twenty-three increments, one transfer to another Department, and five transfers within the Department took place during the year.

113. One officer passed in Tamil and Accounts.

114. Of thirty-six clerks in the Department, thirty-five took leave; of these, thirty-one had leave for a week or more.

115. Work in the Head Office was, during the latter half of the year, carried on under considerable difficulties as a consequence of illness among the staff.

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL.

116. Thirty buildings, being 23 range quarters, 3 clerks' quarters, 1 depôt keeper's quarters, 2 Forest Guard's quarters, and 1 store, which were in charge of this Department, were transferred to the Public Works Department for purposes of maintenance.

117. Provision for special repairs to some of these buildings has been made under a vote to the Public Works Department of Rs. 9,600 to be expended during the financial year 1916–17.

118. The construction by the Public Works Department of a Forest Office at Haputale was completed. Quarters for the Range Officer at Hambantota under construction by the Public Works Department were completed.

119. A vote of Rs. 20,000 to the Public Works Department (on account) was taken in the Supply Bill for 1916–17 for the construction of quarters for Foresters and Forest Rangers. So far the construction of buildings has not been commenced.

120. The question of the site for a depôt for timber and firewood at Jaffna was not settled. A vote of Rs. 24,000 to the Public Works Department for the construction of a new depôt was taken in the Supply Bill for 1916-17.

121. A large number of almirahs, tables, and record shelves for use in the range offices were made in the Convict Establishment, Welikada, from timber supplied by the Department, and issued.

122. Revised rates of royalty for timber and other produce were sanctioned, with effect from November 20, 1916.

123. Progress has been made with the revision of books and forms for use in range offices ; these will shortly be issued.

124. A handbook of instructions for range officers, containing a volume table for ascertaining the contents of standing trees, which has since been approved by Government, was proceeded with.

125. Correspondence with the Madras Government regarding the technical training of Forest subordinates at the Forest College at Coimbatore was so far concluded that two studentships were allotted to Ceylon for the 1916–18 course. Two Forest Rangers were accordingly deputed for training during the year.

126. The Madras Government has further decided to allot two studentships for the 1917–19 course and three for the 1918–20 course, and there is a further possibility that five studentships for the 1919–21 course and a similar number in subsequent years will be provided

127. Half-yearly verifications of stock in depôts and stores in charge of officers were held during the year.

128. By order of Government road reservations of one chain in width from the centre of all public roads were placed under the respective bodies charged with their administration, viz., the Public Works Department and the several Road Committees. Subject to the proviso that timber of any value be first stamped by a forest officer, authority was given to remove or dispose of the forest produce on such reservations.

129. The General Manager of the Railway having brought to the notice of Government the question of the timber and sleeper supply to the Railway in view of the increasing difficulty now experienced in obtaining the material from outside the Colony, a Committee consisting of the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Conservator of Forests, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, was appointed by His Excellency the Governor, at the suggestion of the Conservator of Forests, to consider: (*a*) What should be done to utilize the existing timber supply of the Colony to the greatest advantage; and (*b*) What should be done to increase the Colony's timber supply.

A meeting of the Committee was held on July 17, 1916, and particulars are now being collected for consideration.

130. Experiments are also being made with Ceylon timbers, which have not been hitherto used by Government Departments, with a view to finding out their suitability to take the place of the few more valuable species now supplied to them.

131. The Maha-oya Range in the Batticaloa Division has been divided into two ranges, the new range being named the Devilana Range.

132. An alteration in the old system of supplying firewood to estates in the Central Province has been authorized by Government. The new procedure has been tentative and optional during the year under review, and, so far as can be ascertained, has begun to work satisfactorily in those cases where the option has been exercised. It has been decided to make the new system obligatory as from July 31, 1917.

133. Briefly stated, it abolishes the practice of gradually disforesting accessible areas under the nominal selection system, and substitutes therefor strip-felling and reforesting on agreement. The cost of such reforesting devolves on the purchaser of the firewood. It is not anticipated that the total cost per cubic yard to the consumer will thereby be increased, since against this reforestation cost there should be on the average an equal or greater saving in royalty and clear-felling rates.

134. In comparing the two systems, however, it should be borne in mind that, whereas the block system will, if successfully carried out, guarantee a permanent supply of wood fuel, continued felling on licenses would rapidly exhaust the accessible supplies of material.

135. Matters for early consideration are :—

(i.) The amendment of the Forest Ordinance in several respects, and especially with regard to greater control over the removal of forest produce on landowner's permits. The present system of river checking stations can hardly be considered successful. It is comparatively rare for a seizure to be made, whereas there can be little or no doubt that large amounts of illicit timber are annually floated down the rivers.

(ii.) The regeneration of hora over large areas, in order to provide for the constantly growing demand for this timber.

(iii.) The reforestation of areas along the railway line between Mirigama and Kadugannawa. These areas have been heavily felled over in the past for fuel and sleepers, and are now for the most part worked out and largely covered with unsightly scrub. If these areas were properly reforested, they would be of great value, and could supply large amounts of valuable material at low rates.

(iv.) The afforestation of patanas in the neighbourhood of Bandarawela and Diyatalawa.

(v.) The modification of the boundary between the Anuradhapura and the Batticaloa Divisions, which are conterminous with the North-Central and Eastern Provinces, by making the Mahaweli-ganga the boundary between the two divisions. The alteration of the boundary is not only expedient from a geographical point of view, but will materially facilitate Forest Administration.

(vi.) The addition of three divisions (*a*) by the formation of a separate division of the Western Province, the charge of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces under one officer being too extensive to admit the necessary supervision ; (*b*) by dividing the Batticaloa Division into two separate charges, *i.e.*, Batticaloa and Trincomalee ; and (*c*) by revising the area of the Nuwara Eliya Division, as work becomes more intensive in the hill district, and making provision for a new division with Kandy as a centre.

(vii.) A regular increase in both the superior and subordinate staff. The necessity for an increase in the latter staff is most urgent.

(viii.) The placing of the subordinate staff in uniform is a necessity ; it is the practice in other countries.

H. F. TOMALIN,
Conservator of Forests.

Kandy, May 1, 1917.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DURING 1916.

THIS report relates to the year January 1 to December 31, 1916.

2. The following preliminary observations, some or all of which appear from time to time in previous reports, are made with the object of facilitating the study of the returns annexed to this report :—

(*a*) Serious crime must be understood to mean (1) offences which are not summarily triable by Police Courts, except under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code; (2) the offences of voluntarily causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons punishable under section 315 of the Penal Code; and (3) offences against property under Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, when the loss caused or the amount stolen or misappropriated exceeds Rs. 250.

(*b*) Sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code give jurisdiction to Police Magistrates to try in certain circumstances offences ordinarily beyond their jurisdiction, where the accused parties consent to such trial, or the Police Magistrate has also the rank of District Judge.

(*c*) Some of the offences under Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code—a chapter comprising offences against property—are summarily triable by Police Courts, whatever may be the value of the property involved. As regards these offences, the object aimed at by means of the above definition is to treat them as serious crimes where the value of the property involved exceeds Rs. 250, although the offence is summarily triable by a Police Court.

(*d*) The prosecutions mentioned in the statements relating to serious crime are cases in which the accused parties appeared on summons, or were brought up for the purposes of the preliminary inquiries.

3. The tabular Statements A to M relate exclusively to serious crime.

4. It appears from Table A that during the period under review there were 3,245 prosecutions instituted in Police Courts, as against 3,422 during the year 1915; while Table B shows that the number of persons accused in those prosecutions was 5,482, against 5,946 in the year 1915, thus showing that there has been a decrease during the period under review.

5. The 3,245 prosecutions referred to were disposed of as follows :—In 950 cases the accused were discharged by the Police Magistrates under the provisions of section 157 (1) and (3); in 836 cases the records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*); 425 cases were summarily disposed of under the special powers created by sections 152 (3) and 166 (1); the remainder, 1,034, represent cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates.

6. Of the cases (836) transmitted to the Attorney-General, the persons accused were discharged in 60 cases, and in the remaining 776 they were committed for trial before a higher court. In 2 of these the indictments were withdrawn, and in 5 of these the persons accused were found to be of unsound mind. In 551 cases one or more of the accused were convicted, and in 218 all the persons accused were acquitted. The percentage of cases which have been successfully prosecuted is 71·6, as against 66·7 in 1915.

7. Table B is an analysis of serious crime in relation to the persons accused. There were 354 persons tried by the Supreme Court, of whom 215 were convicted, 133 acquitted, 4 found to be insane, and 2 discharged on the withdrawal of the indictment. In the case of District Courts 1,021 were tried, of whom 634 were convicted, and 386 acquitted, and 1 found to be insane.

8. Table C is a general classification of offences into certain large groups, and is intended to enable one to see at a glance the classes of offences prevalent in the Island. The Tables D to M are analyses of certain of the groups of offences which appear in Table C. The figures in these tables should not be taken to mean that they represent the number of individuals charged with these offences, or the number of prosecutions actually instituted. The figures only show the number of instances in which the provisions of the Penal Code referred to and included in each group have been infringed.

Table C shows that the number of convictions obtained in relation to the Group IX., offences against the human body, was 1,349. This does not mean that 1,349 distinct individuals have been convicted for such offences, nor does it mean that there were 1,349 separate and successful prosecutions for such offences. What it does mean is that the offences which are penalized in the chapter of the Penal Code, under the head "Offences against the Human Body," have been committed in 1,349 instances, quite irrespective of the persons involved or the number of prosecutions laid under those sections.

The purpose and object of these returns is set out in the Administration report for 1909.

9. In the year under review there were 1,349 convictions obtained for offences against the human body and 1,083 for offences against property, the corresponding figures for 1915 being 1,491 and 846

respectively. In 1916 the number of persons convicted of murder was 100, as against 72 in the year 1915. On the other hand, 23 convictions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder were obtained in 1915, as against 6 in 1916.

10. Table T is a return of appeals from judgments of District Courts in criminal cases. In 206 cases the convictions were affirmed and set aside in 21. The figures in 1915 were 224 and 46 respectively.

June 19, 1917. M. T. AKBAR, for Solicitor-General.

TABULAR STATEMENTS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

A.—Showing the Number of Prosecutions instituted and how they were disposed of.

	No.
Prosecutions instituted in Police Courts	3,245
Cases disposed of* by discharge of accused under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3) without reference to the Attorney-General	950
Cases in which records were forwarded to the Attorney-General for instructions under section 157 (1) (*b*)	836
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 388	13
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 158 (1)	47
Cases in which all the accused were committed for trial	776
Cases which resulted in the conviction of one or more of the accused	551
Cases which resulted in the acquittal of all the accused	218
Indictments withdrawn	2
Cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates	1,034
Cases summarily disposed of by Police Magistrates under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	425
Cases in which after committal accused were found to be of unsound mind	5

* Sections cited in this and the next table are sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

B.—Showing the Number of Persons accused in Table **A** and how such Persons were dealt with.

		No.
Persons accused before the Police Courts		5,482
Persons discharged by Magistrates without reference to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3)		1,911
Persons with reference to whom records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*)		1,464
Persons discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under sections 158 (1) and 388		89
Persons discharged on acceptance of pardon under section 283		—
Persons committed for trial by the Supreme Court		354
Persons committed for trial by District Courts		1,021
Persons convicted by the Supreme Court		215
Persons acquitted by the Supreme Court		133
Persons convicted by District Courts		634
Persons acquitted by District Courts		386
Persons discharged on withdrawal of indictments in the Supreme Courts		2
Persons discharged on withdrawal of indictments in District Courts		—
Persons tried summarily by Police Courts for serious crimes	Convicted 681; Acquitted 744	1,425
Persons tried by Police Courts under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	Convicted 357; Acquitted 325	682
Persons convicted by Police Courts		1,038
Persons acquitted by Police Courts		1,069
Persons found insane after committal and acquitted in the Supreme Court		4
Persons found insane after committal and acquitted in the District Courts		1

C.—Showing the Number of Convictions and Acquittals in Trials for Offences* in each Class of Serious Crime.

Crimes.†	No. of Convictions.	No. of Acquittals.
I.—Offences against the State	No committals.	
II.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	No committals.	
III.—Offences against the public tranquillity	54	31
IV.—Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, public servants	9	—
V.—Offences relating to the giving or fabricating of false evidence and offences against public justice generally	31	1
VI.—Offences relating to coin, Government stamps, and paper currency	3	—
VII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	No committals.	
VIII.—Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience decency, morals	No committals.	
IX.—Offences against the human body	1,349	1,243
X.—Offences against property	1,083	881
XI.—Offences relating to documents and property marks	38	9
XII.—Offences affecting the reputation of persons	2	1
XIII.—Offences calculated to cause intimidation, insult, or annoyance	8	1
XIV.—Offences regarding the administration of unlawful oaths	No committals.	
XV.—Offences against revenue laws	No committals.	
XVI.—Offences under local enactments not falling under the above headings	No committals.	

* *I.e.*, "Serious Crimes" as defined in paragraph 2 of this report.

† "Offences" referred to in this column and the connected tables following include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

D.—Class III. : Offences against the Public Tranquillity—Results of Trials.

Offences.*	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Being members of an unlawful assembly (section 140)†	33 ..	14
Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons (section 141) ..	— ..	—
Rioting (section 144)	21 ..	17

* Except in the cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, "Offences" in this and the connected tables include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

† Sections cited in this table and Tables C to M are sections of the Ceylon Penal Code.

E.—Class IV. : Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, Public Servants—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Personating a public servant (section 168)	3 ..	—
Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false (section 179)	4 ..	—
Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person (section 180) ..	2 ..	—
Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions (section 183) ..	— ..	—

F.—Class V. : Offences of giving or fabricating False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice generally—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding (section 190) ..	18 ..	—
False statement made in any declaration which is by law recoverable as evidence (section 196)	8 ..	—
False charge of offence made with intent to injure (section 208) ..	3 ..	1
Taking gift to help to recover movable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence without causing apprehension of offender (section 212)	— ..	—
Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension (section 219)	2 ..	—
Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody (section 220)	— ..	—

G.—Class VI. : Offences relating to Coin, Government Stamps, and the Ceylon Paper Currency—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Offences under the Paper Currency Ordinance, No. 32 of 1884 ..	No committals.	

H.—Class IX. : Offences affecting the Human Body—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Murder (section 296)	100 ..	49
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297)	6 ..	—
Causing death by rash or negligent act (section 298)	2 ..	3
Attempt to murder (section 300)	27 ..	17
Concealment of birth (section 309)	8 ..	1
Voluntarily causing hurt (section 314)	139 ..	158
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315)	740 ..	800
Causing grievous hurt (section 316)	72 ..	58
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 317) ..	155 ..	63
Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty (section 323)	13 ..	9
Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation (section 326) ..	— ..	—
Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life (section 329) ..	— ..	1
Voluntarily confining any person (section 333)	4 ..	1
Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation (section 343)	5 ..	14
Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty (section 344)	1 ..	—
Assaulting or using criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (section 345)	17 ..	10
Kidnapping (section 354)	14 ..	11
Kidnapping or abducting with intent to confine a person (section 356) ..	3 ..	7
Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel marriage (section 357) ..	10 ..	11
Rape (section 364)	25 ..	28
Unnatural offences (section 365)	6 ..	2

I.—Class X. : Offences against Property—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Theft (section 367)	65 ..	35
Theft of cattle or prædial produce (section 368)	37 ..	16
Theft in dwelling house (section 369)	296 ..	196
Theft by clerk or servant (section 370)	16 ..	3
Extortion (section 373)	2 ..	1
Robbery (section 380)	125 ..	227
Causing hurt in committing robbery (section 382)	101 ..	68
Robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt (section 383) ..	12 ..	14
Criminal breach of trust (section 389)	2 ..	3
Criminal breach of trust by carrier, &c. (section 390)	3 ..	5
Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant (section 391)	7 ..	3
Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c. (section 392) ..	2 ..	—
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen (section 394) ..	22 ..	7
Cheating by personation (section 402)	5 ..	3
Cheating and inducing delivery of property (section 403)	19 ..	2
Mischief (section 409)	21 ..	—
Mischief by fire (sections 418 and 419)	15 ..	52
Criminal trespass (section 433)	14 ..	7
House-trespass (section 434)	5 ..	7
House-trespass to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 437)	28 ..	34
House-breaking to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 440)	38 ..	9
House-breaking by night (section 443)	234 ..	181
House-breaking by night after preparation for causing hurt (section 444) ..	5 ..	3
Possession of house-breaking implements or offensive weapons (section 449) ..	4 ..	1

J.—Class XI. : Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Person acquitted.
Forgery (section 454)	8 ..	1
Forgery (sections 456 and 457)	21 ..	7
Using as genuine forged document (section 459)	8 ..	1
Fraudulently destroying a will, &c. (section 466)	1 ..	—

K.—Class XII. : Offences affecting the Reputation of Persons—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Defamation (section 480)	2 ..	1

L.—Class XIII. : Offences calculated to cause Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Criminal intimidation (section 486)	7 ..	1

M.—Class XV. : Offences against the Revenue Laws—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Offences under the Post Office Ordinance, No. 11 of 1908	No committals.	
Offences under the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910	No committals.	

N.—Number of Offences tried by Village Tribunals during 1916 and the Quinquennial Period ending 1915.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total decided.
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	41,989	6,014	6,583	1,158	2,566	66	8,597	66,973
1912	49,435	6,267	6,310	1,069	2,478	102	11,067	76,728
1913	41,309	6,817	6,383	1,046	2,455	104	9,586	67,700
1914	33,750	6,972	5,789	1,257	4,223	—	9,061	61,052
1915	31,815	7,400	6,695	1,213	5,011	—	11,053	63,187
1916	31,700	8,014	6,754	1,224	4,292	—	11,089	63,073

O.—Statement showing the Number of Persons on whom Sentences of Death and of Imprisonment have been passed in the different Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1916.

Sentences.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Not exceeding 2 weeks ..	2,939	3,146	3,339	2,943	3,046	3,176	3,159	3,436	3,969	3,395
Do. 1 month ..	2,169	2,290	2,279	1,873	2,142	2,548	2,423	2,615	3,232	2,700
Do. 3 months ..	1,009	1,223	1,190	1,231	1,394	1,765	1,924	2,121	2,590	2,373
Do. 6 months ..	1,002	932	909	761	997	981	914	1,092	2,731	1,290
Do. 1 year ..	382	393	432	456	422	387	424	415	1,323	562
Do. 2 years ..	294	289	314	282	218	225	206	234	996	349
Do. 3 years ..	110	62	85	84	82	72	62	72	158	86
Do. 4 years ..	78	72	72	54	55	70	68	54	202	82
Do. 5 years ..	63	60	56	57	49	40	32	43	74	32
Between 5 and 10 years ..	81	92	105	55	69	91	38	59	160	49
Over 10 years	3	16	11	5	14	18	7	26	154	23
To be hanged	59	46	48	35	50	48	46	54	156	48

P.—Number of Persons sentenced to different forms of Punishment by Police Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1916.

Nature of Punishment.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Fine	18,641	25,543	27,306	33,175	27,579	27,396	26,377	28,670	30,728	31,125
Fine and simple imprisonment .	50	62	28	99	80	108	116	117	707	155
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	146	227	206	267	301	322	188	175	252	248
Simple imprisonment only ..	128	196	158	181	165	171	167	207	259	190
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	2,582	3,087	2,755	3,997	3,857	4,960	4,300	4,730	4,685	4,521
Bound over	817	1,041	903	769	868	704	585	659	709	710
Whipping of juvenile offenders	1,413	505	614	624	604	538	564	693	934	837

Q.—Statement of the Number of Persons convicted once and oftener during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1916.

Prisoners.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Not previously convicted ...	6,423	6,798	7,221	6,277	6,989	7,706	7,442	8,257	13,273	8,919
Convicted once before ..	1,077	1,042	973	921	908	995	1,120	1,229	1,570	1,332
Convicted twice before ..	306	345	287	320	314	358	349	346	436	385
Convicted thrice before ..	160	190	145	134	131	150	157	168	223	164
Convicted oftener before ..	222	246	214	184	196	212	235	221	243	189
Total ..	8,188	8,621	8,840	7,836	8,538	9,421	9,303	10,221	15,745	10,989

The annual average for the period 1912 to December 31, 1916, stands as follows:—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	82·0
Convicted once before	11·2
Convicted twice before	3·4
Convicted thrice before	1·6
Convicted oftener than thrice before	1·8
Total ..	100·0

R.—Daily Average of Convicts (Male and Female) in all Prisons in the Island during each Year of the Period 1907 to 1916.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Males ..	2,936	2,949	2,908	2,717	2,655	2,650	2,682	2,756	4,556	4,467
Females ..	41	47	63	54	55	57	59	62	86	75

S.—Classification according to Race of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment during each Year of the Period 1907 to 1916.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Sinhalese	5,949	6,267	6,261	5,115	5,502	5,680	5,096	5,484	10,976	6,363
Tamils*	2,009	1,977	2,129	2,182	2,405	2,959	3,414	3,723	3,568	3,495
Moors*	539	530	515	485	504	566	666	609	893	862
Malays	53	50	81	47	56	54	55	55	61	64
Burghers	37	33	36	44	47	49	79	75	104	84
Europeans*	13	18	14	14	20	18	18	47	51	18
Others	75	125	212	163	195	261	130	347	206	245

* Under these heads are included not only the resident population, but, in the case of "Tamils" and "Moors," immigrants from South India, and, in the case of "Europeans," temporary sojourners answering to that description arriving here from different parts of the world.

T.—Results of Appeals from Judgments of District Courts in Criminal Cases.

	1915.	1916.
Appeals by Accused Parties.		
Convictions affirmed	224* ..	206
Convictions varied while sentences were maintained ..	35† ..	10
Cases remitted for committal of accused for trial by the Supreme Court	3 ..	—
Convictions set aside	46‡ ..	21
Sentences reduced or varied	25§ ..	11
Cases sent back for new trial	19‖ ..	3
Appeals by the Attorney-General.		
Sentence varied	— ..	—
Acquittals set aside and accused sentenced to imprisonment	— ..	—
Fine commuted to imprisonment	— ..	—
Acquittals set aside and cases transferred to Supreme Court ..	— ..	—
Acquittals set aside and cases sent back for new trial ..	3 ..	1
Appeals dismissed	3 ..	5

* This includes 82 riot cases.
† do. 7 do.
‡ do. 8 do.
§ This includes 1 riot case.
‖ do. 10 do.

FURTHER STATISTICS.

I.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted, during the Period of one year beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1916.

(Municipal Courts excepted.)

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each Case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against the Revenue and other Laws relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Acts, including Laws relating to Indian Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine	27,194	805	799	16	11,198	294	14,082
Fine and imprisonment ..	144	29	21	1	3	1	89
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	201	55	67	17	23	9	30
Simple imprisonment only ..	172	13	18	—	23	62	56
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	3,874	528	1,598	145	156	964	483
Bound over	487	60	81	4	41	10	291
Whipping juvenile offenders ..	722	—	—	—	—	—	722
Released under First Offenders Act	230	—	—	—	—	—	230
Otherwise dealt with ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	33,024	1,490	2,584	183	11,444	1,340	15,983

II.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts (including Municipal Courts)	80,562	77,999	78,466	78,239	82,609	82,920	81,434
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Magistrates (including Municipal Magistrates)	87,355	87,363	85,679	82,850	85,417	87,200	84,238
The number of summary convictions:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	2,146	2,518	2,567	2,251	2,250	3,265	1,962
2. For offences against property ..	2,374	2,823	3,546	2,844	3,023	2,002	3,025
3. For cattle stealing ..	254	279	287	172	205	282	332
4. For other offences ..	29,080	27,356	28,131	27,458	30,116	33,089	32,732
Total ..	33,854	32,976	34,531	32,725	35,594	38,638	38,051
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	590*	440*	445*	363*	419*	489*	377*
2. For offences against property ..	304*	254*	275*	240*	156*	325*	403*
3. For cattle stealing ..	12*	11*	9*	12*	9*	36*	18*
4. For other offences ..	222*	218*	228*	181*	253*	73*	51*
Total ..	1,128*	923*	957*	796*	837*	923*	849*
The number of persons acquitted:—							
1. In the Superior Courts ..	718*	762*	570*	439*	467	544*	519
2. In the Inferior Courts ..	34,931	35,746	34,739	34,316	33,823	32,248	29,285

* Includes only serious crime.

III.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities Ordinance during the Year 1916.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	North-Western Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1916	Civil ..	135	27	183	548	32	152	339	80	114	1,610
	Criminal	670	102	1,753	670	14	213	420	324	1,187	5,353
Instituted during the period	Civil ..	4,220	4,260	6,538	8,749	993	8,062	2,589	2,842	2,510	40,763
	Criminal	19,358	9,832	19,264	12,132	776	5,565	2,574	4,186	15,678	89,365
Total number of cases..	Civil ..	4,355	4,287	6,721	9,297	1,025	8,214	2,928	2,922	2,624	42,373
	Criminal	20,028	9,934	21,017	12,802	790	5,778	2,994	4,510	16,865	94,718
Decisions :—											
Civil ..	Money ..	3,666	3,702	5,267	7,653	868	8,044	2,357	2,564	2,097	36,218
	Land	—	92	196	35	30	—	19	71	86	529
	Cattle Trespass ..	534	442	1,096	1,186	110	70	397	164	293	4,292
Criminal	Breach of V. C. Rules	5,373	3,364	6,901	4,254	380	1,957	1,726	1,194	6,551	31,700
	Irrigation ..	65	—	191	305	—	—	—	755	12	1,328
	Assault ..	2,000	785	1,910	1,003	164	1,059	266	310	517	8,014
	Theft.. ..	2,267	432	1,252	1,418	50	460	99	131	645	6,754
	Malicious Injury ..	366	135	204	238	18	51	23	62	127	1,224
	Vaccination ..	644	70	454	61	—	139	18	109	501	1,996
	Public Nuisance ..	250	7	100	3	—	272	2	90	50	774
	Cruelty to Animals ..	18	13	105	3	—	54	—	3	13	209
	Cattle Disease ..	31	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	45
	Firearms ..	9	16	18	42	—	37	50	459	189	820
	Knives ..	3	2	137	11	—	—	—	1	5	159
	Schools ..	6,493	4,515	7,363	3,645	—	779	388	839	5,912	29,934
	Offences under the Thoroughfares Ordinance ..	512	49	375	204	—	93	—	64	114	1,411
	Sanitation ..	469	31	171	131	—	197	—	42	93	1,134
	Miscellaneous ..	933	306	174	813	161	215	85	110	837	3,634
Total Decisions ..	Civil ..	4,200	4,236	6,559	8,874	1,008	8,114	2,773	2,799	2,476	41,039
	Criminal	19,433	9,725	19,355	12,144	773	5,313	2,657	4,170	15,566	89,136
Amicable settlements under section 30 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ..	750	563	785	1,351	22	3,386	1,084	270	87	8,298
	Criminal	2,644	1,583	1,464	1,253	117	2,318	957	507	246	11,089
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	64	47	168	128	18	19	28	22	47	541
	Set aside ..	16	21	37	27	3	7	3	26	6	146
Criminal	Confirmed ..	184	190	272	187	40	39	63	54	113	1,142
	Set aside ..	46	33	45	35	1	9	9	20	15	213
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council:—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	3	5	70	12	—	—	8	—	7	105
	Set aside ..	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Criminal	Confirmed ..	15	10	33	3	1	—	—	—	—	62
	Set aside ..	1	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	9
Pending on December 31, 1916	Civil ..	155	51	162	423	17	100	155	123	148	1,334
	Criminal	595	209	1,662	658	17	465	337	340	1,299	5,582

IV.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during the Period beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1916.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Police.		Vehicles.		Weights and Measures.		Unlawful Gaming.		Ceylon Penal Code.		Municipal Councils.		Dogs.		Butchers.		Schools.		Bread.		By-laws.		Housing.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																																	
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 13 of 1907.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 9 of 1901.		§ 259, C. P. C.		No. 17 of 1889.		No. 2 of 1883.		No. 6 of 1910.		No. 25 of 1901.		No. 9 of 1893.		No. 5 of 1906.		No. 13 of 1864		No. 9 of 1896.		No. 19 of 1915.					
Pending on January 1, 1916.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	82	84	145	147
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	7	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	19	19
Galle ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13
Total ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	65	65	7	8	1	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	8	8	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	—	—	82	84	176	179
Instituted during the Year.																																				
Colombo ..	1,081	1,753	58	62	2,501	2,501	1,462	1,660	1,408	1,593	190	192	31	31	154	755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,872	4,887	10,757	13,434
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	101	24	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	164	171	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	202	1	1	—	—	535	556
Galle ..	26	46	252	252	107	107	19	19	271	303	43	43	—	—	18	96	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	275	—	—	357	357	1,318	1,513
Total ..	1,107	1,799	310	314	2,608	2,608	1,582	1,780	1,703	1,921	233	235	31	31	172	851	6	16	179	186	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	409	477	1	1	4,229	5,244	12,610	15,503
Convicted during the Year.																																				
Colombo ..	940	1,574	57	61	2,488	2,488	1,458	1,647	1,272	1,441	186	188	27	27	132	668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,479	4,407	10,039	12,501
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	94	22	23	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	13	108	115	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	181	1	1	—	—	447	467
Galle ..	21	37	207	207	104	104	21	21	255	285	40	40	—	—	18	82	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	247	—	—	157	157	1,022	1,189
Total ..	961	1,611	264	268	2,592	2,592	1,573	1,762	1,549	1,749	226	228	29	29	150	750	4	13	117	124	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	428	1	1	3,636	4,564	11,508	14,157
Acquitted during the Year.																																				
Colombo ..	141	179	1	1	13	13	54	63	141	157	5	5	4	4	21	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	467	760	969
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	59	59	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	103	104
Galle ..	5	9	46	46	3	3	4	4	18	21	3	3	—	—	2	16	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	26	—	—	154	154	261	289
Total ..	146	188	47	47	16	16	66	75	161	180	8	8	4	4	23	96	2	3	66	66	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	46	53	—	—	534	621	1,124	1,362
Pending on December 31, 1916.																																				
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	95	97	103	111
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	46	46	47	48
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	141	143	154	163

V.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1916.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1916.	Suits instituted or restored during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1916.
				On Evidence.	Suits otherwise disposed of, *i.e.*, by Admissions, Defaults, &c.	Total Number of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura ..	12	28	40	18	14	32	8
Badulla	48	135	183	32	112	144	39
Batticaloa	99	212	311	37	201	238	73
Chilaw	148	291	439	47	233	280	159
Colombo	2,815	3,014	5,829	400	2,423	2,823	3,006
Galle	564	945	1,509	548	100	648	861
Hatton	39	61	100	22	44	66	34
Jaffna	482	883	1,365	187	905	1,092	273
Kalutara	356	619	975	386	79	465	510
Kandy	341	796	1,137	408	387	795	342
Kegalla	227	213	440	127	90	217	223
Kurunegala ..	360	550	910	133	351	484	426
Mannar	16	35	51	—	27	27	24
Matara	366	484	850	273	121	394	456
Mullaittivu	2	13	15	—	10	10	5
Negombo	310	846	1156	467	384	851	305
Nuwara Eliya ..	56	54	110	3	47	50	60
Puttalam	53	163	216	171	4	175	41
Ratnapura	209	179	388	140	100	240	148
Tangalla	24	86	110	46	27	73	37
Trincomalee ..	17	69	86	8	68	76	10
Total ..	6,544	9,676	16,220	3,453	5,727	9,180	7,040

VI.—Table showing the Number of Cases disposed of out of those entered on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1916.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1916.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Period.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on Evidence.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1916.
Anuradhapura	4	9	13	2	9	2
Badulla	15	72	87	32	47	8
Batticaloa .. .	26	73	99	37	46	16
Chilaw	49	90	139	47	57	35
Colombo	836	1,475	2,311	400	1,018	893
Galle	78	296	374	238	55	81
Hatton	14	17	31	4	25	2
Jaffna	117	438	555	187	293	75
Kalutara	113	482	595	386	79	130
Kandy	103	401	504	284	67	153
Kegalla	137	151	288	127	61	100
Kurunegala	44	343	387	133	160	94
Mannar	2	1	3	2	—	1
Matara	42	501	543	273	121	149
Mullaittivu	—	2	2	—	2	—
Negombo	64	223	287	219	7	61
Nuwara Eliya ..	1	16	17	3	9	5
Puttalam	25	83	108	85	12	11
Ratnapura	99	164	263	140	100	23
Tangalla	4	74	78	46	27	5
Trincomalee	5	10	15	8	7	—
Total ..	1,778	4,921	6,699	2,653	2,202	1,844

VII.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1916.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on January 1, 1916.	Instituted during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1916.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i.e.*, by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	110	424	534	70	358	428	106
Avissawella	43	491	534	26	444	470	64
Badulla	112	309	421	25	351	376	45
Balapitiya	105	682	787	92	605	697	90
Batticaloa	198	934	1,132	145	826	971	161
Chavakachcheri	88	433	521	44	386	430	91
Chilaw and Marawila	63	704	767	98	601	699	68
Colombo	281	6,088	6,369	1,410	4,714	6,124	245
Dandagamuwa	251	545	796	48	484	532	264
Galle	65	374	439	97	260	357	82
Galle (Additional)	228	622	850	102	428	530	320
Gampola and Nawalapitiya	61	509	570	88	378	466	104
Hambantota	4	101	105	2	100	102	3
Hatton	124	242	366	27	262	289	77
Jaffna	78	455	533	26	459	485	48
Jaffna (Additional)	197	537	734	39	513	552	182
Kalmunai	45	388	433	35	344	379	54
Kalutara	37	214	251	98	119	217	34
Kalutara (Additional)	75	330	405	75	221	296	109
Kandy	184	792	976	58	813	871	105
Kandy (Additional)	137	582	719	172	409	581	138
Kayts	71	474	545	19	439	458	87
Kegalla	352	770	1,122	114	680	794	328
Kurunegala	204	890	1,094	181	735	916	178
Kurunegala (Additional)	189	616	805	139	413	552	253
Mannar	31	398	429	—	389	389	40
Mallakam	70	437	507	38	381	419	88
Matale	93	550	643	27	523	550	93
Matara	70	422	492	19	362	381	111
Matara (Additional)	226	544	770	146	356	502	268
Mullaittivu	18	194	212	31	160	191	21
Negombo	303	1,451	1,754	85	1,256	1,341	413
Nuwara Eliya	68	201	269	13	175	188	81
Panadure	159	784	943	79	670	749	194
Panwila and Urugala	51	258	309	20	276	296	13
Pasyala	48	203	251	1	191	192	59
Point Pedro	93	531	624	198	348	546	78
Puttalam	23	536	559	60	450	510	49
Ratnapura and Rakwana	302	600	902	137	480	617	285
Tangalla	35	326	361	278	33	311	50
Trincomalee	76	359	435	19	390	409	26
Total ..	4,968	26,300	31,268	4,381	21,782	26,163	5,105

VIII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests of the Island from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for Delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscal's Sale.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura	42	29	29	20	15	1	—	19	34	4	5	—	—	201	—	2	10	—	5	8	424
Avissawella	40	9	152	21	59	—	3	4	10	9	1	—	—	153	—	12	—	—	3	15	491
Badulla, &c. ..	72	15	23	4	51	—	5	3	19	7	3	1	—	103	—	—	2	—	1	—	309
Balapitiya	83	7	199	19	26	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	178	2	31	—	—	4	125	682
Batticaloa	21	28	170	5	16	—	14	—	14	7	4	—	10	517	8	8	18	1	—	93	934
Chavakachcheri	50	58	80	16	25	—	12	37	9	17	3	1	—	106	4	3	12	—	—	—	433
Chilaw and Marawila	17	87	79	18	7	3	10	—	6	8	—	5	—	441	2	14	—	5	—	2	704
Colombo	42	361	293	120	1,079	—	—	16	1,311	402	—	—	—	1,821	75	83	—	—	245	240	6,088
Dandagamuwa	37	8	100	23	29	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	312	3	16	—	—	—	9	545
Galle	40	12	99	13	34	—	—	—	22	13	—	—	—	71	1	9	—	—	1	60	374
Galle (Additional)	81	48	143	9	28	1	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	276	8	15	—	—	5	—	622
Gampola and Nawalapitiya ..	57	16	31	3	81	—	—	—	46	4	4	—	—	224	—	4	6	—	—	33	509
Hambantota	2	4	5	8	2	24	6	—	9	3	3	—	—	23	—	1	4	—	—	7	101
Hatton	2	8	—	2	100	—	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	88	5	—	—	—	—	9	242
Jaffna	21	40	13	1	46	—	55	—	22	21	15	—	—	122	3	10	11	—	—	75	455
Jaffna (Additional)	51	142	101	2	—	1	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	222	—	2	—	—	—	—	537
Kalmunai	7	4	50	4	—	—	9	—	1	2	3	—	3	254	2	2	14	2	—	31	388
Kalutara	2	73	58	2	7	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	61	1	4	—	—	—	2	214
Kalutara (Additional)	36	5	117	21	14	1	—	3	16	2	14	—	—	75	7	5	—	—	4	10	330
Kandy	46	129	32	31	128	2	—	14	137	14	5	—	—	157	1	10	—	—	35	51	792
Kandy (Additional)	39	37	78	30	57	4	3	—	20	16	—	—	—	286	2	4	—	—	5	1	582
Kayts	29	63	43	17	66	—	21	—	1	10	12	—	—	178	3	7	—	1	2	21	474
Kegalla	95	16	278	22	58	—	—	—	23	3	3	—	—	179	1	14	2	—	—	76	770
Kurunegala (Additional) ..	102	16	164	27	46	—	1	1	12	5	1	—	—	213	5	13	—	—	—	10	616
Kurunegala ..	13	59	93	44	76	—	1	—	40	10	3	12	—	524	—	5	10	—	—	—	890
Mannar	3	25	10	—	21	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	12	398
Mallakam	38	63	63	14	50	—	10	—	12	1	10	—	—	107	3	8	13	—	—	45	437
Matale	90	20	49	13	51	—	—	24	50	21	11	—	—	203	—	2	1	—	—	15	550
Matara (Additional)	163	9	173	34	26	—	—	1	7	2	6	—	—	90	8	3	2	—	—	20	544
Matara	—	45	131	37	21	35	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
Mullaittivu	7	12	11	7	3	—	1	—	3	6	1	—	—	119	—	—	12	—	—	12	194
Negombo	54	32	276	9	91	—	—	12	26	4	1	—	—	810	23	25	—	—	13	75	1,451
Nuwara Eliya	23	12	5	1	42	—	1	—	28	6	—	—	—	75	2	—	—	—	—	6	201
Panadure	36	204	190	26	16	—	—	—	41	1	—	—	—	231	—	26	—	—	—	13	784
Panwila and Urugala	73	1	15	23	20	—	3	5	12	4	1	—	—	96	—	1	—	—	—	4	258
Pasyala	7	—	70	6	7	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	91	1	2	—	—	—	8	203
Point Pedro	141	31	98	25	32	1	14	5	15	7	16	—	—	133	3	2	4	2	1	1	531
Puttalam	2	23	20	3	56	—	76	7	2	2	2	—	—	326	3	1	—	1	4	8	536
Ratnapura and Rakwana ..	116	42	140	34	35	—	—	—	31	13	—	—	—	168	—	2	—	—	7	12	600
Tangalla	26	22	109	14	2	—	1	—	4	—	6	—	—	80	—	5	1	—	10	46	326
Trincomalee	5	8	61	4	33	—	—	10	16	4	2	—	4	196	—	5	3	—	2	6	359
Total ..	1,811	1,823	3,851	732	2,556	73	296	164	2,056	643	136	19	17	9,947	176	356	125	12	346	1,161	26,300

IX.—Return of Inquiries into Deaths held during the Period beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1916.

	Avissawella.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa and Kalmunai.	Chavakacheri.	Chilaw and Marawila.	Colombo.	Colombo (Additional).	Colombo (Joint).	Dandagamuwa.	Galle.	Gampola and Nawalapitiya.	Hambantota.	Hatton.	Henaratgoda.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Mullekam.	Matale.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panadure.	Panwila and Urugala.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Executions under sentence of Supreme ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Homicide.																																				
Amounting to murder ..	12	1	2	1	—	2	2	31	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	13	3	9	4	2	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	3	4	9	—	—	1	12	1	1	134
Not amounting to murder	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Caused by negligence ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Suicide.																																				
In wells	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
In tanks, lakes, sea, or river	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hanging	14	—	12	2	3	4	—	7	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	7	5	5	5	2	2	8	—	1	10	11	—	6	10	5	7	1	1	12	3	—	158
Poison	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	26
Shooting	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
Cutting throat, &c. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
On the railway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Jumping from tree ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Killed by																																				
Wild beasts	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	18
Crocodiles or sharks ..	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	20
Snakes	4	5	15	4	20	4	7	2	—	—	19	—	—	3	—	6	3	1	4	1	3	25	4	—	3	3	5	4	4	6	3	4	3	5	14	1	185
Mad dogs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	19
Wasps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Deaths.																																				
Drowning in wells ..	6	3	—	6	5	9	—	8	—	—	7	9	1	—	—	4	13	7	9	6	5	9	1	20	1	20	2	4	—	6	3	3	—	2	3	1	173
In tanks, rivers, or lakes	19	3	—	3	7	1	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	2	6	—	1	1	8	—	1	2	4	2	2	—	1	2	1	86
In sea	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	55
In rivers or streams ..	4	—	9	4	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	8	5	—	12	5	—	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	4	7	—	—	—	11	4	—	111
Falling from trees ..	21	3	20	10	2	1	7	5	—	—	4	13	14	1	3	13	3	26	30	2	33	16	3	3	11	34	—	9	3	21	16	1	1	22	13	2	366
Gunshot wounds ..	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	30
By lightning ..	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	22
On the railway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	5	—	5	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	46
Other means ..	27	10	53	13	7	2	8	73	—	—	10	19	33	3	26	19	4	16	52	—	14	30	1	—	16	34	1	15	15	22	11	3	3	25	12	2	579
Natural Causes.																																				
Diseases	68	24	109	29	11	—	30	707	—	—	21	39	43	5	89	29	56	58	85	—	48	78	13	4	36	38	3	87	30	42	56	8	7	81	18	5	1,957
Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
Found Dead.																																				
Causes known ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12
Causes unknown ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	26
Total ..	195	60	230	79	62	23	80	895	—	—	72	120	108	14	144	123	96	158	209	17	113	192	25	30	89	177	14	156	86	137	102	26	19	183	74	16	4,124
In prisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	49	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267
In asylums	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
In other places ..	195	60	230	79	62	23	80	676	—	—	72	111	108	14	144	123	43	158	181	17	113	192	25	30	89	163	14	84	86	137	102	26	19	183	74	16	3,729

X.—A Classified Statement showing the Na

| Offences. | Western Circuit. | | |

ture of the Criminal Cases tried before the District Courts of the Island during the Year 1916.

| MIDLAND CIRCUIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NORTHERN CIRCUIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

XI.—Table showing the Number of Summary-Convictions for the Various Classes of Offences and the Kinds of

	Anuradhapura.		Avisawella.		Badulla.		Balapitiya.		Batticaloa.		Chavakacheri.		Chilaw and Marawila.		Colombo.		Colombo (Additional).		Colombo (Joint).		Dandagamuwa.		Galle.		Gampola and Nawalapitiya.		Hambantota.		Hatton.		Henaratgoda.		Jaffna.		Kalmunai.		Kalutara.	
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Fine only.																																				
Offences by or relating to public servants..	—	—	2	2	1	1	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting the public health, &c. ..	163	181	280	323	198	229	18	18	—	—	—	—	135	139	104	143	—	—	209	283	—	—	65	82	130	134	110	110	26	29	161	161	96	101	—	—	163	163
Contempt of lawful authority ..	1	1	4	5	11	11	15	16	—	—	3	3	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	175	185	1	1	1	1	11	24	—	—	—	—	992	997
Criminal force and assault ..	9	14	45	71	11	17	5	5	24	44	24	33	40	44	163	234	—	—	—	—	6	9	25	28	22	34	2	3	—	—	39	61	19	29	1	1	40	44
Offences against property other than theft	61	64	23	26	4	4	16	16	—	—	5	7	18	23	78	87	—	—	10	10	1	1	18	32	4	5	—	—	8	8	5	5	11	11	—	—	19	19
Theft other than cattle stealing ..	7	7	14	21	3	3	16	32	15	17	7	13	12	17	54	56	—	—	—	—	5	7	18	24	8	14	—	—	11	14	14	14	13	20	3	4	16	20
Cattle stealing	1	3	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the revenue laws ..	111	136	191	196	375	379	117	144	161	174	27	30	770	789	374	390	—	—	7	7	296	302	268	306	212	245	49	50	42	42	294	302	133	133	40	77	368	374
Offences against the labour laws ..	4	4	60	61	7	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	5	4	4	—	—	2	2	1	1	14	14	23	23	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	1	3	3	60	60
Other offences	40	52	154	167	514	530	263	328	437	490	113	124	76	112	2014	2597	147	173	323	436	16	18	353	488	214	239	263	298	399	453	622	729	669	687	160	165	358	369
Total Convictions ..	397	462	774	874	1124	1182	462	574	639	727	180	211	1056	1129	2798	3519	147	173	551	738	325	338	767	987	790	881	426	463	489	550	1148	1298	942	982	207	250	2016	2047
Fine and Simple Imprisonment.																																				
Offences by or relating to public servants..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting the public health, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of lawful authority ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal force and assault	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against property other than theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than cattle stealing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cattle stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the revenue laws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the labour laws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	39	39	—	—
Total Convictions ..	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	35	35	4	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	7	39	39	—	—
Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.																																				
Offences by or relating to public servants..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting the public health, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of lawful authority ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal force and assault	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	4	2	2	20	21	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	10
Offences against property other than theft	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	9	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than cattle stealing ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Cattle stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	2	3
Offences against the revenue laws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the labour laws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	3	3
Total Convictions ..	1	1	2	2	5	5	8	10	3	5	3	4	2	2	23	25	—	—	—	—	2	2	17	19	9	14	—	—	12	12	10	12	2	4	—	—	18	24
Simple Imprisonment only.																																				
Offences by or relating to public servants..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting the public health, &c. ..	16	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of lawful authority ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal force and assault	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against property other than theft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Theft other than cattle stealing ..	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cattle stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the revenue laws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the labour laws ..	2	2	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	2	2	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	14	1	1	1	1
Total Convictions ..	20	20	5	5	9	13	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	16	16	1	1	1	1
Rigorous Imprisonment only.																																				
Offences by or relating to public servants..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting the public health, &c. ..	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	16	18	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of lawful authority ..	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	18	20
Criminal force and assault	2	2	27	38	9	14	3	3	11	11	2	4	14	14	71	74	—	—	3	3	19	19	3	3	11	17	—	—	1	1	30	33	2	2	—	—	103	114
Offences against property other than theft	8	8	7	12	20	20	5	5	—	—	3	3	8	10	74	77	—	—	74	76	4	4	6	6	11	13	3	3	24	27	6	12	2	3	—	—	—	—
Theft other than cattle stealing ..	16	21	41	47	43	53	11	11	44	60	7	10	43	51	324	342	—	—	31	34	14	17	45	51	62	71	1	1	50	61	24	32	6	7	8	9	48	51
Cattle stealing	2	3	10	13	5	10	2	3	5	5	—	—	3	6	5	6	—	—	—	—	5	10	4	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	17	—	—	1	1	13	15
Offences against the revenue laws ..	—	—	1	1	6	6	3	18	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	6	1	2	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the labour laws ..	1	1	145	154	168	170	16	22	1	1	—	—	6	6	3	3	—	—	14	117	4	4	8	8	72	72	3	3	90	90	4	4	1	1	—	—	60	60
Other offences	2	2	5	5	51	56	36	54	5	5	—	—	9	9	45	46	—	—	35	50	4	6	37	39	17	19	1	1	18	30	9	9	18	21	—	—	14	16
Total Convictions ..	31	37	247	281	302	329	76	116	66	82	12	17	85	98	537	566	—	—	174	299	52	62	109	118	178	198	9	9	187	214	87	111	29	34	9	10	256	276
Bound Over.																																				
Offences by or relating to public servants..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences affecting the public health, &c. ..	5	5	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of lawful authority ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal force and assault	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	1	2	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against property other than theft	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than cattle stealing ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	11	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	11	1	1	—	—	8	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the revenue laws ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the labour laws ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	8	8	—	—	3	3	34	7	—	—	6	21	4	4	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	49	10	11	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	4	1	4	11	11
Total Convictions ..	24	24	6	7	5	5	34	79	2	5	9	24	6	7	46	69	—	—	—	—	1	1	34	60	22	28	—	—	11	13	6	6	3	4	1	4	11	11
Juvenile Offenders Whipped																																				
Cattle theft under the Penal Code ..	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under other laws ..	9	9	22	24	102	107	16	19	16	19	2	2	2	2	123	145	—	1	7	7	3	3	5	5	21	31	—	—	34	43	11	12	3	4	3	3	20	20
Total Convictions ..	9	9	22	24	104	110	16	19	16	19	2	2	8	8	123	145	—	1	7	7	3	3	38	42	21	31	—	—	34	43	11	12	3	4	3	3	20	20
Released under First Offenders Act ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise dealt with	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	110	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	484	555	1056	1193	1551	1647	596	798	761	873	212	264	1157	1244	3537	4337	147	174	748	1070	384	407	967	1228	1020	1152	436	473	835	942	1269	1446	1002	1051	260	307	2322	2379

Punishment inflicted in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1916.

Kandy.		Kayts.		Kegalla.		Kurunegala.		Mallakam.		Mannar.		Matale.		Matara.		Mullaittivu.		Negombo.		Nuwara Eliya.		Panadure.		Panwila and Teldeniya.		Point Pedro.		Puttalam.		Ratnapura and Rakwana.		Tangalla.		Trincomalee.		Total.	
C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	39
—	—	—	—	12	12	253	258	119	127	224	235	208	248	176	193	24	24	241	248	125	160	572	585	157	158	74	74	59	63	314	347	—	—	1	1	4,417	4,829
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	9	—	—	2	2	2	4	—	—	6	6	—	—	38	38	—	—	4	5	—	—	8	8	5	5	1	1	1,306	1,340
39	45	42	60	18	29	10	13	25	29	7	15	13	15	6	10	5	5	52	88	3	3	19	42	8	9	2	2	9	16	36	45	33	37	3	3	805	1,138
20	21	14	14	8	9	1	1	4	4	1	1	20	23	13	24	—	—	15	25	13	16	15	22	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	10	13	14	1	1	438	513
10	16	4	9	5	7	15	19	2	2	1	1	15	16	16	19	—	—	11	12	9	10	10	12	14	16	8	11	7	11	3	3	11	18	4	4	361	469
—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	6	—	—	16	30
67	146	—	—	80	80	407	454	32	32	150	151	107	130	232	255	26	27	432	442	37	45	232	240	152	152	48	71	41	41	472	630	224	258	207	227	6,781	7,457
35	35	—	—	13	13	10	10	—	—	6	6	15	15	1	1	—	—	4	4	2	7	10	10	5	9	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	294	306
219	2561	76	89	315	330	578	699	3	4	42	51	233	262	214	288	18	27	203	231	106	120	190	232	67	100	125	160	187	218	339	427	440	484	253	266	12,743	15,004
390	2824	136	172	455	486	1284	1464	195	208	431	460	614	712	661	795	73	83	964	1056	295	361	1097	1193	407	448	265	328	305	352	1184	1472	729	822	471	504	27,194	31,125
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	1	1	—	—	29	32
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	6	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	14	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	88	89
6	7	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	5	5	—	—	10	11	6	6	4	6	2	2	6	7	3	3	—	—	144	155
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	55	66
1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	35
3	4	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	1	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	42	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	17	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	9	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	23	27
6	7	—	—	2	2	6	7	—	—	1	1	11	11	2	3	—	—	17	20	7	11	11	13	4	8	1	2	2	2	4	7	10	13	—	—	201	248
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	37	37	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	62	62
2	2	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	5	5	2	2	—	—	2	2	56	64
6	6	—	—	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	9	11	1	2	9	11	50	54	2	3	6	6	7	7	—	—	3	3	172	190
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	—	—	3	5	—	—	3	3	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	52
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	39
11	12	2	2	32	42	2	3	4	7	4	6	10	18	—	—	—	—	21	25	9	15	59	66	5	5	—	—	—	—	45	56	11	11	2	3	528	623
61	64	—	—	10	13	3	5	—	—	1	1	10	21	5	5	—	—	5	5	12	20	21	27	—	—	—	—	6	7	13	20	2	4	—	—	404	471
83	85	1	1	27	36	18	20	2	2	4	5	31	33	10	10	2	2	27	27	38	44	29	29	14	16	2	2	23	27	50	55	10	12	5	8	1,194	1,343
—	—	—	—	7	20	9	16	1	1	—	—	2	4	13	21	2	2	4	4	1	1	25	30	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	15	4	4	—	—	145	215
30	30	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	21	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	30	44	—	—	109	157
9	12	—	—	18	18	11	11	—	—	—	—	105	105	15	15	1	1	1	1	58	60	36	36	51	53	—	—	2	2	61	63	—	—	—	—	964	1,093
—	—	4	4	7	9	8	8	1	1	—	—	1	1	38	39	1	1	10	12	5	6	8	8	2	2	6	9	17	17	15	18	5	5	5	5	439	513
194	203	7	7	102	140	52	64	10	14	12	15	160	183	84	95	6	6	76	82	134	173	191	210	73	77	8	11	50	55	195	233	62	80	12	16	3,874	4,521
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	8	8	—	—	1	1	5	16	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	5	6	12	4	9	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	60	87
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	22	28
6	6	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	59	70
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
4	5	3	7	6	11	5	11	—	—	—	—	4	5	106	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	10	21	4	6	12	21	8	12	2	2	291	455
15	16	9	19	13	25	6	12	—	—	2	3	19	21	121	144	—	—	12	15	10	21	6	6	6	8	10	21	4	6	23	32	8	12	2	2	487	710
—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	52	59
37	47	3	3	5	7	18	25	—	—	—	—	31	37	17	19	—	—	11	16	40	46	36	37	16	17	1	1	14	15	22	24	16	24	4	4	670	778
37	47	3	3	6	9	21	29	—	—	1	1	31	37	19	21	—	—	11	16	40	46	38	39	16	17	1	1	14	15	23	25	17	25	4	4	722	837
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24	—	—	49	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43	14	14	230	265
2654	3110	155	201	580	664	1374	1584	206	223	449	482	837	966	891	1062	86	114	1094	1205	536	665	1362	1483	562	618	291	372	383	438	1442	1783	872	998	506	543	33,024	38,051

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR THE YEAR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Western Circuit during the year 1916, and to report as follows :—

(1) Table A, a return of cases referred to Crown Counsel, shows an increase in the total number of cases as compared with the five previous years. There is a marked increase in the number of cases committed to the District Court, whilst the number of cases committed to the Supreme Court is the smallest since 1907.

(2) Tables B and C, referring to cases tried in the Supreme Court, show a slight decrease both in the number of cases of homicide and the number of persons tried. Of these, only 18 persons were convicted of murder, as against 33 in 1915, 20 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 11 of lesser offences. An appreciable decrease will be noted in the number of cases for other offences, and in the number of persons tried, and the number of persons convicted.

(3) Table D is a return of cases tried in the Supreme and in the District Courts, and shows an increase in the number of cases as compared with previous years since 1912.

(4) Table E, which gives particulars with regard to cases tried in the District Courts of the circuit, shows that the largest number were cases of house-breaking and robbery, and a striking increase in the number of cases for these offences as compared with the figures of 1915, the total being 235, as against 136 in 1915. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of theft other than cattle or prædial products and causing hurt by dangerous weapons, as compared with 1915. Out of a total of 961 persons tried, 636 were convicted.

(5) Tables F and G, relating to cases tried in the District Courts, show an increase in the total number of cases tried as compared with previous years since 1911—an increase in the number of cases in Colombo, Kalutara, and Negombo, and a slight decrease as regards Chilaw and Ratnapura, Puttalam remaining the same, when compared with the figures of 1915. Out of a total of 673 cases and 961 persons committed for trial, 636 were convicted, 271 acquitted, 2 otherwise disposed of, and 44 awaiting trial.

(6) Table H shows that out of 382 cases of cattle stealing and 776 cases of hurt with knife triable in the Police Courts of the circuit, 262 and 357 respectively ended in acquittals, and that out of a total of 1,511 persons tried for these offences, 872 were acquitted.

March 7, 1917.

W. E. BARBER,
Crown Counsel.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number of Cases referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number of Cases compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1907 ..	161 ..	653 ..	28 ..	58 ..	29 ..	929 ..	66
1908 ..	160 ..	691 ..	43 ..	72 ..	51 ..	1,017 ..	80
1909 ..	175 ..	688 ..	11 ..	64 ..	61 ..	999 ..	48
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	187 ..	1,000 ..	28 ..	43 ..	43 ..	1,341 ..	68
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	144 ..	518 ..	48 ..	56 ..	23 ..	789 ..	21
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	128 ..	477 ..	33 ..	44 ..	28 ..	710 ..	17
1913 ..	112 ..	509 ..	28 ..	58 ..	51 ..	758 ..	15
1914 ..	131 ..	526 ..	35 ..	74 ..	47 ..	813 ..	37
1915 ..	149 ..	565 ..	19 ..	67 ..	40 ..	840 ..	40
1916 ..	104 ..	673 ..	30 ..	26 ..	41 ..	874 ..	46

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364	19	27	11	14	6	13	2	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	6	8	3	4	3	4	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	4	12*	3	7	1	5	—	—
Giving false evidence, § 190 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Homicide cases ..	52	79	40	—	12	30	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing hurt, § 315 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Abetting to destroy a court record, §§ 466 and 109 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
House-breaking by night, theft, robbery, and hurt, §§ 443, 369, 380, 382	6	12	2	6	4	6	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	6	6	3	3	3	3	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ..	4	4	3	3	1	1	—	—
Making false entries and criminal breach of trust, §§ 466A and 391	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total ..	103	154	69	90	32	64	2	—

* Exclusive of one person who died before trial.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Western Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1907 ..	60	91	23	33	35
1908 ..	60	91	12	58	21
1909 ..	68	91	29	39	23
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	79	103	20	47	36
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	61	82	21	43	18
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	66	100	21	46	33
1913 ..	51	72	20	30	22
1914 ..	72	84	28	30	26
1915 ..	78	112	33	44	35
1916 ..	52	79	18	31	30

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Western Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1907	149	638	787
1908	145	691	836
1909	166	688	854
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	186	960	1,146
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	146	497	643
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	127	466	593
1913	114	509	623
1914	130	482	612
1915	140	529	669
1916	103	673	776

E.—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	12	33	9	24	—	—
Riot	6	30	19	2	—	9
Assault on public servants	11	13	3	9	—	1
Giving or fabricating false evidence	3	3	—	3	—	—
False statements	9	9	—	9	—	—
False personation	4	7	—	7	—	—
False charge	4	5	2	3	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	4	6	—	3	—	3
Counterfeiting coin	1	1	—	1	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hurt	23	29	8	30	—	1
Grievous hurt	29	40	10	28	—	2
Causing hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	60	73	26	46	—	1
Assault and criminal force	10	11	—	11	—	—
Kidnapping	4	5	1	4	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	88	104	17	87	—	—
Theft of cattle	17	24	8	13	—	3
Theft of prædial products	9	14	3	11	—	—
Theft by servants	8	8	1	7	—	—
Robbery	65	115	35	71	1	8
Criminal misappropriation	19	21	2	17	—	2
Criminal breach of trust	1	1	—	1	—	—
Receiving stolen property	8	8	3	5	—	—
Cheating	17	21	6	12	—	3
Fraudulently dealing with property	2	4	3	1	—	—
Mischief	19	22	12	6	—	4
House-trespass	6	6	1	5	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	47	66	15	51	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	123	195	79	110	1	5
Criminal intimidation	3	3	2	1	—	—
Other offences	60	73	14	57	—	2
Total	673	961	279	636	2	44

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
1907	331	85	123	47	20	47	653
1908	324	103	146	47	26	45	691
1909	326	91	127	49	24	71	688
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	472	97	246	83	24	38	960
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	282	37	102	28	11	29	489
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	259	40	104	26	9	28	466
1913	309	44	89	25	12	30	509
1914	222	39	146	31	9	35	482
1915	277	55	135	54	9	38	568
1916	291	66	194	51	9	18	629

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts in the Western Circuit for the Year 1916.

	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
Number of cases	299	66	227	53	10	18	673
Number of persons	393	96	355	74	11	32	931
Number of persons acquitted	119	26	84	31	4	15	271
Number of persons convicted	266	70	236	41	6	17	636
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Number of persons pending trial	8	—	33	2	1	—	44

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Western Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	382	776	30	1,188
Number of persons	508	964	39	1,511
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	103	384	23	510
Number of persons convicted	147	443	29	619
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	262	357	7	626
Number of persons acquitted	361	521	10	892
Number of cases pending	17	35	—	52

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR THE YEAR 1916.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

THE number of cases committed before the Supreme Court and District Courts (141) shows a marked increase on the figures for the past three years, and approximate to those of the year 1912, when a total number of 162 cases were committed.

The increase in regard to Supreme Court trials was in cases of homicide, while in District Court commitments the increase is noticeable in cases of riot, mischief, and the less usual crimes (classified as "other").

The number of cases tried in District Courts was 103, as compared with 76 for 1915, the Jaffna and Mannar courts bearing the burden of the increase.

The return of special Police Court cases (Table H) shows an increase in cases of cattle-stealing and hurt with knife.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

In the Southern Circuit a decrease of serious crime is clearly traceable, commitments before the Supreme Court and District Courts being the lowest for the past five years.

With regard to the special Police Court cases, however (Table P), a very marked increase appears, the number of persons dealt with being 628, nearly five times as many as in the previous years. Roughly, ten times as many cattle-stealing cases were instituted, the percentage of convictions, 20 per cent., being no higher, however.

There were 352 persons charged with hurt with the knife, as against 74 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being slightly less, viz., 41 per cent.

V. GRENIER,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, March 13, 1917.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Northern Circuit, from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number of Cases pending.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1907 ..	27	144	7	14	6	198	14
1908 ..	37	108	8	18	4	175	13
1909 ..	23	87	11	21	16	135	4
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	36	137	3	33	12	221	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	13	101	2	9	6	151	17
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	27	115	3	1	16	162	10
1913 ..	15	88	6	7	22	138	8
1914 ..	18	75	2	5	19	119	8
1915 ..	15	77	2	7	9	110	9
1916 ..	21	103	3	6	8	141	13

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending
Abduction, §§ 356, 357	2	4	1	3	1	1	—	—
Causing hurt, § 315	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Forgery	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Homicide cases	13	18	11	—	2	6	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt, § 317 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
House-breaking, theft, robbery, and hurt, §§ 443, 369, 380, and 382 ..	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Mischief by fire, § 419	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Total ..	21	30	17	21	4	9	—	—

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Northern Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1907	12	22	2	13	7
1908	15	24	1	11	12
1909	11	17	2	8	7
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	15	43	1	24	18
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	13	15	3	4	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	13	16	2	7	7
1913	13	16	—	9	7
1914	13	25	1	14	10
1915	7	11	—	7	4
1916	13	18	2	10	6

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Northern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1907	27	140	167
1908	37	108	145
1909	22	87	109
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	35	131	166
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	31	84	115
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	27	110	137
1913	15	88	103
1914	18	69	87
1915	14	71	85
1916	21	103	124

E.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Riot	5	56	34	22	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence ..	3	3	—	3	—	—
Hurt	3	4	1	3	—	—
Grievous hurt	4	9	3	6	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	8	13	8	5	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	11	15	2	13	—	—
Theft of cattle	2	2	1	1	—	—
Robbery	13	26	29	6	—	1
Mischief	5	7	5	2	—	—
House-trespass	1	2	—	—	—	2
House-breaking, &c.	3	10	1	9	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	6	9	1	8	—	—
Other offences	45	59	18	38	—	3
Total ..	109	225	103	116	—	6

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Northern Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Batticaloa.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Trincomalee.	Total.
1907 ..	42	88	2	1	11	144
1908 ..	26	73	1	—	2	102
1909 ..	31	49	2	1	4	87
1910–11* ..	43	80	1	2	5	131
1911–12† ..	23	51	—	—	10	84
1912‡ ..	19	82	—	—	9	110
1913 ..	14	61	4	—	9	88
1914 ..	13	51	1	1	3	69
1915 ..	21	53	1	1	—	76
1916 ..	18	74	10	1	—	103

*January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. †July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡January 1 to December 31.

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1916.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Batticaloa	20	32	12	18	—	2
Jaffna	76	180	91	87	—	2
Mannar	10	10	—	10	—	—
Mullaittivu	3	3	—	1	—	2
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	109	225	103	116	—	6

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1916.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases ..	54 ..	160 ..	12 ..	226
Number of persons ..	76 ..	233 ..	15 ..	324
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained ..	6 ..	57 ..	10 ..	73
Number of persons convicted ..	12 ..	68 ..	10 ..	90
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted ..	43 ..	93 ..	2 ..	138
Number of persons acquitted ..	64 ..	165 ..	5 ..	234
Number of cases pending ..	5 ..	10 ..	— ..	15

I.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Southern Circuit, from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1907	84 ..	241 ..	4 ..	12 ..	24 ..	365 ..	19
1908	69 ..	146 ..	— ..	20 ..	12 ..	247 ..	19
1909	40 ..	135 ..	10 ..	21 ..	23 ..	229 ..	16
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	81 ..	215 ..	5 ..	17 ..	25 ..	343 ..	10
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	44 ..	103 ..	2 ..	8 ..	2 ..	159 ..	7
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45 ..	100 ..	6 ..	9 ..	4 ..	164 ..	5
1913	44 ..	111 ..	10 ..	7 ..	15 ..	187 ..	11
1914	37 ..	121 ..	9 ..	10 ..	3 ..	180 ..	14
1915	46 ..	136 ..	2 ..	8 ..	2 ..	194 ..	5
1916	48 ..	94 ..	2 ..	9 ..	4 ..	157 ..	13

J.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted	Number of Persons acquitted	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364	4	7	3	4	1	3	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	5	8	4	7	1	1	—	—
Forgery, § 456	5	10	2	5	3	5	—	—
Homicide cases.. ..	27	37	20	—	7	16	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt, § 317	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing hurt, § 315 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
House-breaking by night and theft, §§ 443 and 369 ..	3	12	3	9	—	3	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Giving false evidence, § 191 ..	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Theft, § 371	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	48	78	35	49	13	29	—	—

K.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Southern Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1907	35 ..	49 ..	10 ..	23 ..	16
1908	36 ..	57 ..	9 ..	25 ..	23
1909	18 ..	28 ..	5 ..	13 ..	10
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	47 ..	67 ..	12 ..	33 ..	22
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	24 ..	36 ..	5 ..	18 ..	13
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	23 ..	32 ..	6 ..	16 ..	10
1913	15 ..	23 ..	5 ..	13 ..	5
1914	20 ..	28 ..	7 ..	11 ..	10
1915	32 ..	38 ..	11 ..	16 ..	11
1916	27 ..	37 ..	10 ..	11 ..	16

L.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Southern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1907	82	227	309
1908	69	146	215
1909	39	135	174
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	81	212	293
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	42	96	138
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45	97	142
1913	44	111	155
1914	36	110	146
1915	46	131	177
1916	48	94	142

M.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	3	13	10	2	—	1
Giving or fabricating false evidence ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Wrongful confinement	13	21	9	12	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	2	2	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	1	1	1	—	—	—
Causing hurt and grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons	13	21	10	9	—	2
Assault and criminal force ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Kidnapping	1	1	—	—	—	1
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	12	17	8	9	—	—
Theft of cattle	5	8	1	7	—	—
Theft of prædial products ..	4	6	1	5	—	—
Extortion	1	1	1	—	—	—
Robbery	5	10	6	4	—	—
Receiving stolen property ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mischief	3	5	4	1	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	26	45	27	15	1	2
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences	12	15	1	8	1	5
Total ..	105	171	82	76	2	11

N.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Southern Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
1907	87	103	51	241
1908	37	64	40	141
1909	38	63	34	135
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	83	81	48	212
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	36	43	17	96
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	37	27	33	97
1913	54	31	26	111
1914	71	26	13	110
1915	66	39	26	131
1916	43	31	20	94

O.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1916.

	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
Number of cases ..	54	31	20	105
Number of persons ..	82	54	35	171
Number of persons acquitted ..	39	31	12	82
Number of persons convicted ..	31	22	23	76
Number of persons pending trial ..	11	—	—	11
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	1	1	—	2

P.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1916.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	182	255	27	464
Number of persons	238	352	38	628
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	39	128	22	189
Number of persons convicted ..	56	143	28	227
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted ..	138	116	5	259
Number of persons acquitted ..	182	209	10	401
Number of cases pending ..	5	11	—	16

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR THE YEAR 1916.

TABLE A shows a decrease in the more serious crime, cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court numbering only 90, as against 147 for 1915. The number of homicides tried was 36, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. on the number (64) for 1915 (*vide* Table C). Out of 41 persons tried, 14 were convicted of murder as against 33 in 1915, 14 of lesser offences as against 24 in 1915, and 13 were acquitted. The total number of persons convicted on homicide charges, either of homicide or lesser offences, is 28, the lowest number for the last ten years.

2. On the other hand, the total number of cases tried before the District Courts is 299, the highest for some years (Table A).

3. The combined total of Supreme Court and District Court cases is 389, which shows about the same level of crime as in past years.

W. S. DE SARAM,
Crown Counsel.

Kandy, April 4, 1917.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1907	81	317	28	58	29	513	66
1908	114	323	24	78	64	603	31
1909	103	361	24	56	45	589	41
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	114	493	40	66	76	789	20
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	95	249	11	34	20	409	15
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	111	253	8	37	17	426	29
1913	124	259	9	37	21	460	20
1914	81	231	6	20	9	347	40
1915	147	283	3	19	6	458	26
1916	90	299	10	28	16	443	37

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364 ..	19	24	8	10	11	14	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	8	10	4	7	4	3	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by rash and negligent act, § 329	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt, § 315	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Taking illegal gratification, § 158 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	5	6	4	5	1	1	—	—
Giving false evidence, § 191 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Homicide cases	36*†	41	26	—	10	13	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Theft, § 367	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing hurt, § 315 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
House-breaking by night, theft, &c., §§ 443, 368, &c.	8	24	5	9	2	15	—	1
Making false entries, § 466A, &c. ..	4	4	3	3	1	1	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing disappearance of evidence, §§ 198 and 199	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Total ..	88	119	57	71	30	48	—	1

* Exclusive of one case accused died before trial.
† Exclusive of one case accused was found to be of unsound mind.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Midland Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1907	39	64	19	23	22
1908	54	75	24	26	25
1909	44	50	11	25	14
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	64	74	18	44	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	43	52	21	23	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	50	56	15	32	9
1913	57	76	19	34	23
1914	35	48	12	24	12
1915	64	82	33	24	25
1916	36	41	14	14	13

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Midland Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1907	75	306	381
1908	113	298	411
1909	99	361	460
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	114	475	589
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	89	239	328
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	110	242	352
1913	121	259	380
1914	75	212	287
1915	143	264	407
1916	87	299	386

E.—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1916.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Riot	4	16	—	10	6	—
Assault on public servants ..	6	19	9	9	1	—
Taking illegal gratification ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence ..	8	8	3	4	1	—
False statements	4	4	—	4	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property ..	2	2	1	1	—	—
Escapes and connected offences ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	2	—	2	—	—
Hurt	1	1	—	1	—	—
Grievous hurt	14	31	16	14	—	1
Causing hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	29	44	13	31	—	—
Wrongful confinement	2	8	4	4	—	—
Assault and criminal force ..	5	5	2	3	—	—
Kidnapping	6	9	3	6	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	32	38	9	28	—	1
Theft of cattle	10	17	6	11	—	—
Theft of prædial products ..	4	6	1	2	—	3
Theft by servants	4	5	1	4	—	—
Extortion	5	8	1	6	1	—
Robbery	23	34	16	16	—	2
Criminal misappropriation ..	6	7	2	5	—	—
Receiving stolen property ..	6	8	1	5	—	2
Cheating	10	12	1	11	—	—
Mischief	14	21	16	5	—	—
House-trespass	10	19	5	14	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	31	66	38	25	—	3
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	37	63	28	35	—	—
Other offences	22	88	3	23	—	2
Total ..	299	484	179	282	9	14

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Midland Circuit from 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
1907	11	18	139	70	79	—	317
1908	8	22	87	77	104	—	298
1909	18	30	84	99	122	8	361
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	23	39	169	94	128	22	475
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	15	17	69	51	63	19	234
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	12	21	78	45	73	13	242
1913	28	23	105	39	58	6	259
1914	14	13	100	24	61	—	212
1915	25	16	101	32	83	9	266
1916	23	11	124	41	89	11	299

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1916.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Anuradhapura ..	23	38	19	16	—	3
Badulla ..	11	15	4	11	—	—
Kandy ..	124	177	60	111	2	4
Kegalla ..	41	76	31	36	6	3
Kurunegala ..	89	167	65	98	1	3
Nuwara Eliya ..	11	11	—	10	—	1
Total ..	299	484	179	282	9	14

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1916.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases ..	262	292	35	589
Number of persons ..	469	366	59	894
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained ..	44	133	32	209
Number of persons convicted ..	89	157	50	296
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted ..	204	133	3	340
Number of persons acquitted ..	380	209	9	598
Number of cases pending ..	14	26	—	40

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1916.

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PART I.—THE FORCE.

1. *Changes.*—The principal changes among the officers were as follows :—

Mr. F. W. Morris, Chief Inspector, was promoted Honorary Assistant Superintendent, with effect from September 16, 1916, and appointed Assistant to the Superintendent at Galle.

Messrs. G. Manwaring and J. E. Bennett, having passed the Second Examination in Sinhalese, were appointed Assistant Superintendents in April and July, respectively.

Mr. R. J. Tyler was promoted Superintendent, with effect from October 1.

Mr. G. Manwaring took charge of the Tangalla district in September, relieving Mr. G. A. Gore-Davids, transferred to Chilaw, *vice* Mr. A. B. Knowlton, resigned.

Mr. G. H. Bromley took up duties as Assistant Superintendent at Nuwara Eliya, relieving Mr. J. E. Bennett, transferred to the Depôt.

2. *Strength.*—The following additions to the Force were sanctioned during the year :—

(*a*) *Officers.*—2 Deputy Inspectors-General (1 to take charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and 1 to supervise the work of the Police and the investigation of crime in the Provinces); 1 Superintendent, for Headquarters; 6 Assistant Superintendents, for Headquarters, the Criminal Investigation Department, Kandy District, and Polgahawela.

(*b*) 5 Inspectors and 17 Sub-Inspectors, to strengthen the investigating staff in Colombo and in the Provinces in which serious crime is prevalent.

(*c*) 9 sergeants and 49 constables, for traffic, patrol, court, and guard duties. Total increase 89.

The punitive Police Force established for twelve months at Hanwella, in the Western Province, was withdrawn on November 1, 1916.

A temporary Police Force consisting of 1 sergeant and 2 constables was established at Walgama, in the Western Province, on July 1, 1916.

The following table gives the sanctioned and actual strength of each grade on December 31, 1916 :—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Inspector-General	1	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2	2
Superintendents	10	9
Assistant Superintendents, Temporary Assistant Superintendents, and Probationers	24	19
Inspectors	41	32
Sub-Inspectors	104	91
Station House Officer	1	1
Native Sergeants	326	310
Native Constables	2,222	2,189
European Police Force.		
Inspector	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	3	3
Sergeants	31	13
	2,766	2,671

3. *Nationalities.*—The Force is composed of men of the following nationalities :—

	Europeans.	Burghers.	Malays.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.
Inspectors	2	5	5	15	4	2
Sub-Inspectors	3	18	25	41	3	4
Station House Officer	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sergeants	13	29	122	69	52	38
Constables	—	49	387	946	521	286
Total	18	101	539	1,072	580	330

4. *Education.*—Of the sergeants and constables, 28 per cent. can read and write English, 38 per cent. can speak English, and 72 per cent. can read and write a vernacular language. There are 56 men in the Force (·02 of the strength) who can read and write no language.

5. *Length of Service.*—There are 450 men (17 per cent. of the Force) with 17 years' service and over, 556 men (21 per cent.) with 10 years' service and under 17 years, 837 men (32 per cent.) with 3 years' service and under 10 years, and 605 men (23 per cent.) with 1 year's service and under 3 years. One-third of the Force is composed of men of over 10 years' service.

6. *Enlistments.*—During the year 1,488 men presented themselves for enlistment. Of these, 1,156 (77 per cent.) were rejected as unsuitable and physically or educationally unfit for service in the Force. Enlistments to the number of 332 were made to the following grades :—28 first class constables, 34 second class constables, and 270 third class constables. The small proportion of recruits enlisted to applicants (23 per cent.) indicates the care with which inquiries are made as to the character and general fitness of men who present themselves for enlistment.

The following table shows the number of approved recruits sent from each Province :—

Central Province	21	Province of Sabaragamuwa	7
Northern Province	19	North-Central Province	2
Southern Province	16	Province of Uva	—
North-Western Province	10	Recruits enlisted on personal application at Headquarters	238
Eastern Province	10	Total	332
Western Province	9		

7. *Training.*—The training of all ranks is regarded as one of the most important of the duties which fall on the more experienced members of the Force. The system adopted provides for the instruction of the sons of men now in the Force from the age of 5 upwards, who should at the age of 18 be fit to join the Force; a special course of instruction of all ranks on joining, subsequent regular instruction one day a week throughout a man's service in new orders, Ordinances, and regulations, with a further course of instruction between each step in promotion, the object being to keep every man abreast of the times, and to demand efficiency of a man recommended for promotion. The system is applied to every rank in the following manner :—

(*a*) *On joining*, a constable is attached to the Police Training School for six months, and on being posted to a division goes through a further course of instruction at the headquarters of the Province or district in the practical application of all he has been taught before being sent to an outlying station, where he goes round with the officer in charge and learns the system of co-operation with the headmen, the geography of the station area, the local orders, and the system of work.

A Sub-Inspector enlisted direct is trained on similar lines.

An officer on joining is attached for one year to a Province distant from Colombo to enable him to learn the language and the habits of the people before coming down to Headquarters, where he formerly spent his first year. The change was tried as an experiment and has proved successful.

(*b*) *Weekly.*—Printed orders, which include hints and notes on incidents and cases which have actually occurred, are published for the instruction of all ranks, and sent weekly to every police station and office, thus keeping every police officer abreast of the times, and every police station in touch with Headquarters.

(*c*) *On Promotion.*—A constable before being promoted to the rank of sergeant goes through a further course of instruction at the Training School for six months, after which he is examined by a Board of Officers before being promoted.

A sergeant before being promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector goes through a similar but more advanced course at the Training School.

An officer before being promoted to the rank of Superintendent is required to pass two examinations in each of the vernacular languages, and examinations in law, practical work, Police orders, riding, drill, and accounts.

(*d*) *General.*—Instruction is made as practical as possible, and includes not only law, drill, and physical exercises, but general knowledge, power of observation, traffic regulation, first aid, self-defence, and care in the handling of court productions.

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in charge of Provinces and districts, who have personally interested themselves in the training of young police officers sent to them from the Training School, have been rewarded by the manner in which their men have turned out. It is particularly gratifying to find young constables keeping a clean record and earning rapid promotion.

The efficiency of the Force depends a great deal on the officer in charge of every station, district, and Province keeping his men abreast of the times. The future of the Force depends to a large extent on the care given to the instruction of men now joining on, the influence exercised over them during the first three years of their service, and on the training of the sons of sergeants and constables who are anxious to join the Force at the age of 18 years. A note on the system of training adopted in the case of the sons of sergeants and constables will be found under the head Boys' Brigade (paragraph 62).

8. *Training School.*—On January 1, 1916, there were 83 recruits in the school, and in the course of the year 332 recruits were admitted. 306 passed out after examination, 41 were discharged as unsuitable for retention in the Force or for desertion, and 1 resigned. On December 31, 1916, there were 67 recruits in the school under training.

Seventy constables recommended for promotion to the rank of sergeant went through the sergeants' course, and 63 were promoted after examination. 8 sergeants went through the more advanced Sub-Inspectors' course. 9 Sub-Inspectors, enlisted direct at the end of the previous year, passed out after instruction and examination.

Lectures on criminal investigation, the work of Police in towns and in the district, and the system of dealing with traffic were given by senior officers.

The Training School is at present temporarily housed in the old Volunteer Headquarters in the Pettah, which merely provides sleeping accommodation and class rooms for the recruits. The officer in charge and the instructors live a long way from the school, there is no room or ground for purposes of recreation, and the locality is not desirable. Taking into consideration the difficulties which the officer in charge and his staff have had to contend with in their surroundings, the results have been most gratifying. A team composed of recruits, none of whom had been in the school for more than three months and ten days, won the Drill Challenge Cup in open competition against teams of trained men from all parts of the Island. The team consisted of twelve men of five different nationalities recruited from three different Provinces and from India: only one man had ever handled a rifle before joining the Force. The result was a striking example of the value of keenness, good discipline, and training, and will serve a useful purpose in proving to recruits in the future what can be learnt in a short time, provided there is keenness and application, and in showing officers in charge of divisions, Provinces, and districts that the recruit responds to personal influence and training, and is worth taking pains over.

The Training School entered a team in the First Aid Competition and the Musketry Challenge Cup open to the whole Force, and were placed second in both.

The keenness shown by recruits in play and work reflects the greatest credit on the system of training adopted by Mr. W. C. C. King, Assistant Superintendent, who has been in charge of the Training School for the past 3½ years. There has been a marked improvement in the tone, discipline, and work of the school, which does Mr. King and his staff of instructors and lecturers great credit.

A site has been reserved next to the Police recreation ground for the new school buildings, and for the quarters of the instructors, the officer in charge, and the other officers resident in Colombo. The scheme approved will not only provide for the housing of the school on a healthy site, but will bring recruits under the constant influence, both in work and play, of their officers, and should go far to provide for the future efficiency of the Force and the formation of a sound, healthy, moral tone.

9. *Casualties.*—The following statement shows the casualties of the Force in proportion to strength. For comparison the figures from 1906 are given :—

Year.	Total Strength.	Died.	Pensioned.	Resigned.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Percentage of Men discharged and dismissed to Strength.
1906	2,109	15	39	175	99	57	7·4
1907	2,156	23	39	149	79	58	6·3
1908	2,229	16	29	162	64	39	4·6
1909	2,313	18	22	209	71	67	5·8
1910	2,369	22	44	142	72	86	6·4
1911	2,405	20	34	115	80	57	5·7
1912	2,443	17	31	154	92	64	6·4
1913	2,512	9	25	133	70	76	5·8
1914	2,614	21	36	108	105	96	7·7
1915	2,687	28	32	16	108	103	7·8
1916	2,766	19	34	7	117	80	7·1

An unsatisfactory and inefficient man is removed at an early a stage as possible.

10. *Conduct.*—The statement below shows the number and nature of the punishments awarded during the twelve months as compared with previous years :—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Dismissed and discharged	187	211	201
Reduced	160	286	305
Black-marked	1,316	2,007	1,857
Fined	3,387	3,015	2,832
Judicially punished	25	53	19

The infliction of fines is almost entirely confined to the offence of absence without leave.

The punishment of reduction and black mark is awarded in cases of neglect of duty and misbehaviour, and though the strength of the Force was increased by 160 men in 1915 and 1916, it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease in offences of this nature. There are 889 constables in possession of good conduct badges, 14 are drawing good service allowances, and there are 106 constables in the merit class.

In the course of the year Rs. 31,918 was paid to men of the Force as rewards for good work. One man was granted the good service allowance, and in many cases special acts of bravery were rewarded by special promotion. As instances of good work may be quoted the cases of—

Police Constable No. 1,970 David Kaspar Lopesz, who was killed at Ambalangoda on June 13, 1916, in the brave performance of his duty while arresting one of a gang of burglars. He was a young constable of 6 years' service. His Excellency the Governor communicated his regret at the death of a brave man, and the widow was granted a pension of Rs. 100 per annum by the Ceylon Government.

Inspector H. R. de Silva, commended by His Excellency the Governor and specially rewarded for bravery in immediately rushing forward when one of his constables (P. C. Lopesz) was fatally stabbed in the performance of duty, seizing the murderer, and holding on to him until assistance arrived, in spite of the fact that he himself was stabbed in the back.

Police Constable No. 959 Vallipuram, of the Central Province, specially promoted and rewarded for arresting a notorious and dangerous absconder, who offered great resistance and severely injured the constable, who held on to his prisoner until assistance arrived.

Police Constable No. 2,037 K. Suppiah, of the Southern Province, specially promoted for bravery displayed in arresting a notorious armed burglar, who, after breaking into a jewellers shop at Galle, made a desperate attempt to escape with a quantity of stolen jewellery.

Police Sergeant No. 440 Kuraishen and Police Constable No. 1,121 H. Noor, of the North-Central Province, specially promoted and rewarded for bravery displayed in arresting a notorious highway robber.

Police Sergeant No. 1,290 Anthony Pillai, of Colombo, specially promoted for intelligent and prompt action taken in saving the life of a woman who attempted to commit suicide.

Police Constable No. 1,087 M. K. Udanis Appu, of Colombo, specially promoted and rewarded for prompt and intelligent action taken in rescuing a man from being drowned in the sea at Dehiwala.

Police Constable No. 2,320 A. D. H. Appuhamy, of the North-Western Province, specially promoted for prompt action and responsibility assumed, in the absence of the officer in charge, in a case of robbery, in which the good work of the constable was commended by the Chief Justice.

11. *Vernacular Language Examinations.*—The Board of Examiners, who examine candidates from all Departments, reported that Mr. J. E. Bennett, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, who passed his second examination in Sinhalese after being two years and five months in the Colony, showed greater proficiency in Sinhalese than any European examined in these quarterly examinations. Great importance is attached to Police Probationers on arrival in the Colony taking the matter of learning Sinhalese and Tamil seriously, and the good record of Mr. Bennett, which was noted with appreciation by the Government, indicates hard work and keenness.

12. *Clerical Staff.*—The Clerical Staff of the Department on December 31, 1916, consisted of 1 Special Class clerk ; 5 clerks of Class I., Grades I. and II. ; 26 clerks of Class II., Grades I., II., and III. ; 39 clerks in Grade I. and 67 Clerks in Grade II. of the Subordinate Clerical Service ; 4 shorthand writers and typists ; total 142, distributed over 27 police offices.

It is essential for good organization that the Clerical Branch of the Force should be efficient, that their duties should be carried out with method, energy, and accuracy, and that each clerk should thoroughly master the work of the branch in which he is engaged.

The number of clerks who have proved specially proficient in the various branches of police work are :—

Shorthand	5	Crime Reports and Criminal Statistics ..	16
Typewriting with speed and accuracy ..	29	Pay and Accounts	25
Records	9	Stores	6
Strength	16		

The good services of the following clerks who have shown eagerness to learn method, accuracy, and interest in the despatch of business are mentioned :—

Administrative ..	J. M. de Silva	Pay	J. Martyn
			S. Kumaraswamy
Correspondence ..	M. W. de Silva		E. B. Fernando
	P. M. Rodrigo		R. S. Fernando
			G. M. Chinnatamby
Criminal Statistics ..	H. D. Perera		A. C. de Silva

13. *Secret Service.*—The expenditure under the secret service vote during the year was Rs. 289·74. Thirty-one members of the public were rewarded for making arrests.

14. *Cost.*—The cost of the Force for the twelve months was Rs. 1,792,868. The cost of the Police per man is Rs. 641, the cost per head of population is 44 cents. The charge made for a constable to Municipal and other local bodies is Rs. 460·23 per annum.

PART II.—CRIME.

15. *General Character of the Year.*—Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year number 14,788. Of these, 10,382 were disposed of by the courts as true cases. Analysing the 10,382 true cases which occurred during the year, it is found that 7,634 were cases falling under the fourteen heads of crime reportable by headmen and registered by the Police as "Crime," viz., abduction, arson, attempted homicide, burglary, cattle stealing, exposure of children, grievous hurt, homicide, hurt by knife and dangerous weapons, rape, riot, robbery, theft over Rs. 20, and unnatural offence. 4,480, or 43·2 per cent., resulted in conviction.

There was a general decrease in crime in 1916. There were 7,634 cases of serious crime in 1916, as compared with 8,337 in 1915 (excluding crime committed during the disturbances in May/June, 1915). The decrease was common to crime against the person and against property, as the following statement shows :—

	1915 (excluding Crime committed during the Disturbances in May/June, 1915).	1916.
Homicide	204	158
Attempted homicide	43	29
Grievous hurt	615	641
Hurt with dangerous weapons	1,214	1,093
Burglary	1,911	1,899
Theft of cattle and prædial produce	981	911
Other offences	3,369	2,903
Total ..	8,337	7,634

16. *Homicide.*—There was a decrease in the number of murders committed, 158, as compared with 204 in 1915 (not including murders committed during the disturbances), 209 in 1914, and 172 in 1913. The decrease is noticeable in all the four Provinces in which crime and murder is generally most prevalent :—

In the Western Province there were 44 cases of homicide, as against 70 in 1915.
In the Southern Province 28, as against 36 in 1915.
In the Province of Sabaragamuwa 23, as against 32 in 1915.
In the North-Western Province 10, as against 23 in 1915.

Examining the causes of, and means adopted in, committing murder, it is found that—

In	89	cases the weapon used was a knife.		64 were the result of sudden quarrels.	
	36	do.	club.	26 do.	jealousy over women.
	20	do.	firearm.	28 do.	long-standing enmity.
	20	cases the accused were under the influence of liquor.			

Amongst interesting cases of homicide investigated may be mentioned the Kurunegala town tank murder. In the month of April an unidentified body was found in the Kurunegala tank. A few days later a rickshaw cooly was reported to be missing, some of his clothes and those of his mistress with blood stains on them were found in a stream near the latter's house, and evidence was forthcoming showing that the murder had been committed in the mistress's house, and she and a man who was frequently at the house were arrested. They were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, when in July, a few days before the trial, the missing rickshaw cooly returned from Colombo. Investigation was proceeded with, and eventually sufficient evidence was collected on which the rickshaw cooly and the original two accused were charged with—

(*a*) Murder of an unknown man ;
(*b*) Concealing the body ; and
(*c*) Failing to report a murder.

They were all convicted in the Supreme Court of the two latter charges, and were each sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

An unusual case was the murder of a boy at Jaffna outside a temple ; it was supposed that he was offered up as a sacrifice as a means of finding hidden treasure.

17. *Burglary.*—The number of cases of burglary in 1916 shows little change from 1915 : 1,911 cases in 1915, 1,899 cases in 1916. Prevention is aimed at everywhere, for detection is difficult. In towns a patrol system is organized, the patrols being specially strengthened at Christmas, Easter, and at other times, when shops, stores, and offices are closed and residents are away from their houses for the holidays.

In the villages the Police patrol by night with the headmen, and a good system is in force, whereby a return of headmen who have patrolled regularly with the Police is furnished half-yearly to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the district, who rewards such headmen as have been energetic. In districts in which estates pay for Police, estates and factories are visited by night. Generally speaking, it may be said that both in town and rural districts an energetic officer can do a great deal to prevent burglaries.

There was an increase in burglary in the North-Western, Northern, Uva, and Eastern Provinces, particularly in the North-Western, where there was a 40 per cent. increase. The prevention of burglary requires the best attention of the North-Western Province Police.

There was a most noticeable decrease in burglary in the Southern Province: 348 cases in 1916, as against 497 in 1915. There is an excellent Village Tribunal rule in force in the Matara District, whereby any person found loitering at night on the road or about the hamlet after 9 P.M. without a light is, if he is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, liable to a fine. As a result of enforcing this rule in 1916, burglary cases dropped from 141 in 1915 to 97. The rule is a very sound one, as in rural districts (where the crime of burglary is most prevalent and most difficult to detect) any individual out after 9 P.M. on honest business does in the ordinary course almost invariably carry a light. There may be genuine exceptions, but the rule requires a man in rural districts out without a light after 9 P.M. to give a satisfactory account of himself, and if he proves to be a stranger to the village or a bad character he can be dealt with. The Matara rule has been brought to the notice of Government Agents and the Police in other districts where burglary and cattle stealing are prevalent.

18. *Cattle Stealing.*—There was a slight decrease in cattle stealing: 911 cases in 1916, and 981 in 1915. Cattle stealing is difficult to detect from the tendency to leave cattle straying and untethered in the jungle. As in the case of burglary, prevention is aimed at by the night patrol system, and in the Matara District the enforcement of the rule of carrying a light in rural districts after 9 P.M. brought about a decrease from 96 cases in 1915 to 73 in 1916.

In the North-Western Province it is reported that cattle stolen near Kurunegala are driven into the remote parts of the Province, being apparently driven away many miles as soon as stolen. In one case stolen cattle were found at a neighbouring railway station about to be entrained to Ragama, in the Western Province.

In the Eastern Province the Government Agent reports that stolen cattle are removed to Tamankaduwa, in the North-Central Province, and sold there for slaughter.

A good case was detected in the Western Province by a Sub-Inspector on his rounds at night in which six men were arrested in the act of slaughtering a cow. They were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Very good work was done in the Western Province by Sub-Inspectors Ratwatte and Sydin in detecting and checking cattle stealing.

19. *Theft.*—Thefts of prædial produce cannot be checked by the Police and headmen patrolling the large area under cultivation. The principal safeguard against the thefts of rubber and cacao is by confining the purchase and sale to reliable persons, who are required by law to buy, sell, and deal under certain conditions, the most important of which are :—

(*a*) The seller must be personally known to the dealer.
(*b*) The dealer is required to enter in a register the name and residence of the person from whom the rubber or cacao was purchased, and the description and situation of the land where the rubber or cacao was grown.

By weekly examination of the Dealers' Registers, the Police have been able to follow up any suspicious or doubtful sales, and so keep some check on the illicit sale and purchase of rubber and cacao on a big scale.

The law was found to be weak in one point, in that the owner of a few rubber or cacao trees sold quantities of rubber or cacao in excess of the amount his trees could produce. It has been proposed that the law should be amended to provide for this being an offence under the Ordinance.

A good detection was made in the Western Province, when rubber to the value of Rs. 1,150 was found being removed in carts to Colombo from the Kegalla District. The first accused was sentenced to 4 years, and the second and third to 2 years' imprisonment each.

The Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have very readily co-operated in any scheme put forward for the check and verification of statements as to the land on which rubber or cacao was grown. It is only by such co-operation and the strict observance of the law by licensed dealers that a check on the theft of prædial products is possible.

As regards other forms of theft, an interesting case of receipt of stolen property was one from the Kalutara District, in which a silver-plated entrée dish bearing a crest, which had been stolen 2 years ago, was found in the house of a rich distiller with the crest erased and an inscription inserted in its place. The possessor was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

In several cases the Railway Staff rendered valuable assistance in dealing with thefts, the prompt action taken by the Station Master at Kalutara South (Mr. M. A. Rodrigo) on two occasions resulted in the detection and conviction of thieves who had robbed passengers.

20. *Distribution of Crime.*—The following table shows the distribution of crime during the year under review :—

Province.	Homicide.	Attempted Homicide.	Grievous Hurt.	Hurt with Dangerous Weapons.	Burglary.	Theft of Cattle and Prædial Products.	Other Offences.	Total.
Colombo City	6	—	59	89	57	5	387	603
Western	44	7	201	333	553	340	674	2,152
North-Western	10	7	50	114	333	182	272	968
Sabaragamuwa	23	4	62	95	188	65	285	722
Southern	28	5	103	201	348	155	254	1,094
Uva	10	2	21	31	71	55	171	361
Eastern	6	1	13	37	51	28	139	275
North-Central	—	—	6	11	21	17	68	123
Central	22	3	86	102	246	43	435	937
Northern	9	—	40	80	31	21	218	399
Total	158	29	641	1,093	1,899	911	2,903	7,634

Comparing the number of cases of serious crime in each Province with the population, it will be found that in the—

Colombo City	there is 1 case of crime to every	359 persons.
Western Province	do.	413 do.
North-Western Province	do.	448 do.
Province of Sabaragamuwa	do.	566 do.
Southern Province	do.	575 do.
Province of Uva	do.	600 do.
Eastern Province	do.	668 do.
North-Central Province	do.	701 do.
Central Province	do.	717 do.
Northern Province	do.	926 do.

There has been a marked decrease in crime in the Southern Province, which used to stand second to the Western in degree of criminality ; the proportion of crime to population dropped from 1 to 439 in 1915 to 1 to 575 in 1916, and the Southern Province now stands fifth on the list. It will be noted that in Sabaragamuwa there is now more crime per population than in the Southern Province.

Thefts of bicycles and other cases of theft of property over the value of Rs. 20 in the Colombo city has brought up the proportion of crime to population in the Colombo city from 1 to 472 in 1915 to 1 to 359 in 1916, and this class of theft requires special effort on the part of the Colombo Police. There was an increase in serious offences in the Eastern Province, which has come up from last (tenth) to seventh on the list, the increase being chiefly in cases of burglary and theft.

Analysis of the provincial returns by districts shows that the most criminal districts in the Island are the Kalutara, Panadure, and Ratnapura Districts in the order named. Kalutara and Panadure are particularly criminal, the proportion of serious offences to population being 1 case of crime to every 261 and 299 persons respectively, a very high proportion as compared with the average (1 to 538) for Ceylon. The Horana police station area in the Panadure district is one of the most criminal parts of the Island, the Rayigam korale, in which Horana is situated, has always been noted for crime and lawlessness. The manner in which the headmen and Police were attacked in the performance of their duty in the course of the year gives some idea of the lawlessness prevailing :—

A headman was brutally murdered at a village 6 miles from Horana on February 21 : the whole village refused to give evidence.

Police Constable No. 1,515 Ahamath was stabbed at Horana on September 17.

Police Constable No. 2,019 Rodrigo was stabbed on October 22, while arresting an accused at a village 4 miles from Horana.

Two Police officers and three others were attacked by a notorious absconder and his three friends with swords and dangerous weapons at a village 4 miles from Horana on November 18.

Police Sergeant No. 2,147 Peries was stabbed on November 29, while arresting an accused at a village 7 miles from Horana.

An Assistant Superintendent was specially sanctioned for this district and stationed at Panadure, with effect from January, 1916. There is no question but that the district requires close and strict supervision. Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, Temporary Assistant Superintendent at Panadure, was very promptly on the scene in all cases of crime, and is doing good work in the district.

The least criminal are the Trincomalee, Mullaittivu, and Mannar Districts. The proportion of crime to population in Ceylon (1 to 538) is very high as compared with the Madras Presidency (1 to 1,971).

21. *Investigation of Crime.*—With a case of homicide or attempted homicide committed every other day and 21 cases of serious crime committed daily, the investigation of crime, in addition to the many other duties which fall to the Police, is a heavy task. In many cases, where there is no premeditation, little difficulty is experienced ; but in cases of murder in which there is nothing to work on beyond what is found at the scene, in cases of house-breaking in which there is no clue, and in cases in which the accused have absconded, the work of the Force is put to the test. In such cases there is no easy road to success, everything depends on prompt arrival at, and careful examination of, the scene, careful note and record of and following up observations noted, in fact hard work and attention to detail. It has been sometimes stated that the reason for no clue being discovered in a case was that the first police officer on the scene was not gifted with intelligence out of the ordinary, but an effort has been made by means of instruction to make it clear that it is within the capacity of every man in the Force to arrive promptly on the scene and to note down at once everything seen and found. Advice can always be obtained as regards subsequent steps, but unless the preliminary steps have been promptly taken, subsequent instruction is of no value. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents proceed to the scene of, and personally inquire into, every case of murder, serious gang or highway robbery, riot, burglary over Rs. 1,000, theft over Rs. 2,000, and other very grave cases, and the importance of not being in a hurry to leave the scene of crime has been particularly noted. In other cases investigated by officers in charge of stations in which there is no clue, or the accused has absconded, great assistance can be rendered by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Province or District picking out for further investigation points in the notes of inquiry which seem not sufficiently clear, or on which the evidence is divergent, or which require verification. Picking out points and the issue of detailed orders has an encouraging and inspiriting effect on the police officer on the scene, who may have missed a point, and is grateful for the assistance and instructions given to him. The importance of issuing detailed orders on the crime files in such cases for the guidance and instruction of the Police of the station area concerned has been the subject of special instruction.

Mr. G. F. Forrest, Deputy Inspector-General (Provinces), to whom all reports of serious crime are submitted, has rendered valuable service in personally instructing officers in the way to set about a personal investigation, as well as in the method of keeping a grip on the progress of each case under investigation in a district by issuing detailed orders on reports which reach the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

22. *Absconders.*—The number of absconding accused still at large on December 31, 1916, was 603. The number includes 13 persons still wanted as leaders of riots in May/June, 1915, and unexecuted warrants carried forward from previous years. The number can be appreciably reduced, and a special effort is being made towards this end. The Western Province heads the list with 181, but there are twice as many cases of serious crime in the Western as in any other Province. In the North-Western Province there are 140 absconders, in the Central 99, in Sabaragamuwa 59, in the Southern Province 57, and in Colombo city 44. There are more cases of serious crime in the Southern Province than in the North-Western, Central, or Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and the number of absconders in the three last-mentioned Provinces is unnecessarily high, particularly in the North-Western.

By the courtesy of the Surveyor-General and the Government Printer arrangements have been made for the publication in the "Hue and Cry" of the photographs of accused persons wanted whenever photographs are obtainable, and it is hoped that the photograph, which attracts the eye of the reader and passer-by, will draw attention to the description, which might otherwise pass unnoticed. It is not as easy to obtain photographs of absconding accused in Ceylon as in Europe, for, unless the absconder is a man of the better class, or an habitual criminal who has been specially photographed by the Police, he has probably never been photographed. This is one of the difficulties to be contended with.

There were several good cases of the tracking down and arrest of notorious absconders, including 14 wanted as leaders of riots in 1915. Sergeant No. 1,170 R. C. Perera of Colombo was specially rewarded for the arrest of a dangerous absconder who was wanted on a charge of riot and murder committed during the disturbances in 1915. The absconder and three companions attacked the sergeant, who held on to his prisoner until assistance arrived. An absconder who was wanted for no less than six grave crimes was arrested in the Panadure district by the Uduwara Police after a fierce fight, in which eleven persons were engaged, six being seriously injured. The prompt arrest of accused persons is a fair test of Police work, and the arrest of absconders still at large will be pressed for.

23. *Municipal and Statutory Offences.*—The work of the Police is heaviest in the Western Province, the Central, Southern, and North-Western Provinces, Colombo city, and Province of Sabaragamuwa following in order. Municipal and statutory offences number 19,115; in 17,729 cases the accused were convicted.

Good work was done in the suppression of unlawful gaming. In the Colombo District of the Western Province there were 26 successful raids. In the Panadure district the Assistant Superintendent successfully raided a den which had existed for 15 years, previous attempts having proved unsuccessful. Dens of long standing were raided by the Matale and Gampola Police and headmen in the Central Province. The Sabaragamuwa Police raided the gambling dens at Alutnuwara, which had been carried on regularly for years. Gambling is practically unknown in Jaffna, and there was only 1 case during the year.

24. *Action taken to deal with Crime.*—The special steps taken to deal with crime in the Colony during the year were :—

(*a*) The appointment of Assistant Superintendents to take charge of the Panadure and Polgahawela districts.
(*b*) The opening of additional stations in the Ratnapura and Kurunegala Districts.
(*c*) The addition to the Force of 22 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors for special inquiries in areas where crime is prevalent.
(*d*) Connecting outlying police stations with the headquarters of the district by telephone.
(*e*) The supervision of outlying districts and of reports of serious crime by the Deputy Inspector-General (Provinces).

PART III.—THE PROVINCES.

25. *Co-operation of Police with Headmen.*—All crime is reported in the first instance to the headmen; if the case is a petty one, the headman deals with it; if the case is serious, the Police are informed and proceed to the scene. If the headman has in a serious case promptly despatched a messenger to the Police, sent the injured man to hospital, detained the person accused in custody, collected together the witnesses, and guarded the productions pending the arrival of a police officer on the scene, he has done well. The headman has not had the necessary training, nor has he the time to set about a complicated investigation, nor the means to pursue an absconder to a distant Province. This is the duty of the Police, and Police work in the Provinces is organized entirely on the basis that the Police do not take the place of, but assist, the headmen. A good understanding and a sound system of co-operation between Police and headmen is the most important point in Police provincial administration. While it is the duty of the Police to report slackness or inefficiency on the part of headmen which may come to light during the progress of an inquiry, the Police should always be more forward to recognize their good qualities than to magnify their shortcomings.

In the Western Province the headmen did good work in many cases in recovering stolen property and cattle and arresting absconders; the good work done was in each case brought to the notice of the Government Agent with a recommendation for reward. Inspectors R. J. Weerasinghe of Negombo and M. D. M. Gunasekera of Veyangoda are mentioned as having by the exercise of personality got good work out of headmen. In the Central Province Peace Officer Pinto of Kadugannawa is specially mentioned as having done good work, and Inspector Coore of Kandy and Sergeant Ratnayake of Matale are reported to have worked well with the headmen. In the Northern Province Mr. K. Sinnatamby, the Maniagar of Vadamaradchi West, is reported to have done good work in the investigation of crime, as well as in the handling of minor headmen. In the Southern Province there was a marked decrease in serious crime in the Dodanduwa police station area, which the Superintendent reports was due to the co-operation of the Sub-Inspector in charge (P. Kristnaratna) and the headmen in a criminal district. The Government Agent of the Eastern Province mentions that Inspector J. E. Philipiah successfully co-operated with the headmen in the Batticaloa District. The Government Agent, Uva, mentions the Town Arachchi of Lunugala as a very efficient headman, and reports that good work was done in his Province by the Police and headmen. In the Ratnapura District 42 headmen who had been recommended to the Government Agent for good work with the Police were rewarded, as against 6 reported for punishment. The

Assistant Superintendent reports that the Ratemahatmayas of Atakalan, Kadawata and Meda, Kolonna, and Kukul korales worked well with the Police, and that Sub-Inspector Peiris co-operated successfully with the headmen.

New Crime Report Books with carbon paper and indelible pencils were issued to the headmen in the Provinces in which crime is prevalent to prevent delay in the despatch of the first report of crime to the Police and the Magistrates.

26. *Means of Communication.*—Of the 136 police stations (excluding the Depôt and Mahara Jail Guard) in the Island, 59 are now on the telephone. The Government has sanctioned a scheme whereby the remaining police stations will be gradually connected up, a special vote being provided each year for this purpose. The Postmaster-General and his Telephone Staff have rendered great service to the Force in assisting in every way possible to maintain speedy communication between police stations and offices.

The use of motor cars and motor cycles in districts where crime is prevalent has proved of great value in getting the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent to the scene of crime in the quickest possible manner, and in securing supervision over outlying stations. The equipment of the Force includes 270 ordinary bicycles.

27. *Justices of the Peace.*—A scheme was introduced whereby Justices of the Peace were brought more into touch with the work of the Police, and has proved of great assistance in securing, whenever possible, a responsible authority in each police station area. During the time a punitive Force was established on account of disorder at Hanwella, in the Western Province, the nearest Justice of the Peace (Mr. E. Gordon Brooke) visited the police station almost daily, and by his interest in and co-operation with the Force was largely responsible for the good order maintained, for which he received the thanks of the Government.

28. *Supreme Court Sessions.*—In Provinces where crime is prevalent the trial of an offender in the district where the crime was committed has more effect than trial in a distant town, and possibly in another Province. Sessions of the Supreme Court were held at Kurunegala and Ratnapura, with good results; and if sessions can be held once a year at Kalutara, Panadure, Negombo, Chilaw, Kegalla, Matara, and Tangalla, they should have effect in maintaining respect for the law and the preservation of order.

29. *Floods, Accidents, and Fires.*—There were serious floods in May in the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces. The Police were out in boats rendering assistance and protecting life and property, and Sub-Inspector Nicolle and Police Constable No. 1,836 D. V. L. J. Silva did particularly good work in rescuing and saving the lives of two villagers whose canoe had upset, and who were being carried away by the flood at Talangama, in the Western Province. In the Southern Province great damage was done, and several bridges were carried away on the main road between Bentota and Matara.

Great loss to the fishing community on the west coast was caused in July by a sudden gale, in which many lives and boats were lost.

The need of fire appliances in Municipal and Local Board towns was illustrated at Kurunegala, where in the dry weather a fire broke out in the jungle between the town and the Government powder magazine; owing to lack of fire appliances it was with some difficulty that the fire was controlled.

30. *Unlicensed Guns.*—588 prosecutions were entered under the Firearms Ordinance, and 58 shooting cases were reported. There were 17 cases of shooting in the North-Western Province, 14 in the Southern, and 10 in the Kegalla District. In the Southern Province 2 of the shooting cases occurred in the Galle District, 4 in the Matara District, and 8 in the Tangalla District.

The careless way in which some persons keep and leave about dangerous firearms was illustrated in a Colombo case, in which a discharged servant, who had taken away with him his master's automatic pistol which was left lying about the house, returned to the house and shot two other servants, and finally shot himself, the injuries to all three proving fatal.

31. *Stray Cattle and Dogs.*—4,532 head of cattle straying were seized, and 6,072 dogs shot. A great many cases of rabies were reported, and a special effort was made to get rid of stray dogs. A very good system of dealing with stray cattle was enforced in the Kalutara District. Three cattle seizers were appointed to each police station area, and all cattle seized were brought to the police station, where a register is kept. The owner, in addition to paying poundage for the release of his animal, is in every case prosecuted under the Ordinance for allowing his cattle to stray on the public road. There was a notable decrease in the number of cattle straying on the roads in the Kalutara District.

32. *Regulation of Traffic.*—Special attention was given to the regulation of traffic in Local Board towns, such as Moratuwa, Panadure, Kalutara, Negombo, Kurunegala, Chilaw, and Ratnapura, and at Nuwara Eliya. In Kandy and Galle a Municipal by-law confining pedestrians to the right side of the road in certain defined limits proved of great assistance in the regulation of traffic. In certain places, such as Veyangoda and Avissawella, where there are not sufficient men for regular traffic duty, traffic is regulated on the arrival and departure of the principal trains. The widening of busy but narrow thoroughfares and approach roads to railway stations is of the greatest assistance in controlling traffic. The law requiring carts to carry two lights at night is now generally understood, and is enforced on the main roads.

33. *Public Performances.*—The rules now in force only apply to cinematograph performances outside the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. Rules are required to regulate and control public performances generally.

34. *Talaimannar Route.*—305,653 persons passed through Talaimannar, the arrivals exceeding departures by 18,086. There was an increase in arrivals in 1916 over 1915 by 34,421.

The Police maintain supervision over the route, and 12 absconders were arrested, 31 persons prohibited from landing for not being in possession of a health pass, and 4 prohibited as undesirables, and there were several good seizures of opium and ganja at Talaimannar and on the trains.

The Madras Police, the Superintendent of the Mandapam Camp, and the Railway Authorities have co-operated most heartily with the Police on the route.

There is still a good deal of fever at Talaimannar, though the provision of permanent quarters and roads and the filling up of hollows should in time make the place more healthy.

35. *Northern Ports.*—There is an increase in the number of vessels calling at the Northern ports. 879 vessels called at Kayts, an increase of 341 on 1915; 233 vessels called at Kankesanturai; and 551 at Point Pedro, as against 154 in 1915.

36. *Strength.*—The number of stations and the strength of the Force in each Province is shown by the following statement :—

Province.	Number of Stations.	Number of Districts.	Total Strength.
Western	34	3	321
Central	29	3	343
Southern	26	3	307
North-Western	14	2	178
Sabaragamuwa	7	2	66
Northern	5	1	119
Uva	3	1	45
Eastern	2	2	54
North-Central	1	1	25

37. *Officers in Charge of Provinces and Districts.*—I inspected the police stations and offices in the Colombo, Panadure, and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, the Galle District, the Kandy and Hatton Districts, the Northern Province, the North-Western Province, and the Kegalla District. I found the outlying stations well maintained, good order and discipline prevailing, and the men instructed and trained in their powers and duties. As an instance of good training and prompt action at an outlying station may be quoted a case at Marawila, in which a mob started looting and rioting on December 4. The Police were surrounded and a constable attacked with a sword. The strength of the Force at Marawila is 1 Sub-Inspector and 4 constables, the Sub-Inspector was away at court, and the reserve constable in his absence took charge and ordered the Police to open fire on the mob. Two shots were fired and had the desired effect, as there was no further disturbance. The ringleaders were arrested and convicted. The Reserve Constable No. 987 Perera was commended by His Excellency the Governor for the capable manner in which he handled the situation. The incident showed careful training and good discipline.

The principal need of the Provinces is the housing of the Force at the headquarters of each district, and the connection of outlying stations by telephone. Attention was specially drawn to the need for special supervision over cases of crime in which no clue is obtained or the accused has absconded.

In the Western Province the division of the Revenue District of Kalutara into the Panadure and Kalutara Police Districts has brought about a marked improvement in the manner in which crime is investigated and outlying stations supervised. There is a grip on the crime of the district, which is most noticeable, and does credit to the Assistant Superintendents in charge, Messrs. P. N. Banks and H. Lloyd-Jones.

The Western is by far the heaviest Province in point of crime, number of outlying stations, and Police work generally. The work has been carried on by Mr. T. P. Attygalle in a prompt and business-like manner. The most urgent needs of the Province are :—

(*a*) An additional station in the Alutgama portion of the Kalutara District.
(*b*) The provision of barracks at the Headquarters of the Colombo District.
(*c*) Quarters and office for the Assistant Superintendent at Panadure.
(*d*) Quarters for the Inspector at Negombo.

In the Galle District the principal needs are quarters for the Superintendent and for the bachelor constables at Galle, and a combined station at Nakiadeniya. Mr. A. G. Gottelier, the Superintendent, was most prompt in proceeding to the scene of serious crime and in attention to business generally, and handled important cases with great care and attention to detail.

In the Central Province barracks are being built for married sergeants and constables at Nuwara Eliya, and the principal needs are new buildings at Teldeniya and Ginigathena, Inspector's quarters at Hatton, and additional accommodation at Matale. The crime in the Matale District is being watched by the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. H. W. Codrington, who has taken particular interest in the work of the Police, and additional Police may be required.

In the North-Western Province great progress has been made. The needs of the district have been most carefully studied and attended to. The completed works include barracks for the whole Force at Kurunegala, and new buildings at Narammala and Pannala. New stations were opened at Madampe and Hettipola, and Giriulla moved to a more central position at Pannala, a guard room being established at Giriulla. A better station was opened at Polgahawela, and Wariyapola improved by the provision of married quarters. Funds have been provided for a new station at Alawwa, quarters for the Superintendent at Kurunegala, and for connecting Kuliyapitiya with Kurunegala by telephone, the latter has been the greatest need of the Province for many years. The record is one of substantial progress started by Mr. R. G. B. Spicer (now on active service), and carried on with great effect by Mr. R. J. Tyler.

In Sabaragamuwa, where there is more crime per population than in the Southern and Central Provinces, it was found that there is half as much crime again in the Kegalla District as in the Ratnapura District. While the Southern and Central Provinces are fully policed and the Ratnapura District has 5 police stations, the Kegalla District of 700 square miles, with 4 railway stations, 5 hospitals, 7 telegraph offices, 19 post offices, is very badly served, with only 1 police station. The district has been opened up in recent years, and the increase in crime is possibly due to the coming in of low-country men and plumbago coolies, over whom the headmen have not the same control as over their own villagers. There are police stations all round the district in the North-Western, Western, Southern, and Central Provinces, and the results observed in 1916 show that there is a volume of crime in the Kegalla District, which requires prompt investigation by a trained police officer on the spot, a grip on all cases reported, and the prompt pursuit and arrest of absconders. After consultation with the Government Agent a scheme has been put forward for the establishment of police stations at Kegalla, Rambukkana, Aranayaka, Warakapola, Ruanwella, Yatiyantota, and Dehiowita, with a Prosecuting and Inquiring Officer at Avissawella.

The good order of the outlying stations and the training and discipline of the men does credit to the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in charge of Provinces and districts, who have put in a good year's work.

38. *Temporary Officers.*—I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor the good services rendered by the gentlemen who temporarily placed their services at the disposal of the Government to meet the shortage of officers caused by regular officers proceeding on active service, and no permanent appointments being made during the war.

The zeal with which these officers set about their duties and the grip they established on the work does credit to their keenness and spirit. Mr. G. F. Forrest, a particularly able officer of the Civil Service, who was temporarily seconded for service in the Force, had the duty of training and supervising the work of the temporary officers, and the manner in which they have all turned out does him every credit. The Force is fortunate, at a time when there is a great pressure of work, in securing and benefiting by the services of Mr. Forrest and these gentlemen.

The valuable services rendered by the following seconded and temporary officers are specially mentioned :—Mr. G. F. Forrest, C.C.S., as Deputy Inspector-General; Mr. J. C. C. Middleton in the Ratnapura District; Mr. W. K. S. Hughes at Kandy; Captain T. G. Salmon in the Polgahawela and Kegalla Districts; and Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones at Panadure.

39. *Government Agents.*—The Government Agent as head of the Province and the Assistant Government Agent as head of the district come very closely into contact with the Police, and I desire to place on record my sense of obligation to the Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents for the control and supervision exercised by them on the work of the Police co-operating with the headmen in criminal areas. Their sound advice, interest in the Force, and assistance in all matters is very much valued and appreciated.

PART IV.—COLOMBO.

40. *Crime.*—The increase noticed in the proportion of crime to population in Colombo is the result of a 44 per cent. increase in the number of thefts committed. There were 282 cases of theft over Rs. 20 in 1916, as against 196 cases in 1915. The increase in thefts occurred in the Fort, Slave Island, Maradana, Kotahena, Grandpass, and Modera Divisions.

There were 37 cases of theft of bicycles; 13 were recovered, and in 7 cases the accused were convicted. In most cases the bicycle had been left standing outside a shop or house while the owner was inside or against a wall at a public function, and there was nothing to show that the person riding away on it was not the owner. The bicycle when stolen is speedily dismantled and changed beyond recognition. Special attention is being paid to possible receivers, in order to make the disposal of stolen bicycles as difficult as possible. In a large city caution is necessary in leaving property in the streets and in public places.

Burglary showed practically no increase, 48 cases in 1916 and 46 in 1915. A good case was the arrest by Mr. J. Ludovici, Acting Assistant Superintendent, of burglars in the act of breaking into the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace, in which there was Rs. 30,000 in cash. The offenders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three years.

111 cases of crime were detected by beat constables and police officers stopping suspicious persons in the streets.

41. *Municipal and Statutory Laws.*—The total number of offences against Municipal and statutory laws reported by the Police amounted to 8,797 cases, of which 8,595 cases resulted in conviction. Of these offences, the most prominent are : drunk and disorderly, 1,336; molesting passengers, 184; reckless and careless driving, 69; driving without lights, 196; and unlawful gaming, 153. Inspector A. Peries did particularly well in the seizure of ganja, and in breaking up the system of sale of ganja in the Pettah Division.

42. *Street Accidents.*—Street accidents number 197, caused as follows :—By motor vehicles 114, by tram cars 37, by carts 10, and by other vehicles 36. Five of these accidents proved fatal, 3 being caused by motor vehicles.

43. *Motor Vehicles and Public Carriages.*—The statement below gives a record of the number of vehicles on the streets, prosecutions for reckless driving, &c., for the last four years :—

Number of—	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Motor vehicles on register	1,491	1,853	2,104	2,439
Carriages licensed	194	181	140	104
Rickshaws licensed	3,239	2,909	2,746	3,004
Prosecutions for breach of rules of the road	586	512	1,096	844
Persons convicted of reckless and careless driving	95	66	61	69
Persons convicted for driving without lights	154	385	146	196
Prosecutions for breach of motor car regulations	89	63	48	280
Prosecutions for loitering in streets after being warned to move on	548	231	549	250
Prosecutions for not fixing plates to carts, &c.	202	195	126	114

It will be seen that there were more motor vehicles, fewer carriages, and about the same number of licensed rickshaws on the streets in 1916 as compared with previous years. There was a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for breach of motor regulations.

Taxicab by-laws were brought into force, under which all drivers of taxicabs have to pass a strict examination in motor driving and topographical knowledge before being issued licenses to drive. There are 20 taxicabs on the streets.

New by-laws for the regulation and control of motor vehicles were drafted to be proclaimed under the Vehicles Ordinance, and brought into force on January 1, 1917. The new by-laws provide for one central registering authority (the Inspector-General of Police), to whom all orders of endorsement,

suspension, or cancellation of drivers' licenses by a competent court are reported, and also provide for the examination of applicants for licenses to drive a motor vehicle, and for all accidents involving serious injury to any person being reported immediately to the nearest police station.

44. *Traffic.*—The regulation of traffic in busy thoroughfares has received special attention, and an attempt is made, wherever possible, to keep foot passengers, slow moving carts, and fast moving vehicles in three separate lines. The provision of a pavement for foot passengers and a granite cart track on the side of the road in busy thoroughfares is the greatest assistance in the regulation of traffic.

The widening of Norris road to a width of 100 feet is to be undertaken, and will, when completed, greatly facilitate traffic between the Fort and Maradana. Other roads which require widening are the Colpetty road, 2nd Division Maradana, and Lawrie's road. The Municipality and the Police have necessarily to act and work together in making satisfactory arrangements for dealing with increasing traffic and modern and fast moving vehicles.

There has been a marked improvement in the giving of signals by drivers of vehicles of their intention to stop, slow down, and turn in traffic. The commonest faults now noticed are :—

(*a*) Driving out of private premises or a side road on to a main thoroughfare without giving sufficient warning and without due caution.
(*b*) Obstructing a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction when attempting to overtake a vehicle.

45. *European Police.*—The actual strength of the European Police Force on December 31 was 17. Their duties included the supervision over persons arriving in and leaving the Island at Colombo and Talaimannar, preservation of order at the jetty, duty with police ambulance and prison vans, mounted duty, and dealing with troops passing through Colombo. Sub-Inspector Jackson and Sergeants Kershaw, Lloyd, Dunne, Gibson, Fraser, and Neaves are specially mentioned as having done good work, especially in dealing with troops, a duty which they have performed with tact and efficiency under difficult circumstances.

46. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—The cost of 1 Inspector, 1 European sergeant, and 1 constable employed in working for this Society in Colombo was Rs. 4,302. The amount of fines paid and remitted to the Society as the result of cases instituted by men on this special duty was Rs. 18,706. There were 2,633 prosecutions; in 2,559 cases bulls had been ill-treated, in 49 horses, and in 25 cases poultry.

47. *Vagrants.*—The number of homeless vagrants picked up dead in the streets was 55. The number removed to hospital by the Police was 212. 639 vagrants were admitted to the House of Detention during the year; of these, 522 were admitted from Colombo, 92 from Kandy, 1 from Kurunegala, 16 from Anuradhapura, 1 from Chilaw, 4 from Negombo, and 3 from Moratuwa. Employment was found for 161 vagrants, 256 natives of India who were too old or infirm to work were sent back to India, and 124 persons were admitted to the Home for Vagrants. Of the 639 vagrants dealt with, 478 were Tamils, 119 Sinhalese, 14 Ceylon Moors, 13 Coast Moors, 3 Burghers, 2 Europeans, 1 Malay, 4 Maharattis, 5 Bengalees.

Since the House of Detention was opened on April 1, 1913, 2,102 vagrants have been dealt with. It is found that vagrants removed from the streets and sent to an estate are only fit for very light work for the first two or three months. After three months they are gradually drafted to work with, and draw the same wages as, the ordinary estate labourer. About 25 per cent. can be reclaimed if sufficient trouble is taken over them, and in this respect we have been extremely fortunate in enlisting the interest of Superintendents of estates, who have given vagrants the greatest attention, and by the exercise of their personal influence done everything possible to induce them to turn out well. Unless some interest is maintained in vagrants after discharge from the House of Detention, the time, money, and labour spent on them is wasted, and I desire to thank the Superintendents who have assisted in dealing with the vagrant problem.

48. *Work of the Year.*—Mr. A. I. Sheringham was in charge of the Colombo Police throughout the year, and proved particularly successful in organizing and carrying out the regulation of traffic at large functions, and rendered good service in making the necessary arrangements for the enforcement of the new motor by-laws. Inspector A. Peries brought about a marked improvement in the Pettah Division, and Sub-Inspector Jackson handled the Fort Division with great ability.

PART V.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT AND HARBOUR POLICE.

49. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department is—

Headquarters.	*Harbour Police in Colombo.*	*Harbour Police at Talaimannar.*
1 Deputy Inspector-General.	1 European Inspector.	1 European Sergeant.
2 Assistant Superintendents.	1 European Sub-Inspector.	1 Native Sergeant.
6 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.	6 European Sergeants.	2 Native Constables.
2 European Sergeants.	11 Native Sergeants.	
8 Native Sergeants.	88 Native Constables.	
14 Native Constables.		
2 Newspaper Examiners.		
2 Shorthand Typists.		
1 Clerk.		

Investigations taken up were carried out in a most thorough manner, and the inquiries personally handled by Mr. J. H. Daniel, the Deputy Inspector-General in charge, served as a model in illustrating the care and patience necessary in handling a complicated criminal investigation. The Colony is fortunate in having in charge of this important branch an officer as thorough and zealous as Mr. Daniel.

50. *Harbour Police.*—The supervision of all persons arriving in the Harbour, enforcing quarantine, and the preservation of order is maintained by the use of 4 launches and 6 rowing boats. 2,463 vessels arrived in the Colombo Harbour during the year. There were 164 prosecutions for breach of quarantine regulations and 135 for breach of port rules. 111,742 persons were disinfected under Police supervision and 1,004 vaccinated.

A number of raids for opium were made in conjunction with the Customs Authorities, with the result that large amounts of opium and cocaine were seized. In one case in which opium had been found on board a steamer in harbour, the Chinese crew, armed with various weapons, attempted to resist further search, and to procure the release of the man arrested. The party of Police was small and unarmed, and the disturbance, which assumed an ugly appearance, was most capably dealt with by Mr. J. D. Aitken, Assistant Superintendent, who succeeded in disarming the mob.

PART VI.—THE WAR.

Duties of the Police.—The duties of the Police in connection with the war include—

(*a*) The examination of passengers and crews of the 2,463 vessels which entered the harbour during the year in order to ascertain their nationality.
(*b*) The shadowing of suspicious alien subjects arriving in Colombo.
(*c*) Patrolling and keeping order round troopships.
(*d*) The searching of vessels for prohibited articles.
(*e*) The interception of uncensored letters clandestinely carried from ship to shore and *vice versâ*.
(*f*) The prevention of unauthorized persons frequenting the harbour.

52. *General.*—The cost of imported food stuffs has somewhat increased, but the general report from the Provinces is that the war has caused no serious want. The large demand for plumbago resulted in the opening of numerous pits, the employment of much labour, and consequent prosperity.

53. *Active Service.*—Messrs. Spicer, Wright, and Williams, Assistant Superintendents, who proceeded on active service early in 1915, are all doing well. Mr. E. F. L. Wright, who was promoted to the rank of Temporary Captain in the Rifle Brigade, was specially mentioned in despatches for his good work with the regiment at the advance on the Somme. An effort is being made to get disabled men of the Navy and Army to take the place of European sergeants, and to secure the services of temporary officers who have been found medically unfit for active service to take the place of physically fit junior officers, whose experience and service in the Force should make them useful officers at the Front. This step has been made possible by senior officers, to whom leave is much overdue, and who have had a particularly busy time in the last three years, foregoing their leave, and remaining at their posts for the period of the war. With a shortage of officers their services are of the greatest value, and their sense of duty in remaining at their posts without relief is deserving of mention and has my warmest appreciation.

54. *War Services.*—The brunt of the work fell on Mr. J. H. Daniel, as the Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Harbour Police and Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. J. D. Aitken, Assistant Superintendent, has since the outbreak of war rendered very good service in the harbour, and the good services of Inspector Ashton and Sergeants Taylor and Harrison are specially mentioned.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

55. *Finger Print Bureau.*—On December 31, 1915, there were 31,336 finger print documents on record, and during the twelve months ended December 31, 1916, 4,538 finger print documents were added to the collection, making a total record of 35,874.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 1916, 7,896 finger print slips of persons accused of crime were received for identification. Of these, 1,386 were identified as having been previously convicted.

An interesting case illustrating the simplicity and value of the Finger Print System was that of the discovery at Nawala, in the Western Province, of the body of a man whose identity was unknown. The deceased man's finger prints were taken 24 hours after death, and were identified as those of an habitual criminal of Colombo; the deceased, it was subsequently discovered, had broken into a house in the district, had been attacked by the inmates, and died as the result of the injuries received.

A case illustrating the care required in handling productions was one of the identification of a finger print on a blood-stained knife used in a case of crime committed in the Southern Province. The finger print was detected by the Government Analyst and photographed. The finger prints of all persons known to have handled the knife were taken, but none corresponded with the photograph. The local headman's finger prints were then taken and found to be identical with the photograph; the headman admitted that he had handled the knife. It was not material to the case, but was an instructive example of the care required in handling and dealing with weapons and other productions found on the scene of crime.

It is sometimes possible to make as much use of a foot, hand, or tooth print found as a finger print, and a case came to light in which tooth prints found on the stalk of a bunch of coconuts might have played an important part in a murder case had the investigating officer realized their value at the outset. In a case of murder committed in the Western Province a bunch of coconuts was found lying at the foot of a coconut tree near the scene of the murder. It was material to ascertain how and by whom the bunch had been brought down the tree. An examination of the bunch showed that the stalk bore tooth impressions. Had a cast been taken of the impressions found and compared with tooth impressions taken from the deceased and other persons, a clue to the case might have been discovered. The case and the method of taking tooth impressions was made a subject of special instruction. Of the staff specially employed on the duty of examining finger prints, W. Lasz is mentioned as having done good work.

56. *Habitual Criminals.*—There are 5,610 habitual criminals in the Island. During the twelve months 512 first offenders were re-convicted and became habitual criminals. 374 criminals were under Police supervision by order of court on December 31, 1916. During the year 38 habituals while under

sentence of Police supervision were convicted of crime, and 26 for failing to report. 257 criminals were at large on license on December 31, 1916. Of these, 13 were convicted of crime while at large on license, and 15 convicted for failing to report. 259 habitual criminals were tried in the Supreme and District Courts for offences committed in the course of the year.

The preventive detention of the hardened criminal has been provided for, but at present there is no institution between the reformatory for the juvenile offender under the age of 16 years and the prison which holds the adult offender.

An institution worked on the lines of the Borstal Institution in England, the object of which is the permanent reformation of the offender between the ages of 16 and 21, is required to prevent a youth from becoming a habitual criminal. The youthful offender between the ages of 16 and 21, instead of being committed and sentenced to serve a short term of imprisonment in a jail with adult offenders, should be detained in such an institution for a period of 3 years, in which time he will learn a trade, and by constant hard work of an industrial character in clean and healthy surroundings become accustomed to regular daily work. A youth after such a period of detention and training is not as likely to return to the streets as under the present system of discharge from jail after serving a short sentence.

57. *Government Analyst.*—The Government Analyst has rendered valuable assistance in all cases submitted to him, and in lecturing and in practically demonstrating to Sub-Inspectors under training the need for care in the handling of productions, owing to the delicacy of the tests to which productions are submitted.

58. *Registration of Servants.*—The Police attend to this duty at Colombo, Kandy, Hatton, and Nuwara Eliya. During the year 1,182 new servants were registered, and 2,923 new engagements recorded. Further registration was stopped in the case of 4 servants convicted of crime. A sum of Rs. 1,255·50 was collected in fees.

59. *Epidemics and Outbreak of Disease.*—There were cases of plague in Colombo during the year and in the Western and Central Provinces, and one case near Kosgoda, in the Southern Province. Epidemics of smallpox broke out in the Northern and Southern Provinces. There were several cases of rinderpest in the Central Province.

60. *First Aid.*—18 Officers, 98 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 13 European sergeants, and 362 native sergeants and constables hold first-aid certificates. In 1912, 132 members of the Force held first-aid certificates ; in 1913, 239 ; in 1914, 325 ; in 1915, 362 ; and in 1916, 491.

The Force has 2 horse ambulances, 13 wheeled ambulances, 75 new pattern stretchers, 58 old pattern stretchers, 130 first-aid boxes, and 14 first-aid hampers. The provision of 120 hampers containing all necessary first-aid materials has been sanctioned, so that every police station in the Island may have one.

The Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was inspected by Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., Assistant Commissioner in Charge, Ceylon District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, on September 28.

A knowledge of first aid is useful to a police officer in any country, and especially in a Colony in which so many cases of serious injuries from personal violence occur, often at places far distant from a hospital. In cases of assault and accident, in which bones are fractured and punctured wounds caused, the patient is promptly attended to at the police station, and there can be no question but that the cleaning of the wound, stoppage of bleeding, or application of splints before the long journey of anything up to 15 miles in a cart is undertaken must cause great relief to the patient, and prove of value in the subsequent treatment. Amongst the cases specially mentioned by medical officers as indicating good work which saved life were 4 cases of hæmorrhage, a case of suicide by hanging, 6 cases of rescue from drowning and administering artificial respiration, 3 cases of hurt, and an accident by a dynamite explosion. At stations on the sea coast all ranks are specially instructed and kept up to the mark in rendering artificial respiration to the drowned.

61. *Health of the Force.*—In Colombo there is a separate Police Hospital, to which during the year 978 patients were admitted, and 4,865 treated at the outdoor dispensary. Dr. L. de la Harpe as Police Surgeon rendered good service to the Force, both in the hospital and as Divisional Surgeon of the Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Fever of a very severe type attacked the men on guard duty at the Mahara Jail, and 3 deaths occurred. Quarters to house the whole Force at Mahara have been applied for, and should bring about an improvement in the health of the men. The free issue of quinine had good effect at other stations where fever of an ordinary type prevailed.

There are separate wards for the Police in the hospitals at Kandy, Galle, Matara, and Kurunegala. A part of the ward is screened off for the use of the Police at Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Negombo, and a separate ward has been sanctioned in the new hospital now under construction at Chilaw. Separate wards are required at Jaffna, Ratnapura, Batticaloa, Tangalla, Matale, Hatton, and Nuwara Eliya.

62. *Police Boys' Brigade.*—The Boys' Brigade, composed of sons and close relatives of the members of the Force, has on its strength 34 senior and 202 junior boys, distributed as follows :—

Depôt	..	41	North-Western Province	...	16
Colombo Stations	..	36	Northern Province	..	21
Colombo Harbour	..	25			
Central Province	..	47	Total	..	236
Western Province	..	25			
Southern Province	..	25			

Boys between the age of 5 and 13 do 1 hour's drill, physical exercise, or boxing, and 4 hours' school daily. On reaching the age of 14 each boy is eligible for promotion to the senior division of the Brigade, in which he starts earning pay of from Rs. 5 a month at the age of 14 to Rs. 10 a month at the age 17. At the age of 18 he is eligible for enlistment in the Force. Boys in the senior division do 1 hour's drill or boxing, 2 hours' school, and for 3 hours a day act as messengers in attendance at a police office. The object

of the Brigade is to provide healthy exercise and recreation for the sons of police officers and pensioners, and to provide them, during their youth, with sound instruction such as will befit them when they grow up to take their place in the ranks of the Force.

His Excellency the Governor presented a Cup for the best all-round boy in the Brigade, which was won by Senior Boy A. Junahim, aged 15, of the Depôt. The winner was the son of a merit class constable of 24 years' service, living in barracks at Headquarters, and the boy's record in school, drill, work, boxing, and games following on his father's good record in the Force illustrates exactly what is being aimed at.

His Excellency's keen interest in the Brigade has an inspiriting effect on the boys and on the officers and instructors training them.

Five boys of the Brigade were enlisted in the Force in the course of the year, and there are now nine men in the Force who started in the Brigade.

Sports, which included a drill and boxing competition, were held at Colombo for boys from all parts of the Island at Christmas. The steadiness on parade, good style and pluck shown in boxing, and the general keenness showed good discipline, *esprit de corps*, and physical fitness, which did credit to the boys and to the officers and instructors who had trained them and supervised their school work, drill, and recreation. Of the instructors, Sergeant Coomaraswamy is specially mentioned.

To members of the public who assisted in the movement by presenting cups and prizes for competition in drill, boxing, and sports the best thanks of the Force are tendered. Their interest in the welfare of the Brigade and the Force is very much appreciated.

Police schools for boys are maintained at Kandy, 122 boys; Depôt, 40 boys; Wellawatta and Slave Island, 15 boys. At stations where the numbers are small the boys attend local schools. The Police school at Kandy was the first started, and is particularly well maintained.

The wife of the Chief Inspector Coore has started a school for the daughters of sergeants and constables at Kandy, 20 to 30 attend, and are instructed in sewing as well as in general knowledge. They have already called themselves "Police Girls."

63. *Library and Recreation.*—A central library is maintained at Headquarters for the use of the members of the Force. There are 1,013 books in the library, which is well supplied with magazines and weekly and daily newspapers. There is a library and recreation room at Kandy, Galle, Kurunegala, Chilaw, Jaffna, Talaimannar, Kotahena, Panadure, Badulla, Anuradhapura, and Kegalla.

Football, to which the men take quicker than cricket, is played regularly at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Matara, Tangalla, Kurunegala, Chilaw, Jaffna, Kalutara, Panadure, Negombo, Badulla, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, and Kegalla.

Sports were held for the first time with great success at Ratnapura, and were a credit to the keenness of the small strength of Police in the Province and to the residents who helped Mr. Middleton in getting them up.

A drill competition and sports, which His Excellency the Governor honoured the Force by attending, were held on a limited scale in July, in order that the various Challenge Cups might be competed for. No sports had been held for two years on account of the war.

64. *Recreation Ground.*—Water was laid on to the recreation ground, which is a capital one for all games. The grant of the ground by the Government was a step much appreciated by the Force, and when the scheme of housing the recruits and officers resident in Colombo round the ground is completed, the greatest possible good should result from having close at hand a ground suitable for all forms of healthy recreation.

65. *Departmental.*—His Excellency the Governor inspected the Force on parade, and presented the King's Medal for bravery to Police Constable No. 1,189 R. M. Kalu Banda on July 20.

A sum of Rs. 8,206·62 was contributed by members of the Force to war funds through the Government Servants' One Day's Pay Fund.

The band started 10 years ago has been trained to a standard of efficiency, which does Inspector S. Adam the greatest credit. Inspector Adam, who has conducted the band from the start, has set his men a great example in keenness and devotion to duty. The sons and close relatives of men in the Force have been taken on as boys, and are being trained to take their place in the band; they show promise, and should do well. Good progress is being made in the training of the band in the use of stringed instruments.

66. *Institutions of the Force.*—The various institutions maintained serve to keep together pensioners, men, and boys from the age of 5 upwards.

67. *Events of the Year.*—Among the many functions at which the Police maintained order were the landing of His Excellency Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on April 16; the opening of the Chilaw Railway on May 15; the Governor's first official visit to Kandy on May 11.

Police were on duty at the usual pilgrimages and festivals, and at many functions in aid of war funds.

The Kandy Police maintained good order at the Kandy and Gampola peraheras and during the Wesak festival.

68. *Police Stations.*—There are 138 police stations in the Island.

69. *New Buildings.*—A scheme has been put forward for giving effect to the recommendations made by the various Commissions, who recommended that from the point of view of discipline, as well as from that of efficient action in case of any emergency, the Force should be housed in barracks.

Funds have been provided for starting the work of housing the European Police on the old Royal College site, on which accommodation has been reserved for the Pettah Police and the Headquarter offices, which when moved from Maradana will provide the necessary room for housing the Maradana Police. Funds have also been provided for starting the work of building a Training School and quarters for instructors and officers round the recreation ground in the Bambalapitiya road. When this work has been completed, and quarters provided for the Borella and Dematagoda Police, the whole Force in Colombo will be housed in barracks.

There are now 479 men in Colombo living out of barracks and scattered over a large area, whom it is difficult to get hold of promptly when wanted.

The Director of Public Works and his officers have rendered valuable assistance in advising on and helping in the work of housing the Force.

70. *Summary.*—Though there was a decrease in the number of murders and cases of grave crime in 1916, there is a very large amount of serious crime to be dealt with, which requires the best work of the Police in towns and of Police co-operating with headmen in the Provinces.

Special attention was given during the year to the duties arising out of the war, the instruction and training of the Force, the investigation of crime, the regulation of traffic, the prompt attention to and despatch of business.

Progress has been made in the training of the Force, and with the provision of a Training School in healthy surroundings and the housing of men now living out of barracks, a higher standard of efficiency should be realized.

Acts of bravery in the performance of duty and in saving life, cases of rendering prompt assistance to the injured recorded in this report, illustrate the general desire of members of the Force to render the best service in their power.

It is thoroughly realized by all ranks that the Force has a great deal to learn and a long way further to go, but under the direction and aid of the Government, with the co-operation of the public, and the desire of the Force to progress, improvement should be possible.

I desire to place on record my appreciation of the work of all ranks and to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor the good services of those officers and men who have been specially mentioned in this report as having done particularly well in a year's hard work.

H. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Inspector-General of Police.

Colombo, April 28, 1917.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1916.

THE totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons in Ceylon during the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 have been as follows :—

1914	..	10,340	1915	..	15,859	1916	.. 11,131

showing a decrease of 4,728 during the year as compared with 1915.

2. The admissions of defaulters under the Road Ordinance for the same periods have been—

1914	..	119	1915	..	114	1916	.. 142

3. Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the superior courts :—

1914	..	1,014	1915	..	1,767	1916	.. 1,166

4. The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter are—

1914	..	113	1915	..	151	1916	.. 92

Of the total convicted in 1915, 25 were convictions by field general courts-martial in connection with the riots of that year.

5. The number of persons sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

	Sentenced to Death.	Hanged.
1914	54 ..	41
1915	156 ..	90
1916	48 ..	30

The figures for 1915 include 83 sentenced to death, 34 hanged as results of courts-martial. Of the 48 sentenced to death, 5 were females, whose sentences were subsequently commuted. Of the persons sentenced to death, 1 was hanged in 1917, and of the number hanged, 3 had been sentenced in 1915.

Of the 30 hanged in 1916, 10 came from the Western Province, 7 from the Southern Province, 2 from the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and 11 from the Central Province. Ten of the men sentenced to death had their sentences commuted to rigorous imprisonment for life and to be deported to the Andaman Islands. Five such prisoners were deported in 1916, and 5 are still waiting to be sent.

6. Convictions in the higher courts for aggravated assaults during the past year show a decrease, the figures being—

1914	..	171	1915	..	154	1916	... 119

7. The following table shows the number of convicted prisoners committed to prison from all courts and their daily average :—

Prisoners.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Total of convicted persons committed to prisons from all courts	10,340 ..	15,859 ..	11,131
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	119 ..	114 ..	142
	10,221	15,745	10,989
Daily average of convicted prisoners in prison	2,818 ..	4,642 ..	4,542
Deduct women	62 ..	86 ..	76
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	4 ..	5 ..	7
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	66 ..	119 ..	78
	2,686	4,432	4,381
Persons hanged	41 ..	90 ..	30

8. Return showing the total number of Road Ordinance defaulters admitted and discharged during 1914, 1915, and 1916 :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Total admissions	119	114	142
Discharged on payment of fine	33	48	47
Discharged on producing receipts	—	1	—
Absolute defaulters	86	63	95
Discharged on medical certificate	5	2	5
Discharged on pardon	1	1	—

9. The numbers of escapes from prison and recaptures during 1914, 1915, and 1916 were—

	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1914	5	6
1915	8	3
1916	21	19

Of the 21 escapes in 1916, 1 prisoner escaped from Welikada prison, 1 from Mahara, 1 from Bogambra, 1 from Tangalla, 14 from Hambantota, 1 from Chilaw, 1 from Anuradhapura, and 1 from Ratnapura prison.

10. The number of committals received from the Supreme Court during the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 has been—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Offences against the person	193	226	175
Offences against property with violence	18	21	12
Offences against property without violence	22	18	18
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	35	60	39
Offences not included in the above	9	2	—
	277	327	244

There has been a decrease of 83 in the totals as compared with 1915.

11. The number of prisoners from District Courts admitted to the jails of Ceylon during the same period is as follows :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Offences against the person	315	820	261
Offences against property with violence	61	70	116
Offences against property without violence	316	464	481
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	33	41	45
Miscellaneous	12	45	19
	737	1,440	922

The figures for 1915 include riot cases connected with the riots of that year.

12. The number of prisoners admitted on conviction before Minor Courts is—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Strictly criminal cases	3,560	7,221	3,721
Statutory offences	5,069	5,193	5,166
Offences against revenue	513	961	806
Miscellaneous	184	360	272
	9,326	13,735	9,965

The figures for 1915 include riot cases.

13. The total decrease in the number of convictions during 1916 is made up as follows :—

Courts-martial cases	357
Decrease in Supreme Court cases	83
Decrease in District Court cases	518
Decrease in Minor Court cases	3,770
	4,728

14. The total number of prisoners with previous convictions received direct from courts for the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 is—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Convicted once before	1,229	1,570	1,332
Convicted twice before	346	436	385
Convicted three times before	168	223	164
Convicted more than three times before	221	243	189

During the year 3 prisoners were placed under preventive detention under Ordinance No. 32 of 1914. There are now 10 prisoners under preventive detention at Bogambra jail, Kandy, all of whom are being taught trades.

15. The terms of sentences of prisoners received direct from courts into the jails of Ceylon during the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 were—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Two weeks and under ..	3,436	3,969	3,395
Not over 1 month or under 2 weeks	2,615	3,232	2,700
Not over 3 months or under 1 month	2,121	2,590	2,373
Not over 6 months or under 3 months	1,092	2,731	1,290
Not over 1 year or under 6 months	415	1,323	562
Not over 2 years or under 1 year	234	996	349
Not over 3 years or under 2 years	72	158	86
Not over 4 years or under 3 years	54	202	82
Not over 5 years or under 4 years	43	74	32
Between 5 and 10 years ..	59	160	49
Over 10 years ..	26	154	23
To be hanged ..	54	156	48
Road Ordinance defaulters ..	119	114	142
	10,340	15,859	11,131

The figures for 1915 include 357 cases received from field general courts-martial in connection with the riots. Of the total 15,859 received in that year, 5,492 were rioters. 616 prisoners convicted in connection with the riots of 1915 and sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one year and under were released in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday. One prisoner was pardoned, 118 were released, and 189 had their sentences reduced during 1916 by His Excellency the Governor.

16. The daily average of all convicted prisoners within the jails of the Colony during 1914, 1915, and 1916 was—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Penal stage ..	542·02	960·31	639·36
Class IV. ..	1,229·26	2,620·10	2,600·58
Class III. ..	399·81	342·86	608·35
Class II. ..	208·31	218·48	193·40
Class I. ..	367·43	374·58	383·59
Road Ordinance defaulters ..	4·46	5·03	7·30
Simple imprisonment ..	66·26	119·18	101·73
Preventive detention ..	—	1·93	8·12
	2,817·55	4,642·47	4,542·43

Of this total during 1916, 75·57 were females, 3·71 juveniles, 15·63 light labour, and 254·53 sick, as against 85·94, 1·99, 11·67, and 158·83, respectively, for 1915.

17. The daily average of unconvicted prisoners for the same period was—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Debtors ..	20·08	26·03	36·66
Witnesses ..	1·19	18·54	31·85
Further examination ..	192·21	319·46	177·65
Committed for trial ..	79·94	109·93	71·60
Awaiting sentence ..	9·16	49·92	10·25
Arrested on warrants ..	3·71	61·02	3·77
Lunatics ..	10·90	7·52	7·70
	317·19	592·42	339·48

The total number of unconvicted prisoners admitted to prison in 1916 was 6,261, as against 11,012 in 1915 and 6,758 in 1914.

18. Return of all prisoners treated in the jail hospitals during 1914, 1915, and 1916 :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Remaining from old year ..	84	61	229
Admitted during the year ..	3,036	5,243	9,747
Discharged ..	2,984	4,839	9,411
Hanged ..	41	90	30
Died ..	75	232	389
Daily average strength of prisoners in all jails ..	3,134·74	5,234·89	4,881·91
Average daily sick ..	80·51	167·98	259·89
Percentage of sick to strength ..	2·57	3·21	5·32
Percentage of deaths to strength ..	·006	·01	·02

The number of sick remaining in hospital on December 31, 1916, was 176. The total death-rate per 1,000 of the prison population for the year 1916 was 22·37, as against 8·63 for 1915.

The general health of the Mahara, Welikada, and Hulftsdorp jails and the Borella Convict Hospital was not as satisfactory as in previous years, owing to the large influx of prisoners in connection with the riots of 1915. There was an epidemic of chickenpox during the early part of the year, 111 cases occurring within a period of four months. None proved fatal. Several cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, the latter of an amœbic type, occurred at Welikada. It did not assume an epidemic form, but at Mahara unfortunately it did, with 429 cases and 51 deaths.

Of the diseases under the head Digestive System, diarrhœa and dysentery formed the larger number. There were 763 cases with 35 deaths, as against 693 cases and 57 deaths in 1915.

933 cases of eye affections were admitted in 1916, with 3 deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery supervening, as against 437 cases and 1 death in 1915. The diseases under this head comprised mostly

conjunctivitis, simple and granular, and corneal ulcers. A good many cases of conjunctivitis were artificially produced by the introduction of chunam, coir dust, and other foreign substances into the eyes by the prisoners themselves.

Respiratory Diseases.—There were 86 cases admitted during the year with 23 deaths, as against 81 cases and 20 deaths in 1915. The cases admitted were mostly pneumonia, pleurisy, and bronchitis, due to sudden climatic changes.

There were 202 cases of infectious diseases treated at the Borella Convict Hospital, consisting of chickenpox 173, mumps 28, measles 1, these cases being introduced into Welikada and Hulftsdorp jails by new admissions.

Mosquito-borne Diseases.—There were 337 cases of malarial fevers with 16 deaths, the deaths being due to supervening diseases, such as diarrhœa, the type of cases most common being of the benign tertian variety. The measures taken to eradicate the disease consisted of improvements in sanitation, systematic distribution of quinine amongst officers and prisoners during the fever season, clearing rank vegetation likely to form breeding places for mosquitoes, filling up hollows, &c.

An adequate and satisfactory water supply at Mahara was introduced in July last by obtaining supplies from the Ragama pumping station reservoirs. The water is stored in overhead cisterns with pipe lines to all parts of the jail, officers' quarters, and bathing troughs. Since the introduction of this water supply there has been a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners. The percentage of admissions to hospital of men suffering from bowel complaints, since the taking into use of this water supply, has been reduced to 33·08 per cent., as against 50·66 per cent. prior to its use.

At Galle 305 prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year, of whom 24 were sent to the Civil Hospital for better nursing. There were 2 deaths, 1 from chronic diarrhœa, the other from apoplexy. The daily average sick in hospital was 6·84, the percentage of deaths to total treated being ·64. The chief diseases were diarrhœa, dysentery, debility, and malarial fevers. The majority of cases were among weak subjects, who were subject to debilitating cases before admission to jail.

716 patients were treated at the Kandy jails during the year, as against 594 in 1915. There were 13 deaths, the same number as in 1915. The prevalent diseases were malarial fevers, dysentery, conjunctivitis, diarrhœa, and ulcers.

At Negombo, which is a purely convalescent jail, and to which prisoners from all stations are sent to recoup, there were 32 deaths in 1915 and 61 in 1916. The prevailing diseases being dysentery, diarrhœa, malarial fevers, and malarial cachexia.

At Anuradhapura 203 prisoners were treated in hospital during the year, with a daily average strength of 112 in jail. Of the cases treated, 63 were for malarial fevers, 42 eye cases, 22 dysentery, 17 diarrhœa, and 16 for respiratory diseases, of which 6 were pneumonia. There were 3 deaths during the year.

The number of cases of simple diarrhœa treated at Jaffna during the year was 350, with 12 deaths. There were also 2 cases of acute diarrhœa, both of which proved fatal. 52 cases of dysentery were treated with 8 deaths, while pneumonia accounted for 10 deaths out of 20 cases admitted to hospital. There were 641 cases of malarial fevers, with 12 deaths. The majority of these prisoners had come from malarial districts. There was an outbreak of chickenpox in the jail during the year, resulting in 101 cases being treated. The daily average strength of prisoners in the Jaffna jails during the year was 1,051·48.

The health of the prisoners at all the remaining outstation small jails was good throughout the year and calls for no particular remarks.

19. The number of punishments inflicted on officers was 1,217, the number of individuals punished being 732, as against 663 punishments and 533 individuals for 1915.

20. The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners for prison offences was 2,526, the number of individuals punished being 2,193, as against 1,483 punishments and 1,361 individuals for 1915.

21. Sentences of corporal punishments were 66 in 1916, as against 34 in 1915 and 19 in 1914. The increase in the year under review is largely due to the number of punishments awarded at Hambantota jail, in order to prevent the spread of the strike which broke out among the refractory prisoners, and partly to the increased number of convicts in the jails due to the anti-Moorish riots of 1915.

22. The following table gives a return of expenditure for the financial years 1913–14, 1914–15, and 1915–16 :—

	1913–14. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.	1915–16. Rs.
Establishment	234,469	187,468	199,063
Dieting	326,529	382,682	511,109
Hospital charges	20,665	19,807	44,458
Clothing, bedding, &c. ..	26,869	34,680	28,717
Lighting	7,005	5,472	5,601
Materials for manufacture ..	27,037	19,034	16,525
Other expenditure	62,000	7,661	12,095
	704,574	656,804	817,568

23. Statement showing cost of prisoners per head :—

	1913–14. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.	1915–16. Rs.
Establishment	74¾	35¾	40¾
Dieting	104	73	104¾
Hospital charges	6½	3¾	9
Clothing, bedding, &c. ..	8½	6¾	6
Lighting	2	1	1
Other expenditure	28¼	1½	2½
	224	121¾	164

24. The following is the result of the working of industrial labours for the financial year 1915–16 :—

	Rs. c.
Total value of stock on hand on October 1, 1915	9,228 97
Total value of stock on hand on September 30, 1916 ..	8,631 71
Total value of articles sold on payment	11,680 81
Total value of articles made for Government Departments for which no payment was received	40,100 83
Total amount expended on account of materials for manufacture ..	16,468 44
Total amount credited to revenue	11,682 25

The decrease in the total amount credited to revenue during 1916, namely, Rs. 11,682·25, as against Rs. 13,159·40 in 1915, is entirely due to the fact that during the past year all trades have been fully occupied in supplying articles to Government Departments free of charge. All stock articles, that is, articles made from the produce of the coconut palm, are supplied free. For large exceptional orders for other articles the indenting departments supply materials from their own votes, such materials being made up by prison labour free of charge.

The following is a summary of the more important articles turned out during the year under review for various Government Departments and sold to private individuals :—

Various articles of wooden furniture	1,212
Police and Prisons officers' batons	1,125
Special leather badges for the Police	1,000
Various pieces of rattan furniture	157
Rattan matting, square yards	764
Coir brooms	11,164
Coir door rugs	546
Coir matting, square yards	3,583
Coir strings, cwt.	489
Coir fibres, cwt.	802
Various zinc, tin, and iron utensils, &c.	4,531
Coconut oil, gallons	1,881
Coconut poonac, cwt.	85
Articles of clothing and bedding made up for the Colonial Storekeeper ..	18,316
Cloth for prisoners' clothing, yards	26,785
Officers' uniforms	1,215
Prisoners' suits	9,910
Boots and shoes, pairs	1,074
Dog collars	40,850
Mats for prison use	606
Tea leaf bags sold to planters	881
Madampe cane earth baskets	27,188
Coir coal bags	7,804
Various articles not included in any of the above	4,735

The steam laundry at Welikada jail washed 703,649 pieces of soiled linen for the Medical, Health, and Railway Departments during the year.

For the purpose of making up furniture for Government Departments, the Forest Department supplied the Prisons Department with 2,075 cubic feet of various timbers in log. These logs have all to be sawn up, and the resulting planks, &c., planed by hand. This entails a very great delay and curtails the supplies. I have applied to Government for machinery for these purposes, and if obtained, the output of furniture can be very materially increased, thereby effecting a saving to Government by enabling all Departments to obtain all their furniture from the Prisons, instead of purchasing in the local market.

25. Prisoners, wherever possible, are employed on public works of utility and remunerative industrial labours. At Welikada and Bogambra jails various trades are taught, such as carpentry, blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work, boot making, tailoring, cane furniture and matting, coir mats, brooms, door rugs, coal bags, rope, string, making of bamboo tats, ekel brooms, laundry work, printing, bookbinding, and masons' work. At Welikada 250 prisoners are also daily employed in the Government Printing Office.

26. *Stone and Metal Industries.*—At Mahara the number of cubes of metal supplied to the Public Works Department was 2,019 valued at Rs. 36,348, 39 dressed stones were also supplied; while the Harbour Works were supplied with 457 cubes of metal, 5,571 cubes of rubble, and 118,248 dressed stones, at a total approximate value of Rs. 49,545, a daily average number of 358 prisoners being employed on account of the Harbour Works and 192 on account of the Public Works Department.

Kandy supplied 675 cubes of metal to public departments valued at Rs. 4,727·59 during the year, Chilaw 30½ cubes to the Public Works Department, Galle 998 cubes to the Public Works Department and Galle Municipal Council, Anuradhapura 428 cubes to the Public Works and Railway Departments, Tangalla 362 cubes to the Public Works Department, and Badulla 253 cubes to the Public Works Department and Local Board.

27. With the labour available for reclamation work on the Karaiur Reclamation at Jaffna, the work has progressed most satisfactorily. During the year some 8 acres were reclaimed, making a total of 27 acres up to date. At Chilaw there is a small party of prisoners employed on reclamation works; at Batticaloa prisoners have been engaged on improvements in the water service to the town; while at Badulla, in addition to supplying metal to the Public Works Department, a party of prisoners is employed on improvements in the town and on diverting the Oya river. At Negombo, which is a purely convalescent jail, prisoners are usefully employed in making cane earth baskets for the Public Works Department and other departments. The number of baskets supplied during the year was 27,252.

28. The old jail at Ratnapura, which was reopened on November 15, 1915, was again closed on July 15, 1916, as it was found that owing to the wet weather suitable labour could not be found for the prisoners sent there for work on the Railway Extension Works. Similarly, the jail at Hambantota, which was opened on January 25, 1916, was closed down and all prisoners transferred elsewhere.

29. *Additions and Improvements.*—Owing to the high sick rate at Mahara and the extreme drought experienced in the early part of the year, the old wells and bathing tank were condemned, and a good water supply laid on to the jail from the Ragama pumping station reservoir. Ample supplies are now forthcoming for all purposes. In place of the old bathing tank, cast iron troughs have been erected on a cement platform. The old kitchen was pulled down and an up-to-date fly-proof building erected and equipped in its place. Additional accommodation was also provided at the "portable prison" by the erection of two additional sheds. Three more sheds are now in course of erection. The ventilation in No. 5 Ward was also greatly improved by the addition of windows and ground and roof ventilators.

At Bogambra jail, Kandy, the kitchen was made fly-proof. At Jaffna additional accommodation was provided for the Police Identification Office. The ventilation in F Ward of the Borella Convict Hospital was greatly improved by additions of windows and ground ventilators. At Batticaloa the new quarters for the officers were completed and taken into use.

30. Mr. A. F. G. Walker is still away on war services, having obtained a temporary commission as Captain in the 112th Brigade, 37th Division. Mr. Phillips proceeded on ten months' leave of absence to England on May 2 last, Major Robinson from Welikada taking his place in charge of the Kandy jails, and Mr. J. P. D. Parsons being appointed a temporary Acting Assistant Superintendent at Headquarters. Mr. Elstone, First European Jailer, was sent to Jaffna on February 10, 1916, to act as an Assistant Superintendent of the Jaffna Jails under the Government Agent, Northern Province.

31. The Somalis deported from East Africa were continuously employed as warders during the year, and gave every satisfaction. Another batch of Somalis was received on April 5, 1916.

Colombo, March 1, 1917.

A. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1916.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

THE period now reviewed is the calendar year of 1916, and we may regard the business of registration of lands as having resumed normality, or something near it, in spite of the strain which the war has caused to the money market of this Colony. It may however be predicted that if the war ends successfully this year, the years 1918 and 1919 will show a considerable development in notarial and registration work consequent upon the easing of the money market. As it is, the figures below in the various tables afford striking evidence of the continued prosperity of the Island, and of the slight extent to which its inhabitants are affected by the convulsion in Europe. I have in the subjoined tables retained 1913 as a year of comparison, omitting 1914 which, for the reasons given in the reports on that year and on 1915, cannot be regarded as normal.

BUSINESS AND REVENUE.

2. Table A shows the business and revenue for the year. It will be noted that as compared with 1915 there was an increase of over 3 per cent. in business and of 12 per cent. in revenue ; expenditure shows a decrease of 1 per cent., due to the exclusion from expenditure of one-third of the salaries of the Registrar-General and Assistant Registrar-General, which in 1915 was shown as debited against the Department.

As compared with 1913, business shows an increase of nearly 14 per cent., part of which must be discounted as the business shown includes work done on consolidation of indexes and listing of Crown grants, which before 1914 were not shown in this table. Excluding the figures for these items, business shows an increase of 8·5 per cent., and revenue an increase of over 7 per cent.

The large saving on expenditure, 11·8 per cent., is due mostly to suspension of printing of indexes and of binding work. These are now much in arrear, and it will cost a good deal to bring them up to date.

Table A.—Details of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for the Calendar Years 1913, 1915, and 1916.

	1913.	1915.	1916.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) as compared with 1913.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) as compared with 1915.
Business :—					
Deeds registered	141,735	135,729	145,838	2·8	7·4
Registration entries (lands)	232,910	223,689	240,346	3·1	7·4
Addresses registered	6,832	10,152	13,374	95·7	31·7
Copies and extracts issued	11,121	11,603	13,558	21·9	16·8
Folios copied	66,515	71,406	83,744	25·9	17·2
Lands searched	17,762	8,408	7,089	— 60·0	— 15·6
Deeds searched (years)	9,783	4,537	5,296	— 45·8	16·7
Records verified	307,955	558,075	307,330	— 0·2	— 44·9
Deeds examined	202,164	195,891	220,709	9·1	12·6
Total in units	357,669	349,748	388,173	8·5	10·9
Crown grants listed	—	9,535	5,067	—	— 47·9
Copying of register of Crown grants (entries)	—	18,117	2,919	—	— 83·8
Index work :—					
Cards posted	—	313,713	40,452	—	— 87·1
Cards sorted	—	635,380	13,692	—	— 97·8
Cards arranged	—	316,208	44,478	—	— 85·9
Cards checked	—	97,130	205,477	—	111·5
Cards eliminated	—	—	87,639	—	—
Grand total in units	357,669	394,407	407,728	13·9	3·3
Revenue :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Registration (stamp duty)	369,058	350,064	394,876	6·9	12·5
Recordroom — Stamp duty on applications and certificates	28,644	24,858	28,928	0·9	16·3
Recordroom — Fees for searching and copying	31,413	31,438	36,371	15·7	15·6
Notarial — Deficiency of stamp duty recovered	1,961	3,934	1,679	— 14·3	— 57·3
Notarial — Fines and affidavits	1,744	2,712	2,904	66·5	7·0
Notarial — Court fines	418	125	577	38·0	361·6
Notarial — Stamps on notarial warrants	2,525	3,150	3,050	20·7	— 3·1
Total	435,330	416,282	468,388	7·5	12·5
Expenditure :—					
Personal emoluments	173,337	170,343	166,464*	— 3·9	— 2·2
Other charges	9,201	4,661	6,153	— 33·1	32·0
Special expenditure	16,713	2,542	2,968	— 82·2	16·7
Total	199,253	177,548	175,585	— 11·8	— 1·1

* Exclusive of the salaries of Registrar-General and the Assistant Registrar-General.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN EACH OFFICE.

3. Table B gives a summary of the business, revenue, and expenditure in each office. Colombo as usual leads in business and revenue; Kandy is second in business and third in profits; Kurunegala which is third in business, coming second in profits.

As compared with 1915, there is a slight decrease of business in nine offices, but an increase of revenue in every office except Kandy, Badulla, and Puttalam. The increase in revenue is heaviest in Kegalla, where the clerk's output of work was no less than 80 per cent. above the required minimum, and was 50 per cent. higher than that of the next highest performer in the Department. His extraordinary despatch enabled the big increase of work to be put through without a corresponding increase in expenditure.

As compared with 1913, all offices save four show an increase in both revenue and business.

[For Table B see page 3.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

4. Table C shows the work of the Department for the year and the amount disposed of. It will be seen that 32,354 units of work were done in excess of the capacity of the permanent staff. Of these, 24,763 were done by contract clerks, 5,057 by the permanent staff working overtime, and the balance 2,534 units were done by the permanent staff working at extra speed without extra cost. This latter figure would have been greatly increased had not shortages amounting to 4,277 units been wiped off on account of sick leave. The figures reflect credit on the general *morale* of the Department.

The revenue of Rs. 468,388 was secured at a cost of Rs. 175,585, showing a nett profit of Rs.292,753 exceeding the profit of 1915 by Rs. 54,019 and that of 1913 by Rs. 56,676. The whole of this revenue is earned by actual clerical work, unlike the revenue of other Departments. The highest registration duty levied on a single deed in the year was Rs. 970 levied at Kalutara on a transfer for Rs. 967,441·86

Table C.—Comparative Statement of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure from 1913

		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
1.	Arrears at beginning of year ..	27,214	25,570	15,995	10,055
2.	Business received ..	359,635	474,656	388,420	405,495
3.	Increase or decrease ..	14,689	115,021	86,236	17,075
4.	Total business for the year (1 and 2)	387,240	500,226	404,415	415,550
5.	Capacity of permanent staff ..	314,000	347,000	373,205	383,196
6.	Business in excess of capacity ..	73,240	153,226	31,250	32,354
7.	Business done ..	362,660	474,656	394,407	407,728
8.	Arrears at end of year (*vide* Table D)	24,189	15,995	10,055	7,822
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
9.	Expenditure	199,253 0	202,479 0	177,548 0	175,585 0
10.	Revenue	435,330 0	499,474 0	416,282 0	468,388 0
11.	Nett profit	236,077 0	296,995 0	238,734 0	292,753 0
12.	Cost per unit	0 55	0 43	0 45	0 43
13.	Profit per unit	0 65	0 63	0 60	0 71

5. Table D shows the arrears of work in each office, and once again I can congratulate the Department on the large reduction of arrears pending as compared with previous years. A glance at the table will show how considerable the advance in this direction has been, and how great the improvement is in offices which in former years were habitually in serious arrears. Colombo, Jaffna, and Kandy show the most regular and marked improvement. The total arrears for 1914 were 15,995 units.

One source of trouble has been found to lie with some notaries who accumulate deeds for a considerable time before sending them for registration. This practice of delay on the notaries' part is unfair both to their clients and to this Department, as the former may lose the priority of their deeds, and the latter is handicapped by sudden freshets of deeds instead of a steady flow. Notaries have been reminded of the penalty provided for this delay in section 31 of the Notaries Ordinance, and if necessary I shall have no hesitation in applying this provision of the law, though I trust that the reminder of their duty will be sufficient, and that the arrears at the end of 1917 will show a further reduction, with a reduction also of the expenditure on contract clerks and overtime.

Table D.—Table of Arrears.

Name of Office.	Arrears in Units at the end of			Maximum Period of Arrears in Registration, Copying, and Searching. Days.			Maximum Period of Arrears in Examination. Months.		
	1913.	1915.	1916.	1913.	1915.	1916.	1913.	1915.	1916.
Anuradhapura ..	229	33	—	12	1	2	7	3	—
Badulla ..	242	220	366	28	26	6	3	5	7
Batticaloa ..	363	292	120	7	4	2	2	2	2
Chilaw ..	608	799	235	23	17	8	7	6	6
Colombo ..	7,586	1,403	827	21	5	5	12	7	2
Galle ..	2,396	298	938	37	4	5	10	2	[illegible]
Head Office ..	163	48	157	—	1	2	—	—	—
Jaffna ..	2,603	2,274	1,031	22	20	9	8	5	[illegible]
Kalutara ..	2,648	338	590	19	3	7	9	2	4
Kandy ..	1,139	1,787	515	21	11	7	7	6	6
Kegalla ..	1,278	80	610	22	2	11	2	1	6
Kurunegala ..	4,468	324	732	36	5	7	9	4	2
Mannar ..	—	—	—	5	4	2	1	—	—
Matara ..	598	505	582	14	—	5	4	2	2
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	2	19	1	—	1	1	—
Negombo ..	989	646	827	21	6	8	8	4	3
Puttalam ..	55	28	10	24	16	13	5	2	3
Ratnapura ..	205	798	280	27	11	10	6	5	6
Tangalla ..	—	182	—	19	2	3	4	2	3
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
Total ..	25,570	10,055	7,822						

Table B.—Summary of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for each Office of the Department for 1916 as compared with 1913 and 1915.

Office.	Business in Units.					Revenue.					Expenditure.					Profit or Loss (—).		
	1913.	1915.	1916.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) compared with		1913.	1915.	1916.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) compared with		1913.	1915.	1916.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) compared with		1913.	1915.	1916.
				1913.*	1915.				1913.	1915.				1913.	1915.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	45,294	46,577	44,875	— 1·2	— 3·6	85,410	73,081	82,183	— 3·7	12·4	23,632	22,717	22,851	— 3·3	0·5	61,778	50,364	59,332
Kandy ..	35,934	44,140	43,867	20·8	— 0·6	48,287	54,824	50,875	5·3	— 7·1	14,747	14,121	14,943	1·3	5·8	33,539	40,703	35,932
Kurunegala ..	39,132	45,295	43,662	5·0	— 3·6	47,810	40,780	47,292	— 1·0	15·9	14,692	10,019	10,590	—27·9	5·6	33,118	30,761	36,702
Galle ..	31,221	37,243	36,389	9·4	— 2·2	32,227	29,136	36,397	12·9	24·9	12,968	11,115	10,091	—22·1	— 9·1	19,258	18,021	26,306
Kalutara ..	32,776	35,425	35,062	3·9	— 1·0	36,359	34,648	42,550	17·0	22·8	12,460	10,680	11,018	—11·5	3·1	23,898	23,968	31,532
Negombo ..	27,448	28,958	30,988	12·5	7·0	32,077	34,477	39,033	21·6	13.2	8,025	8,103	8,197	2·8	1·8	24,051	26,374	30,836
Matara ..	28,928	27,458	29,220	—15·3	6·4	25,492	20,421	23,426	— 8·1	14·7	15,162	11,144	11,483	—24·2	3·0	10,330	9,277	11,943
Jaffna ..	18,991	25,158	27,255	43·3	8·3	20,895	27,400	29,083	39·1	6·1	11,089	8,829	9,222	—16·8	4·5	9,806	18,571	19,861
Kegalla ..	24,463	22,130	27,110	10·2	22·5	26,724	20,754	29,305	9·6	41·2	6,430	5,616	6,296	— 2·0	12·6	20,294	15,138	23,009
Chilaw ..	17,488	15,486	20,653	15·8	33·3	23,569	21,821	28,795	22·1	31·9	6,832	5,866	6,832	—	16·4	16,736	15,955	21,963
Ratnapura ..	17,028	14,897	18,384	6·6	23·4	16,802	15,050	18,683	11·1	24·1	5,496	4,904	5,099	— 7·2	3·9	11,305	10,146	13,584
Head Office† ..	12,457	14,696	14,790	18·7	0·6	9,545	10,073	10,433	9·3	3·5	48,806	46,625	41,123	—15·7	—11·8	— 39,206	— 36,552	— 30,690
Tangalla ..	8,420	15,103	14,228	— 5·5	— 5·7	7,336	6,957	7,342	·1	5·5	3,622	5,019	5,128	41·5	2·1	3,713	1,938	2,214
Batticaloa ..	5,480	5,535	6,638	2·4	19·9	6,057	5,710	6,339	4·6	11·0	4,700	2,633	2,736	—41·7	3·9	1,356	3,077	3,603
Badulla ..	5,811	7,468	6,111	4·5	—18·1	8,400	7,834	6,232	—25·5	—20·4	3,453	2,723	2,552	—26·0	— 6·2	4,947	5,111	3,680
Puttalam ..	2,892	4,337	3,763	29·1	—13·2	5,089	9,715	6,149	20·8	—36·7	1,759	2,271	1,986	12·9	—12·5	3,330	7,444	4,163
Anuradhapura ..	2,434	2,386	2,835	12·6	18·8	1,860	1,930	2,207	18·6	14·3	2,033	1,304	1,481	—27·1	13·5	— 173	626	726
Trincomalee ..	542	784	823	49·4	4·9	558	784	1,040	86·3	32·6	657	615	548	—16·5	—10·8	— 98	169	492
Mannar ..	662	612	662	— 3·0	8·1	651	655	766	17·6	16·9	1,152	1,500	1,934	67·8	28·9	— 500	— 845	— 1,168
Mullaittivu ..	260	719	413	37·3	—42·5	172	224	250	45·3	11·6	1,526	1,734	1,466	— 3·9	—15·4	— 1,354	— 1,510	— 1,216
Total ..	357,669	394,407	407,728	8·5	3·3	435,330	416,282	468,388	7·5	12·5	199,253	177,548	175,585	—11·8	— 1·1	236,077	238,734	292,804

* Comparing business exclusive of listing Crown grants and consolidation of indexes.
† The Head Office is chiefly supervisory. The business shown here only represents the work of searching and copying notarial records of the Colombo District.

BINDING.

6. Binding tools have at last been obtained from England and distributed among ten of th principal Land Registries ; the office binders who have been trained to the work now carry on the worl their efforts being supplemented by itinerant binders, who also visit offices still unsupplied with tool

CONSOLIDATION OF INDEXES.

7. Funds having been provided, work on this was re-started in a few offices. Printing of indexe was suspended in favour of typewriting, which is expected to come cheaper, but the change is still i the experimental stage.

NOTARIES AND DEEDS.

8. The next Table (E) shows the number of notaries practising, the number of deeds drawı and the number of deeds registered. The number of practising notaries has increased nearly 20 per cen since 1913, entirely owing to the fact that proctors, who formerly were content with a practice in th courts, are finding competition at the Bar over-severe, and have now adopted the habit of taking ou warrants to practise as notaries, some of them, indeed, doing no work save notarial work, and settlin down in the villages for this purpose. The result is serious for the notary, whose profession is rapidl becoming overcrowded, and that by men whose superior education is likely to procure them the lion share of the work ; the proctor notaries are further unhampered by any restriction as to their place c office, and so can supplant the notary in every direction. The temptation to this generally honourabl body of men to eke out their dwindling incomes by accepting fraudulent and shady work must in tim become severe, and I foresee the necessity of considerably reducing the number in the immediate future in order that those who remain may have the chance of earning a decent livelihood. Indeed, in anothe generation it is likely that the notary pure and simple will have disappeared, except in a few outlying spots there being no occasion for his existence. The table shows an increase in the number of deeds executed over 1915, and a decrease as compared with 1913. The percentage of registration shows a slight increas over both years, as does the consideration.

Table E.—Number of Notaries Practising and Particulars of Deeds Executed and Registered.

		1913.	1915.	1916.
Number of notaries practising		514	571	608
Number of deeds executed	Notarial	207,535	193,170	206,781
	Non-notarial	18,147	15,923	14,281
	Total Deeds	225,682	209,093	221,062
Number of deeds registered		141,735	135,727	144,391
Percentage of registration		62·8	64·9	65·3
Consideration of deeds executed		Rs. 128,825,402	Rs. 137,658,200	Rs. 141,365,352
Value of stamps affixed to deeds		Rs. 534,898	Rs. 521,181	Rs. 575,784
Percentage written in	English	16	16	16
	Sinhalese	68	66	67
	Tamil	16	18	17

9. Table F shows the nature of the transactions by deed and requires no comment.

Table F.—Nature, Number, and Value of Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered in 1913, 1915, and 1916.

Nature of Deeds.	Number. 1913.	1915.	1916.	Consideration. 1913. Rs.	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.
Transfers by sale, gift, &c.	75,625	63,331	73,830	51,480,992	46,443,502	51,277,13(
Mortgages	44,609	48,843	49,682	32,101,042	32,853,411	39,857,84(
Leases	8,396	10,737	6,906	—*	8,549,478	5,445,66(
Other deeds	12,730	11,410	13,973	37,575,800	20,011,864	29,194,91(
Total	141,360	134,321	144,391	118,157,834	107,858,255	125,775,56(

* Shown with other deeds.

10. Table G is instructive, as showing the relative percentage of deeds unregistered to deeds executed in each district. It will be noted that the Northern and Eastern Provinces are extremely slack in the matter of registration, while in Ratnapura almost all deeds are registered. The figures for Matara, which are the second best in the Island, are curious when compared with the Galle and Tangalla Districts on each side of it.

Table G.—Proportion of Deeds Registered to Deeds Executed in each District in the Year 1916.

Station.	Number of Deeds executed.	Number of Deeds registered.	Percentage. unregistered.
Anuradhapura ..	2,298 ..	1,186 ..	48·3
Badulla	4,232 ..	2,909 ..	31·2
Batticaloa	7,129 ..	2,187 ..	69·3
Chilaw	8,434 ..	6,653 ..	21·1
Colombo	35,418 ..	23,624 ..	33·3
Galle	16,596 ..	12,990 ..	21·7
Jaffna	29,732 ..	6,644 ..	77·6
Kalutara	18,628 ..	13,186 ..	29·2
Kandy	19,920 ..	14,551 ..	26·9
Kegalla	11,734 ..	9,555 ..	18·5
Kurunegala	21,574 ..	16,752 ..	22·3
Mannar	675 ..	169 ..	74·9
Matara	12,119 ..	10,106 ..	16·6
Mullaittivu	676 ..	100 ..	85·2
Negombo	17,399 ..	12,923 ..	25·7
Puttalam	1,491 ..	1,093 ..	26·6
Ratnapura	6,212 ..	6,014 ..	3·1
Tangalla	5,978 ..	3,557 ..	40·4
Trincomalee ..	817 ..	192 ..	76·5
Total ..	221,062	144,391	34·6

11. During the year fifty new notaries were appointed, of whom thirty-seven were proctor notaries. The other thirteen were appointed to fill vacancies caused by the death, dismissal, or retirement of former notaries. The warrants of two notaries were cancelled, one having been convicted of perjury in a civil case and the other of gross professional misconduct.

Prosecutions.

12. Of the two cases pending at the end of 1915, one resulted in a conviction and fine of Rs. 20. In the other, the notary, though found guilty in the lower court was acquitted in appeal. Seven cases instituted during the year resulted in convictions, and fines aggregating Rs. 907·50 were imposed. One case was withdrawn on the notary tendering his resignation.

Inspection of Notaries.

13. During the year the offices of 180 notaries were inspected, as compared with 118 in the previous year. As a result, in addition to prosecutions, orders requiring a notary to keep his instruction book in his own handwriting were enforced on six notaries, who were found to be in the habit of delegating their work to their clerks.

Fraudulent Deeds.

14. Six cases were tried by the Supreme Court during the year, as against one in 1915. The accused were convicted in all the cases, and sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from three months to five years.

Deficiency of Stamp Duty and Penalty.

15. A sum of Rs. 2,029·50 was recovered as penalty for deficiency of stamp duty and various offences against the Notaries Ordinance. The amount of deficiency of stamp duty recovered was Rs. 1,679·55. The stamps on notarial warrants amounted to Rs. 3,050.

Finger Impressions.

16. During the year notaries obtained finger impressions to 8,727 deeds, as compared with 2,659 from September 21 to December 31, 1915. I have addressed Government on the desirability of legislating to compel persons who sign either by mark or in the vernacular to affix their thumb mark as a means to prevent forgery.

Staff.

17. Several important changes took place in the staff during the year under review. The Registrar of Lands, Kandy, Mudaliyar J. G. de Silva, an officer in the Special Class of the Clerical Service, who was away on leave in England since November, 1915, retired in February this year after a meritorious service of thirty-six years, all of which had been spent in this Department. In him the Department loses one of its most experienced and efficent officers, whose services have throughout been characterized by conspicuous diligence and zeal. He was succeeded at Kandy by Mr. A. de S. Wickrematilaka, the Second Assistant Registrar-General, whose place was taken by Mr. F. L. Anthonisz.

The transfer to the Colombo Kachcheri in December last of Mudaliyar F. W. M. Karunaratna, Registrar of Lands, Colombo, another officer of the Special Class of the Clerical Service, also deprived the Department of an experienced officer, who did good work as Registrar of Lands both at Matara and Colombo.

Mr. E. W. Sirimanne, who was the Registrar of Lands, Negombo, since 1912, was also transferred during the year as Secretary, District Court, Badulla, and was succeeded by Mr. N. P. Nimalasuriya from Chilaw.

The other important changes among the Registrars were the appointment of Mr. B. Francis (Registrar of Lands, Jaffna) to Colombo as Senior Relieving Officer and Inspector of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registries, Mr. D. S. Velupillai to Jaffna, Mr. R. M. Thevathason to Puttalam, Mr. J. J. Tisseverasinghe to Mannar, Mr. R. K. Arulampalam to Mullaittivu, Mr. D. L. Dharmawardena to Ratnapura, Mr. F. R. de Zylva to Badulla, and Mr. E. A. Jayasekera to Chilaw.

One officer died during the year, while four left the service, one on resignation and three owing to age limit and ill-health.

Five vacancies in the Subordinate Class have been temporarily suppressed, and two vacancies in Class II., Grade III., filled by temporary hands on the available half salary. In addition to this, there were also at the end of the year six vacancies in the Clerical Service proper filled by temporary clerks for want of passed candidates.

FRAUDS.

18. A series of frauds was discovered during the latter part of the year in the amalgamated office of the Registrar of Lands and Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kegalla; and after an exhaustive inquiry the officers responsible have been dismissed.

BUILDINGS.

19. There have been no additions or improvements to any of the buildings of the Department, with the result that inadequacy of accommodation is very acutely felt in some of the offices.

The worst in this respect is the Head Office, where the insufficiency of accommodation has been noted by successive Registrars-General for many years past.

Another office which suffers—though in a lesser degree—from insufficient accommodation is the Kalutara Land Registry, and proposals are now before Government for an extension of the building. In several other offices further presses are immediately necessary.

Proposals are also before the Government to provide a new Land Registry building for Negombo, and also for a Land Registry at Nuwara Eliya, the latter to be amalgamated with the local Assistant Provincial Registrar's Office as in other minor stations.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, March 2, 1917.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, &c.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND SOCIETIES IN 1916.

I.—*COMPANIES.*

General.—The year under review is the tenth in which the work connected with the registration of Joint Stock Companies was administered by the Registrar-General, it having been transferred to him from the Registrar of the Supreme Court on January 1, 1907.

2. *Legislation.*—The law regulating Joint Stock Companies in Ceylon is declared by the Ordinance No. 22 of 1866 to be the English law for the time being, so far as it is not inconsistent with local legislation. The English law now in force is contained in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The principal local Ordinance is the Ordinance No. 4 of 1861, which is based on the English Act of 1856 (19 and 20 Vict., Cap. 47), which was repealed in England as far back as 1862. The principal Ordinance has been amended in some respects by the Ordinances Nos. 9 of 1867, 4 and 6 of 1888, 3 of 1893, 2 of 1897 (*re* Banking Companies), 13 of 1905 (section 5), 17 of 1907, 18 of 1909, and 35 of 1916.

During the year two changes in the Companies law (1) in the mode of publication of memoranda and articles of association of companies, and (2) in the table of fees in Schedule A to "The Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, 1861," were effected by "The Joint Stock Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 35 of 1916," which was passed in Council on November 29, 1916. (1) The provision in section 14 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1861 to publish the memoranda and articles of association "in three consecutive numbers" of the *Government Gazette* was altered by inserting a qualifying word "weekly" before "numbers," so as to render the procedure hitherto obtaining regular and in accordance with the law; and provision was also made for the validation of past irregularities in the registration of companies on this account. (2) Certain words which appeared to contemplate that no companies would be founded in the Colony with a capital exceeding Rs. 1,000,000 were removed from the schedule relating to the table of fees, as the local financial conditions have considerably changed since the date of the principal Ordinance, thus rendering all companies that seek incorporation thereafter liable to pay registration charges on the full amount of nominal capital without any limitation.

In Volume I. of the "Digest of the Civil Law of Ceylon" by Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam is included a manual of the Local Company law, with notes showing where it differs from the English law. A new Ordinance to consolidate the local Company law on the lines of the English Act now in force is contemplated.

3. *Supervision of Companies.*—During the period of this report greater promptitude and punctuality than in former years was observed, on the part of the companies incorporated, in complying with the requirements of the law as to the furnishing of the statutory returns and other information to the Registrar. Only two companies were fined, against seven in the previous year, in respect of default in rendering the various returns and notices required by the Companies Ordinance, or otherwise infringing the provisions of the Ordinance; and in no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Action was being taken at the close of the year to have the names of two companies, viz., Adris Mendis and Company of Kosgoda, Limited, and Kandy Dairy Company, Limited, out of the nine that were in liquidation at the end of the previous year, struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, as there was reasonable cause to believe that there were no liquidators acting on their behalf, and that they were not capable of being formally wound up.

4. *Progress of Registration.*—There were 21 new companies registered during the year with an aggregate capital of Rs. 13,275,000, against 6 in the previous year with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,950,000. This shows an increase of 250 per cent. on the number of companies registered during the previous year, and compares very favourably—taking into consideration the change in commercial conditions which has been brought in by the war—with the annual average (17) for the nine preceding years, during which period the registration of companies was attended to in this office. The average amount of nominal capital per company this year is Rs. 632,142·85, as against Rs. 325,000 in 1915.

The number of existing companies on the register on January 1, 1916, was 231, which, with the addition of the 21 new companies registered during the year, brings the total on December 31 up to 252. There were, however, two companies dissolved in the course of the year; the total number of existing companies on the register at the end of the year was therefore 250. Of these, the affairs of 10 companies were in the hands of the liquidators, so that the number actually carrying on business on the last day of the year was 240, against 222 carrying on business at the end of the previous year—an increase of about 8·1 per cent.

The following table shows further details *re* progress of registration since 1907 :—

Table I.—Companies : Progress in Registration.

Number of Companies on Register on January 1.	Year.	Number registered.	Aggregate Capital of new Companies. Rs.	Number wound up.	Number in Liquidation.	Total Number actually carrying on Business on December 31.
137	1907	22	14,010,000	—	1	158
159	1908	13	6,110,000	7*	5	160
165	1909	14	7,670,000	9	5	165
170	1910	36	36,100,000	6	18	182
200	1911	19	23,150,000	10	15	194
209	1912	14	17,330,000	13	8	202
210	1913	15	9,270,000	4†	6	215
221	1914	15	5,005,350	7‡	7	222
229	1915	6	1,950,000	4	9	222
231	1916	21	13,275,000	2	10	240

* Five voluntarily and two by court.
† Three voluntarily and one struck off the register.
‡ Six voluntarily and one struck off the register.

5. *Companies registered.*—A list of companies registered during the year ended December 31, 1916, showing the number and date of registration, amount of nominal capital, and value of each share of each is given in the following table :—

Table II.—Companies registered during the Year 1916.

Name of Company.	Registered No.	Date of Registration.	Capital. Nominal Amount. Rs.	Capital. Nominal Amount of each Share. Rs.
Ceylon Produce and Loan Company, Ltd.	367	January 17	1,000,000	1,000
Doone Vale (Ceylon) Rubber Company, Ltd.	368	February 22	300,000	100
Lewis Brown & Company, Ltd.	369	March 7	1,000,000	100
Ceylon Plantation Company, Ltd.	370	April 12	100,000	50
The Balahela Rubber Company, Ltd.	371	April 26	250,000	10
The Abeyratne Weaving Mills Company of Ceylon, Ltd.	372	May 1	100,000	10
Harrisons and Eastern Export, Ltd.	373	May 8	150,000	15
The Hangranoya Tea Estates, Ltd.	374	June 26	500,000	10
The G. W. Rubber Estate Company, Ltd.	375	July 24	175,000	10
The Lyegrove Rubber Company, Ltd.	376	July 25	300,000	10
The Mulhalkelle Tea Company, Ltd.	377	August 30	500,000	10
The Tuan Mee (Selangor) Rubber Company, Ltd.	378	August 30	1,000,000	10
The Kegalla Rubber and Tea Company of Ceylon, Ltd.	379	August 30	750,000	50
The Tannahena Rubber Estates, Ltd.	380	October 18	350,000	10
Arratenne (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber Estates, Ltd.	381	October 23	600,000	10
Bank of Colombo, Ltd.	382	November 8	2,000,000	1,000
Delmege, Reid & Company, Ltd.	383	November 14	2,000,000	10
Liniyagala Tea Syndicate, Ltd.	384	December 12	500,000	50
General Motor Services, Ltd.	385	December 18	500,000	10
The Bukit Darah (Selangor) Rubber Company, Ltd.	386	December 18	1,000,000	10
The Gamawella Rubber Company, Ltd.	387	December 30	200,000	10

6. *Companies wound up and those in Liquidation.*—The companies wound up during the year and those that were in liquidation on the last day of December are shown in Tables III. and IV. below. The duration of the two companies wound up was five years and four months and five years and eight months, respectively ; and the average duration of those in liquidation was 5·6 years. During the year one company, namely, The Hagama Mining Company, Limited, was, on the petition of Mr. Percy Ball, administrator with the will of the late Mr. D. J. Ross, of Victoria Arcade, Colombo, ordered by the District Court of Colombo to be wound up compulsorily, and Mr. J. D. Thornton was appointed official liquidator. The winding up of alien enemy companies is not being attended to by this office, so I have no figures to give on this subject.

Table III.—Companies wound up during the Year 1916.

Name of Company.	Date of Registration of Final Resolution.
The Quala Bidor Rubber Estates, Limited	February 22, 1916
The Kuruwita Rubber Company of Ceylon, Limited	October 12, 1916

Table IV.—Companies in Liquidation on December 31, 1916.

Name of Company.	Date of Registration of Special Resolution authorizing Liquidation.
(1) Adris Mendis & Company of Kosgoda, Limited	September 1, 1911
(2) The Jaffna Steam Navigation Company, Limited	August 1, 1912
(3) The Clyde Tea Estates Company, Limited	November 29, 1912
(4) The International Stores, Limited	September 23, 1914
(5) The Sungei Dulang Coconut Company, Limited	November 18, 1914
(6) Kandy Dairy Company, Limited	May 17, 1915
(7) Traders' Union Company of Cotta, Limited	October 21, 1915
(8) The Nilavale Coconut Company, Limited	September 7, 1916
(9) The Ratnapura Tea Company of Ceylon, Limited	October 6, 1916
(10) The Hagama Mining Company, Limited	November 22, 1916*

* The date of registration of the order of court, the company having been ordered to be wound up by the court.

7. *Income.*—An account of the receipts and expenditure in respect of proceedings under the Companies Ordinance during the year ended December 31, 1916, is shown in the Appendix. The total amount of registration fees recovered during the year was Rs. 5,484·88 (against Rs. 2,189·87 in 1915), and the stamps affixed to memoranda and articles of association amounted to Rs. 1,510 (against Rs. 360 in 1915). A sum of Rs. 75 was recovered (against Rs. 415 in 1915) as fines from companies who made default in statutory duties; and a further sum of Rs. 20 was recovered as penalty under section 41 of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1909," on the memoranda and articles of association which had not been executed in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance. A sum of Rs. 9,414·50 was recovered (against Rs. 3,120 in 1915 and Rs. 5,421 in 1914) on account of the Government Printer's charges for publishing the memoranda and articles of association in the *Government Gazette*. The total receipts during the year (excluding publication charges) thus amounted to Rs. 7,089·88, which shows an increase of about 139 per cent. on the receipts for the previous year, or about 15½ per cent. on the annual average (Rs. 6,137·65) for the last nine years.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

8. The registration of mutual provident societies is governed by the Ordinance No. 16 of 1891. There are only three societies registered under this Ordinance, namely, The Rodrigo Family Friend-in-Need Society, Limited, The Ceylon Buddhist Educational Society, Limited, and The Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society, Limited, although the Ordinance has been in operation for a quarter of a century.

During the period under review, The Ceylon Buddhist Educational Society, Limited, by special resolution under section 15 (3) of the Ordinance, transferred its engagements to The Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society, Limited, which had undertaken to fulfil them.

9. No new societies were registered during the year, but application was received from the subscribers to "The Council of the Ceylon Training Colony Society, Limited," for its registration as a "specially authorized society" under the Ordinance for the purpose of governing, directing, and managing an institution called the Ceylon Training Colony, founded for the following objects:—

(1) To train men and women to be Christian teachers and evangelists, whether lay or ordained; and

(2) To provide opportunity for the further training of Christian teachers and evangelists at intervals during service.

In the course of the year Messrs. D. D. Peiris (Chief Clerk, Companies, Trade Marks, &c., Branch of this Office) and A. H. Gomes, F.N.F.A., F.R.I. (London), were appointed public auditors under "The Societies Ordinance, 1891."

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

10. The Ordinance No. 11 of 1911, which was passed in the Legislative Council for the better regulation of life insurance companies carrying on business in the Island, did not come into operation. The proposed new Ordinance to take its place has not yet been introduced.

II.—*TRADE MARKS.*

11. *Legislation.*—The registration of trade marks is governed by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1888, as amended by later Ordinances. The new Trade Marks Ordinance, to which reference was made in my report for the year 1915, did not become law during the period under review.

No applications under the rules framed under "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1915," were received for the avoidance or suspension of trade marks owned by enemy subjects. But under the provisions of these rules notices for renewal in terms of section 22 of "The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1888," in the case of six trade marks, of which particulars are given in Table V. below, were suspended till the conclusion of the war, when the conditions, subject to which the renewal of the marks may be proceeded with, would be determined, having regard to section 22 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1888 :—

Table V.—List of Trade Marks relating to which the Notices for Renewal have been suspended till after the War.

Name of Registered Proprietor.	Description of Trade Mark.	Certificate No.	Date of Expiration of Registration.
Mr. G. A. Marinitsch ..	"Key" label ..	372 ..	August 2, 1916
Messrs. C. H. & A. Bohringer ..	"Straw Packet" device ..	375 ..	August 12, 1916
Messrs. C. Oppel & Co. ..	"Friedrichshall" label ..	376 ..	September 29, 1916
Mr. John Hagenbeck ..	"Rex" Brand ..	476 ..	October 18, 1916
Mr. John Hagenbeck ..	"Bouquet de Salon" ..	477 ..	October 18, 1916
Mr. G. A. Marinitsch ..	"Pen" and "Scissors" labels	475 ..	January 20, 1917

12. A list of trade marks registered in Ceylon and owned by enemy firms having no establishments in the Island was furnished to Government.

13. *Registration.*—131 applications for the registration of 131 trade marks in 138 classes were received during the year, as compared with 75 applications for the registration of 75 trade marks in 85 classes received during the previous year—an increase of about 74·6 per cent. on the number of applications received in 1915 and 21·29 per cent. on the annual average (108) for the nine previous years. Of these, 104 applications were entertained, 4 were withdrawn, 1 abandoned, 12 rejected, and 10 were awaiting amendment at the close of the year. Oppositions were entered against 5 applications, with the result that 2 applications were abandoned, 1 application allowed to proceed with the mark modified by consent of the parties concerned, and the cases with regard to the remaining 2 were still pending at the end of the year. In the case pending at the close of the year 1915 order was made by the District Court of Colombo, on the petition of the applicant, to proceed with the application, notwithstanding the opposition to the registration of the mark. But the respondent appealed against the order, and the appeal was subsequently dismissed by the Supreme Court.

14. Registration was renewed in the case of 21 trade marks, and 9 marks were removed from the register for non-payment of the renewal fees. Names of subsequent proprietors were registered in the case of 6 trade marks, and the names of registered proprietors were altered in the register in 3 cases. For further details regarding the registration of trade marks from the time the work was transferred to the Registrar-General, see Table VI. below :—

Table VI.—Trade Marks : Registration.

Period.	Number of Applications received.	Number entertained.	Number withdrawn or abandoned.	Number rejected.	Number awaiting amendment.	Oppositions.				Renewals.	Removals.	Assignments.	Change of Name.
						Number entered.	Applications abandoned.	Oppositions abandoned.	Number pending.				
1907 ..	88	69	1	18	—	3	1	—	2	16	—	11	—
1908 ..	148	137	2	8	1	5	4*	1	—	12	—	3	—
1909 ..	118	98	3	9	8	2	—	—	2	26	12†	37	—
1910–11 (18 months)..	164	123	10	18	13	11	5	—	3	44	17	4	—
1911–12 ..	92	76	1	2	13	6	3	1	2	41	18‡	15	—
1912–13 (18 months)..	192	168	3	12	9	11	4	3	4	36	9	8	—
1914 ..	93	60	6	4	23	7	4§	1‖	2	20	9	4	—
1915 ..	75	61	7	1	6	3	2	—	1	21	16†	3	—
1916 ..	131	104	5	12	10	5	2	1¶	2	21	9	6	3

* In two cases amendments were made consequent on the oppositions.
† One was cancelled at the request of the proprietors.
‡ Five were subsequently restored.
§ One withdrawn.
‖ Application allowed with a limitation as regards the goods.
¶ Application allowed with a modification of the mark.

15. *Income.*—The receipts from various sources on account of trade marks, including a sum of Rs. 113 recovered by the Government Printer for publishing trade mark notices in the *Government Gazette*, amounted to Rs. 2,305·75, as against Rs. 1,840·50 in 1915, Rs. 1,785 in 1914, and Rs. 4,374 for the eighteen months July, 1912, to December, 1913, or Rs. 2,897 for twelve months. This shows an increase of 25·27 per cent. on the total receipts for 1915, and about 1·62 on the average (Rs. 2,268·84) for one year. A detailed statement of the revenue is given in the Appendix.

III.—*DESIGNS.*

16. Designs are registered under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1904, as amended by Ordinances Nos. 9 of 1906 and 23 of 1914.

17. No applications have been received under the rules framed under "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1915."

An Order of His Majesty in Privy Council was issued on October 14, 1915, amending the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914 and 1915, providing among other things that where an application has been made, whether before or after the making of the Order, for the registration of a design in the United Kingdom, and the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks is satisfied that the publication of the design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the realm, or might otherwise assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may delay the registration of the design, and in such case may by order prohibit—

(*a*) The publication or communication in any way of the design ;
(*b*) Application being made for the protection of the design in any enemy or neutral country ; and
(*c*) Application being made for the protection of the design in any allied country or in any of His Majesty's Dominions without the permission of the Admiralty and Army Council.

Further, it was provided that no person should apply for the registration of a design in any foreign country, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions, unless he has left at, or sent by post to, the Patent Office a notice of his intention, together with a representation or specimen of the design, nor until after the expiration of one month from the time when such notice was given, and if during the said month the Comptroller-General is satisfied that the publication of the design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the realm, or otherwise assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may make a like order as in respect of cases in which application is made for the registration of a design in the United Kingdom.

Instructions have been received from Government to ascertain from all persons (before granting them registration) who apply from the United Kingdom for the registration of designs in the Island, whether the steps required by the above regulations have been taken, and to report to the Secretary of State through the Government when there is reason to believe that the regulations have been infringed.

18. During the year ended December 31, 1916, three applications (all from local applicants) for the registration of designs were received, as against 4 in 1915, 3 in 1914, and 2 in 1913. Of these, two applications were entertained and the other was withdrawn. The total amount of receipts under this head was Rs. 22·50.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, March 3, 1917.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year 1916.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Joint Stock Companies.					
Fees	5,484	88	Clerical staff ..	2,651	23
Fines	75	0	Other charges ..	8	35*
Stamps on memoranda and articles of association ..	1,510	0		2,659	58
Penalties on impounded instruments ..	20	0	Surplus ..	6,645	55
Trade Marks.					
Applications	350	0			
Stamps on powers of attorney ..	292	0			
Certificates of registration ..	1,060	0			
Transmissions and assignments ..	90	50			
Renewals	225	0			
Oppositions	50	0			
Certified copies	34	75			
Amendments	50	0			
Affidavits	7	0			
Change of address or name ..	15	0			
Inspection of register	16	50			
Copying fees	2	0			
Designs	22	50			
Total ..	9,305	13	Total ..	9,305	13

* This does not include the expenditure on account of stationery, printed forms, &c.

Note.—The sum of Rs. 9,527·50 recovered by the Government Printer on account of publication of trade mark notices and memoranda and articles of association in the *Government Gazette* has not been accounted for in the above statement.

PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR 1916.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE division into chapters, which was adopted in the last twelve reports of this Department, is maintained in this report. The chapters follow in the same order, and are independently paragraphed.

2. The present report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1916. The statistics dealing with numbers of pupils and schools show, as in all recent reports, the state of things on March 31, the date on which nationality returns are filled up. The financial figures are those for the financial year October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916. In the case of grant-in-aid schools, the sum given as the total cost to Government is the total of the grants paid to all schools which have received grants during that period.

3. Forty new grant-in-aid schools were registered during the year, and 15 schools were registered for examination only; these latter schools, if their progress is satisfactory, will receive grants as soon as funds permit.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total number of pupils returned as attending schools in Ceylon is 390,434; of these, 358,645 are attending Government and grant-in-aid schools, and 31,789 are attending unaided schools. In 1915 the total number of those attending schools was 384,533. There is, therefore, an increase of 5,901.

2. In 1916 the number of Government schools was 834, with 116,712 pupils. The numbers for 1915 were 824 and 115,458, respectively. There is, therefore, an increase of 10 schools and 1,254 scholars.

3. The grant-in-aid schools in 1916 numbered 2,070 with 241,933 pupils, as against 2,062 schools and 237,420 pupils in 1915. There has, therefore, been an increase of 8 schools and 4,513 pupils.

4. The number of unaided schools which reported to Government in 1916 was 1,387, with 31,789 pupils. In 1915 there were 1,417 schools, with 31,655 pupils. There is, therefore, a decrease of 30 schools, and an increase of 134 pupils. The return of unaided schools, though compiled as carefully as circumstances allow, can never be regarded as wholly trustworthy.

It is hoped that when the Town Schools and Rural Schools Ordinances are amended, as will probably be necessary shortly, a provision may be inserted making it incumbent on every person opening a school to report to this Department that he has done so, when the school can be at once visited and reported upon by an Inspector. A very large number of unregistered schools has been started during the past few years chiefly as "English" schools to meet the growing demand for English in the villages. Hitherto it has been the practice to allow such schools, when their existence was known to officers of this Department, to continue for a year before any action was taken with regard to them, in order that the average daily attendance for twelve months might be taken into consideration. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are now required to report at once on all schools opened in their division. It is the more necessary that the existence of these so-called English schools, where "English" is too frequently taught by unqualified teachers, should be at once reported, so that when they fail to provide adequate and suitable teaching, attendance at such schools may not be accepted as complying with the terms of the Ordinance. It is obvious that unregistered schools which fail to comply with the Department's requirements as regards accommodation, staff, &c., and which are not examined or inspected, can only be prejudicial to the best interests of education.

5. The total expenditure of the Department for the period October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, was Rs. 2,265,964·84. The nett cost to Government, after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of school fees and the sale of books and stationery, was Rs. 2,216,202·72.

6. The annual cost to revenue of each pupil in a Government vernacular school was Rs. 4·69 for each boy and Rs. 4·03 for each girl, exclusive of the charges incurred through the District School Committees for construction and maintenance of buildings; including this expenditure, the cost to Government of each child educated in a Government vernacular school was Rs. 5·48. The average grant paid to each pupil in a grant-in-aid English school was Rs. 10·62, in a grant-in-aid vernacular school was Rs. 3·56.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. J. Harward administered the Department till May 28, 1916. He was on leave from the 29th. The writer assumed duties on May 29, 1916. Mr. Harward's retirement took effect from August 29, 1916. In Mr. Harward the Department lost a Director who had always manifested the widest sympathy and interest in all classes of schools, and for whom the widest admiration and affection was felt by all connected with the education of the Colony.

2. Miss A. G. Gibbon went on leave on May 19, 1916. Her resignation was accepted as from October 1, 1916. Mr. A. van Cuylenburg has been acting since June 1, 1916. A new Lady Inspectress is expected shortly from England.

Mr. A. W. D. Jayasuriya, Inspector of Schools, Western District, died on February 3, 1916; he was succeeded by Mr. E. de la Harpe on August 1, 1916 (Mr. S. Welayden acted for some months).

Mr. T. S. Tillainayakam, Inspector of Schools, was on leave from May 22, 1916, till the end of the year. Mr. S. Welayden acted.

There was no alteration during the year in the districts allotted to the Inspectors.

3. Mr. T. Cockerill, Chief Instructor of the Government Technical Schools, was on leave from March 21, 1916, till the end of the year. Mr. W. N. Rae, Lecturer in Physics, Ceylon Medical College, acted, in addition to his own duties.

4. The number of Sub-Inspectors was in October increased from 25 to 29. Of these, 11 are attached to the Western, 4 to the Central, 6 to the Northern, and 4 to the Southern Districts. Four Sub-Inspectors are detailed for inspection of estate schools.

CHAPTER IV.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) The Royal College.

The condition of the Royal College during the year was not satisfactory. The prevailing uncertainty as to its future had a marked effect on the prospects and attendance of the school. The division of the school into the Royal College with boys over 14 and the Training College English School which contained all the lower forms of the Royal College was proving disastrous. A big public school without lower forms is an unnatural growth, and the Training College English School was becoming a general preparatory school. Boys were sent from it to other schools in Ceylon, though it still remained the chief feeder for the Royal College; any corporate sentiment was entirely lacking. The position of the Royal College was aptly described by Mr. F. Dornhorst, K.C., at the school's prizegiving as resembling Mohamet's coffin in being suspended in mid-air. It became imperative that a decision should be arrived at as to whether the Royal College should be preserved at all, or whether it would not be better to close the school altogether in its then condition of "an upper school" only.

My representations to Government on the subject were supported by the advocacy of a deputation of old Royalists, who interviewed me at the end of November. The deputation consisted of Mr. Justice T. E. de Sampayo, Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Kt., Mr. Dornhorst, K.C., Dr. H. M. Fernando, Mr. James Peiris, and Mr. B. F. de Silva. His Excellency the Governor decided early in December that the Royal College and the Training College English School should be amalgamated as one school, to be known as the "Royal College," and that the change be made from the commencement of the January term under the headmastership of Mr. C. Hartley.

The two schools will accordingly be amalgamated from above the junior school, which continues in its present quarters on the Training College grounds, from the commencement of next year. There will be some inconvenience at first in having the two parts of the school situated in different grounds, but it is hoped that these difficulties may only be temporary, and that a new Royal College may soon be sanctioned, which will release the present buildings for a start to be made with the University College. Until the question of the Royal College is settled, the settlement of the university question is bound to be delayed. The Royal College will now have a new lease of life, and can again claim to be working on the lines of a model secondary school.

I annex copy of Mr. Hartley's report on the Royal College during the year :—

The Royal College during the year consisted of the Intermediate Class in four divisions, of two Sixth Forms preparing for the Cambridge School-leaving Certificate Examination, Senior, and of two Remove Forms preparing for the Sixth. The two last were filled principally with boys from the highest forms of the Training College English School, who had entered for the Cambridge School-leaving Certificate Examination, Junior, in December, 1915, and who formed a welcome addition to our numbers.

Mr. J. G. Paulusz returned from the Training College to take our Remove A, and Mr. M. A. Samarakoon was engaged for the year to take our VI. B., which was filled partly by Royal College boys and partly by a few older boys from the Training College.

The following table shows the condition of the school for the last two years :—

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
Average number on register	71	108·27	Number admitted	3	85
Average attendance	61·43	93·77	Number withdrawn	43	23
Percentage of attendance	86·52	86·6	School fees	Rs. 8,340	Rs. 11,080
Candidates for admission	11	102			

The special prizes for 1916 were awarded as follows :—

Turnour Prize	C. Sittampalam	Rajapakse Prize	P. S. Goonewardene
Director's Prize	P. Ramalingam	Shakespeare Prize	T. D. Jayasuriya
De Soysa Science Prize	C. Sittampalam		

In July four candidates were presented for the London University Intermediate Examination in Arts, of whom one passed, another passed in all except English, and two failed.

Five were presented for the same examination in Science, of whom three passed and two failed. Besides the above, two boys, C. Sittampalam and P. Ramalingam, who passed the examination in the preceding year, competed for the two University Scholarships. Both were successful, C. Sittampalam winning the Scholarship in Science, P. Ramalingam in Arts.

The following table shows the results obtained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Local Examinations of 1914 and 1915 :—

	Seniors.		Juniors.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Number of candidates	30	33	22	9
Number of certificates gained ..	28	28	16	5
Number in honours division ..	4	4	5	1

(2) UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND LONDON INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1916 the two scholarships were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examinations of the University of London, one for Arts and one for Science, to P. Ramalingam and C. Sittampalam of the Royal College, as recommended by the University.

For the Arts Examination 41 candidates presented themselves for the entire examination ; 12 of these entered both for the University Intermediate Arts Examination, and for the Government Scholarship in Arts, 27 entered for the Intermediate Examination but not for the Scholarship, and 2 entered for Government Scholarship only. Six candidates entered for the examination " excluding English," and 1 candidate entered in " English only." Of the 39 candidates who entered for the Intermediate Arts Examination, 8 passed the entire examination ; of the 6 candidates who entered for the examination " excluding English," 4 passed ; and 1 candidate who entered for " English only," passed in that subject.

For the Science Examination 30 candidates presented themselves ; 8 of these entered both for the University Intermediate Science Examination and for the Government Scholarship in Science, 3 entered for the Government Scholarship only, and 19 for the Intermediate Examination, but not for the Government Scholarship. Of the 27 candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Science, 13 passed the examination.

(3) OTHER LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation.—For the January examination 49 candidates presented themselves, of whom 23 passed. For the June examination 40 candidates presented themselves, of whom 13 passed.

First Examination for Medical Degrees.—Five candidates entered ; 2 passed.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I.—One candidate entered and passed.

Intermediate Examination in Laws.—Six candidates entered ; 4 passed.

Intermediate Examination in Science (Economics).—One candidate entered and failed.

Bachelor of Arts.—Nine candidates presented themselves ; 5 passed.

Bachelor of Science.—Five candidates presented themselves ; 1 passed.

(4) CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates who presented themselves in December, 1915, for the Senior Examination was 1,057, of whom 970 were boys and 87 girls ; 446 boys and 53 girls succeeded in passing the examination, out of whom 61 boys and 5 girls obtained honours. In the Junior Examination 1,274 candidates presented themselves, of whom 1,130 were boys and 144 girls ; 529 boys and 72 girls passed the examination, out of whom 56 boys obtained honours. The total number of candidates for both examinations was 2,331, of whom 1,100 obtained certificates. In 1914 there were 1,870 candidates, of whom 1,066 obtained certificates. The percentage of passes is 57 for 1914 and 47 for 1915. The percentage of passes among Senior boys has fallen from 52 to 46, and that of Senior girls from 66 to 61 ; the percentage of passes among Junior boys has fallen from 59 to 47, and that among Junior girls from 70 to 50. The Cambridge School Certificate Examinations were held in Ceylon for the first time in December, 1916, but the results will not be received till after the completion of this report.

(5) ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The results of the examinations held by the Committee of Oriental Studies in 1916 were published in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,820 of August 25, 1916.

The annual examinations of the Vidyodaya College, Colombo, Ananda Pirivena at Kitulampitiya, Galle, and Paramadhammachetiya Pirivena, Ratmalana, were held as usual, and these institutions were found eligible for the annual grant.

A general meeting of the Committee was held on September 11. It was agreed to consider the placing of the Committee on a similar footing to the Royal Asiatic Society, and that, while the numbers of the Executive and General Committees should be retained, priests and laymen should be eligible for election as ordinary members. At present the limitation in numbers undoubtedly keeps out a number of persons interested in Oriental studies, who might be of assistance to the Committee. There is scope for further development on the lines of discussion of subjects of interest to Oriental studies, and it is hoped to hold more frequent meetings for the consideration of points of Oriental scholarship and learning.

(6) THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHEME.

The report of the Commission to consider the University College Scheme was published as a Sessional Paper in 1916. No further progress was made with the scheme during the year, though the first step towards a complete Royal College is an important development, which will, it is hoped, lead to an early settlement as to the site to be allotted for the University College.

In the meantime it is felt that there would be considerable difficulty in getting the type of men required to start the University courses at the present juncture. It appears likely that London will continue to grant external degrees by examination, which at one time seemed doubtful, and which was used as a strong argument for the establishment of a local University.

There is undoubtedly a demand for a University College in Ceylon, but if it is to be of the moral and material benefit that it should be to the Island, it is most important that it should be very efficiently staffed at the commencement with the right type of men for work in the East, and that it should take advantage of the immense experience and further knowledge which the war is contributing towards modern education.

CHAPTER V.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In 1915 there were 192 grant-in-aid English schools attended by 30,925 pupils, of whom 24,196 were boys and 6,729 were girls. The number of schools has increased by 5, but the number of pupils has declined by 1,600. Besides these, returns have been received from 41 unaided English schools attended by 2,756 pupils; here, again, the number of pupils shows a decline of 98. The average grant per head has risen from Rs. 9·68 to Rs. 10·62. The decline in number is probably only due to the figures of attendance being more carefully checked. There is certainly no falling off in the general attendance at English schools in Ceylon, and in the case of the Jaffna District the cry is always for more English and again more English.

2. A new Code was published in May, 1916. It was a re-arrangement of the 1914 Code with amendments mainly intended to make the Code more workable. Mr. Harward devoted much time and thought to the preparation of the new revised Code.

The work of classifying schools according to the new rules was gradually dealt with in the course of the year, and the 192 English schools are now classified as follows:—

Fully organized secondary schools	17
Elementary schools with secondary department working up to the Senior School Certificate Examination	20
Elementary schools with secondary department working up to the Junior School Certificate Examination	9
Efficient elementary schools (receiving attendance grant)	19
Elementary schools receiving grant on results of examination ..	107
Primary schools	20

3. There is no class of school in the Island which calls for more careful inspection than the English school. There are a certain number of thinkers amongst all races in Ceylon who would wish English to be made the language of the country and to be taught in all schools; they argue that it is only a question of time, and that as population moves towards the towns and industrial occupations supplant agricultural, a knowledge of English will become more and more necessary. It is not proposed here to enter into the arguments on the question, but the advocates for the universal teaching of English do not appear to realize that if English is to be universally spoken, it has to be taught by those who know the language. There are not the English teachers available in the Island. At present the spoken English is, on the whole, good; there is little or no "*pidgin*" English in Ceylon. Such a language would be most likely to be evolved by incompetent teachers, who could not express themselves in English. English schools suffer very much from the difficulty of securing teachers; the Training College cannot at present turn out trained teachers fast enough. Additions to grant will be required in the future for the better remuneration of these teachers.

The great aim and object unfortunately of the majority of English schools is to work up to a Senior Cambridge Class; to have a secondary side, to teach Latin and French, so that the pupils may become lawyers and doctors. The desire for a higher education is laudable, but the neglect of the elementary side and the sacrifice of soundness throughout the school to passes in examinations leads in these schools to noticeable weaknesses, which are found in—

(1) Neglect of the infant department and lower forms, which are too frequently entrusted to uncertificated teachers and inexperienced pupil teachers.

(2) A crowded curriculum, which does not admit of any subject being taught thoroughly, and finds no room for such valuable subjects as drill and hygiene.

(3) Neglect of English as the essential language to be learned. It is common to find pupils translating Latin sentences quite literally into unintelligible English, which too frequently is not corrected by their teachers. Insufficient time is given to English.

(4) Cramming subjects merely for examination purposes. This applies especially to English history, which is too frequently memorized, and represents little more than prose recitation, leading to bad English. Again, as the candidate at the examination is determined to utilize the passages he has committed to memory quite irrespective of context, long phrases and quotations from speeches are found repeated again and again in the English essay and history papers.

(5) Bad handwriting and slipshod expression, due largely to the number of subjects and the speed at which they are worked "up" or rather "through." Bad handwriting is unfortunately far too conspicuous a feature of school work in Ceylon, especially in Jaffna.

All these evils call for remedies, and it is not easy to deal with them all at once, but action on the following lines may, it is hoped, lead to improvement:—

(1) Insistence on the employment of competent teachers in the lower forms. The number of scholarships for infant class teachers at the Training College will be increased next year. The payment of the bonus to the head teacher to depend on good work being done in the lower classes, a special bonus being paid where the work is well reported on.

The new Code makes special provision for infant departments, and a special merit grant of Rs. 2 per child can be obtained.

Female teachers can be suitably employed in infant departments in boys' schools, and it is hoped to offer special inducements to managers to train such teachers. It is hoped to obtain a large increase for grants in aid to be paid as increased salaries to grant-in-aid schools employing an adequate staff of certificated teachers.

(2) The added value which is being attached to passes in the School Certificate Examinations by all Government Departments and business firms should tend to increase the number of candidates for this examination, a pass in which can only be secured by a good knowledge of English, while too frequently Senior and Junior Cambridge passes and honours give no indication of the amount of English possessed by the student.

The special conditions for the Cambridge Certificate Examinations in 1917 will permit of a candidate securing his certificate without taking a second language. A candidate will be required to pass in two of the three subjects (Religious Knowledge, History, and Geography) in Group I., in the

whole of Group II. (English Composition, Language, and Literature, three prescribed books), and in two subjects in Group III., which comprises Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Natural History of Animals, Physical Geography, Agricultural Science, and Domestic Science.

(3) The teaching of Latin, and more especially of French, in these schools has been principally due to the requirements for admission to the Ceylon Medical College. Latin is, as a rule, badly taught, and French still worse; there are many schools in which it is frankly admitted that French is found a useful subject to "cram" for examination purposes, though there is no one in the school, either teacher or pupils, who can pronounce half a dozen French words. There is hope, however, that the Medical College may be prepared to waive the requirements regarding Latin and French, as the retention of Latin has been the subject of a special report by the Education Committee to the Medical Council in England.

Sir Clifford Allbutt's remarks in the discussion on the report of the Education Committee apply with still greater force to Ceylon. He said that "for years he had been against any particular subject being made compulsory (for entrance to the Medical College). It was perfectly amazing how boys could wriggle through an 'examination' in Latin and Greek with so little knowledge of either, and the time devoted to them was not worth it. If the average man was asked to translate or go behind the Latin words he had used, it would be found they had been used in a parrot-like way and learnt off by heart, as ladies learnt off the names of plants. What was desired was to raise the literary quality of teaching." It is hoped that at least one of the vernacular languages may be accepted as the second language.

There is a general idea that the Ceylon boy should not be deprived of any of the advantages he might have if he was being educated in England, but it is too frequently forgotten that the Ceylon boy, unless he comes from an English-speaking home, has to learn nearly all his subjects through the medium of a language—English—of which he has not a first-hand knowledge, and which he must also learn. Before he can express himself in English to require him to learn Latin in order to improve his prose style and powers of composition must be useless, and, in fact, is worse, for it merely leads to a chronic dyspepsia caused by undigested English. The boy never gets a sufficient knowledge of English to be able to express himself freely in it, and Latin merely serves to bewilder him still further. It is unfortunately common to find boys who have passed the Senior Cambridge quite unable to write six consecutive sentences in intelligible English.

There is great need for more general English reading in the schools, and several English schools have, I am glad to say, adopted my recommendation to them to take English History as a reader, and not as a separate subject to be memorized.

(4) The Cambridge Syndicate brought to my notice representations they had received from one of their examiners in English History in the Senior Local Examination, who stated that he was "strongly impressed with the undesirability of candidates at our colonial centres offering for examination the earlier periods of English History," and undoubtedly a very considerable amount of time is spent on a subject which very few teachers in Ceylon can make even intelligible.

The question of amending the syllabus for History in the Code was considered by the Board of Education, and it was decided that, in the first instance, the Cambridge Syndicate should be further communicated with in regard to the proposed alternative of Empire History. It was generally agreed that it is difficult to secure a good class book for this subject, while the papers set on the subject at examinations have generally been very difficult and as remote from local comprehension and interests as the papers in English History.

(5) The bad writing and untidiness of the written work struck me very forcibly on my inspection of the Jaffna schools, and I issued a special circular on this subject to the managers and principals of these English and Anglo-vernacular schools, which I reproduce here, as the faults and causes are found very generally in all the English schools in Ceylon :—

Handwriting in Jaffna Schools.

On my inspections of the Jaffna schools I have been struck generally by the very bad handwriting and absence of neatness shown in the work done in these schools, especially in the boys' schools. On the whole, the girls write very much better than the boys.

2. I have found the note books of whole classes almost illegible on account of scrawling and untidy handwriting. In fact, in many of the boys' schools it is quite the exception to find neat, legible handwriting. I have seen more bad handwriting in almost every school I have visited in the peninsula than in any other schools I have inspected elsewhere.

3. I desire to call the urgent attention of all schoolmasters and pupils to the necessity for an improvement in handwriting in their schools, and for considerable reform in this respect throughout the Jaffna schools. A large number of the boys in these schools look to the clerical professions for their future careers, and the Jaffnese have earned a high reputation for intelligence in Government and mercantile offices in Ceylon, in the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States. From a considerable experience in the selection of clerks in Government Service, I can assure all those who desire to enter such service that nothing is more likely to prejudice their chances than bad handwriting. Employers have not the time to decipher illegible documents submitted to them by their subordinates, and, however suitable a candidate for the post of a clerk may be in other respects, if his application is badly written, he will probably not be considered. The Jaffna boy is now getting a bad reputation for slovenly and illegible handwriting, and he is in consequence likely to suffer in competition with boys who may be inferior to him in other respects. In the Clerical Examination good handwriting is obligatory, and, however well a candidate may do his papers, he must qualify in handwriting to secure a pass. No mercantile firm will take a clerk who cannot write a clear hand. However well expressed the language may be in any piece of composition, if it is difficult to read, the examiner will probably pay little regard to the style. Untidiness and slovenly handwriting usually denote the sacrifice of accuracy and style to speed. I have known a very large number of clerks who have not been selected for promotion and for appointments as their handwriting was so bad that the Head of the Department to which they would have been appointed declined to employ them, as he "could not read their handwriting, and had not the time to decipher it."

4. The following are, I think, some of the causes of bad handwriting now so common in Jaffna :—

(1) Insufficient care taken to secure uniformity of style. The "Civil Service" or "Clerical" hand used to be taught generally throughout the schools, but now is neglected. More care must be taken in the lower classes and standards, especially in dictation. Boys whose handwriting is bad should be made to do copy books, and should give up one subject, if necessary, in order to devote more time to their handwriting. Ill-written dictation should be re-copied out of school hours.

(2) Too much is being sacrificed to speed; boys are worked at express speed to get them through the lower standards. The multiplicity of subjects taken in many schools militates against good and careful work. Boys are encouraged to get through their work as quickly as possible, especially in working out results. Consequently exercise books are filled with scribbling. In arithmetic note books this is particularly the case, the question is frequently not taken down properly, and in working it out sentences explaining the working are cut down so that they are quite unintelligible. While, on the other hand, the examples given for homework are, as a rule, neatly done. A boy whose reproduction work is good, which shows that he *can* write well, scribbles in pencil in the margin of his note book and soon loses all sense of the value of good handwriting, for which he "hasn't got time." It is noteworthy that in reproduction lessons the quantity of work done is generally very small; the pupils seem to regard it as a rest, while dictation is frequently scribbled through. I would take this opportunity of suggesting that reproduction lessons should be taken in future from history and geography books, or a set piece on the blackboard given by the teacher and not from the reading books, so that the pupils may learn at the same time useful facts and the spelling of historical and geographical names, as well as practice in accuracy and care and neatness in reproduction.

I have noticed that pieces set in dictation are generally too hard and contain uncommon words. Dictation is not a series of verbal traps, and its object is not to puzzle the class with curious spellings, but to give the pupils practice in taking down clearly and intelligently passages of English which they are likely to meet with in daily life. I am issuing instructions to the examiners in this subject that in future pieces are not to be set containing uncommon words, but only such as may reasonably be expected to be found in good English authors. The greatest importance is to be attached to handwriting, and the formation and the regularity of the letters, punctuation, tidiness, and cleanness in presentation.

(3) Bad handwriting is often due to bad equipment. Benches are frequently too crowded, and pupils have little chance of spreading themselves when writing, and consequently their handwriting is cramped and irregular. It is too frequently the case that two or three boys dip into the same ink pot. I wish especially to call the attention of managers of Jaffna schools to this question of equipment. I have found that in many of the largest schools in Jaffna the boys are required to provide pens and ink pots, with the result that some boys rely entirely on their neighbours in class to supply their wants, while others bring ink which is colourless and almost useless. I consider that every school should arrange to supply pens and ink to its pupils; it is for the school to decide whether the cost be recovered from the pupils or not. In future, before payment of grant, I shall require the Inspector to certify that the whole school is properly equipped with pens and ink, and that the arrangements for supplying them are satisfactory. Ink wells should be fitted to the desks where possible. It will probably be found that it will actually cost the boys less if pens and ink are supplied them by the school, which can obtain a large quantity at low rates, than if purchased in the bazaar, while much better quality can be assured.

(4) School children should be encouraged to write a bold, large hand. The formation of letters in the vernaculars all help towards good handwriting, and the handwriting in the vernaculars is generally very good throughout the Island.

5. I have issued instructions to all Inspectors that in future the greatest attention is to be paid to handwriting. Before any standard or class is examined the note books used during the previous six months must be produced and will be inspected. Bad work in note books will be taken into consideration, and if the work is generally bad, a reduction will be made from the grant. Boys whose handwriting is particularly bad, or whose general work is slovenly, may be kept back from promotion, and the Inspectors have been specially instructed to make examples of such cases in the Jaffna schools. In the interests of education in Jaffna I propose to take strong action in this matter, and if the work of any school is shown to be markedly careless and untidy in the working and handwriting, I shall consider revising the classification of the school in question. There is considerable competition amongst the Jaffna schools; such competition is healthy if directed towards a general improvement, and in no respect is this more necessary than in the subject I have above referred to.

6. I request that you will be so good as to let all your teachers see this circular, and to instruct them to read paragraphs 1 to 3 to the pupils of your schools.

Much has been done during the past year by the Inspectors to improve the English readers in the schools, and the attention of managers has been specially called to the importance of not using books in which English dialect and slang are freely used, in which words are misspelt to show how they are mispronounced, aspirates inserted and omitted incorrectly. It is obvious that the children in these schools cannot distinguish what is merely slang or dialect, or that the spelling and language may be intended to denote the speech of uneducated persons. The number of such books in use was remarkable.

The choice of reading books presents considerable difficulties in most schools, and generally lies between the English of Defoe and Swift and that of haymakers and nursery maids in accounts of "Haymaking in England," "Talks with my Dolly," and "At the Seaside," which seem to be favourite subjects in most of the standard readers.

Considerable space is devoted in English readers to frost, snow, skating, and winter sports, which are almost incomprehensible subjects to the children in Ceylon schools.

Mr. C. A Wicks, Inspector of Schools, reports as follows on the Mathematical and Science teaching in English schools:—

Arithmetic.—The general standard of Arithmetic in the upper classes of secondary schools is distinctly better than that of last year, and, with the exception of many schools in the Northern Province, neatness as well as accuracy has been the aim of the teachers.

Few schools have as yet taken the opportunity of giving Forms I. and II. a course of practical arithmetic. Many of the simple measurements of length, area, volume, and weight, usually regarded as "Experimental Science," could be handed over to the teacher of Arithmetic to help him in giving the class a full understanding of the use of decimals.

The lack of a suitable class text book for the lower forms of secondary schools is felt. English money notation constitutes the basis of the text books at present in use, and this involves unnecessary labour and waste of time. Apart from a knowledge of exchange values, there appears to be little need for examples involving the English money notation; yet, in the majority of schools, 80 per cent. of the examples given for class work are in £. *s.* *d.* ("practice" is almost entirely confined to English money questions), while it is rare to find among the exercises of Form II. a single sum involving rupees and cents.

Mathematics.—Steady progress is being made in the teaching of both Algebra and Geometry, and much of this is due to the stimulus provided by modern text books, which give greater help to the teacher, and a better type of examples to the class.

The teaching of graphs in relation to Algebra is very slowly developing. Insufficient attention has been given in many schools to neatness and accuracy in plotting the graphs, and, with few exceptions, pupils still construct their graphs with painful slowness.

In Geometry some progress is to be recorded in the teaching of Experimental Geometry, but the work is still confined to the properties of triangles, and there is a tendency in one or two schools to regard Experimental Geometry as identical with geometrical drawing.

Distinct improvement is manifest in the teaching of deductive geometry in the lower forms, and the book propositions do not now receive more than a reasonable amount of school time.

Higher school mathematics has made little headway, and the standard is somewhat disappointing. In most schools Mechanics is taught as a purely mathematical subject, with the result that little grasp is obtained of the assumptions that underlie the simple mathematical treatment. The educational value of the subject would be greatly increased if the purely mathematical course were supplemented by experimental work in the laboratory.

Science.—In spite of the unfavourable conditions induced by the war, there was an increase in the number of schools which provided instruction in Experimental Science. Apparatus and chemicals have been increasingly difficult to obtain, and the standard of practical work has suffered accordingly.

While increased attention has been given this year to the careful writing up of the experiments performed, few schools have as yet adopted the suggestion of requiring the pupils to enter up in the practical note book the answers to short questions based on the experiments.

Equipment for the Senior course in Practical Physics is at present (and, perhaps, unavoidably) inadequate in almost all the schools, and it is not sufficiently realized that the refinement of method and apparatus required for the Senior course in Physics is of a different order from that of the Experimental Science course or of the Junior Physics course.

A new syllabus for the Arithmetic course is being prepared, which will not give the same prominence to English money notation; it is not uncommon to find in Ceylon schools children working sums in roubles and pesetas, who have no idea how many annas there are to the rupee. In girls' schools there is little need for the English money system to be taken in the lower standards.

The attention of schools has been called to the importance of frequent practice in mental or oral arithmetic, which is especially valuable in Ceylon schools in promoting accuracy, concentration, and promptness in replying to a question. In the lowest forms mental arithmetic can be suitably combined with English conversation, or taken as an English conversation lesson.

I am inclined to consider that the teaching of Science in girls' schools has been somewhat unduly urged, with the result that several girls' schools have taken up the subject in order to qualify for efficiency, when the standard of their pupils, the local conditions, &c., make it difficult to teach the subject properly. Considerable expenditure has been involved, and in a class of schools which could but ill-afford it. The best result has, perhaps, been the recruitment of competent women teachers who can teach this subject.

I am prepared to allow alternative subjects in Domestic Economy and First Aid to be taken in place of Science under certain conditions in girls' schools.

Mr. L. McD. Robison, Inspector of Schools, reports on the teaching of English, History, Geography, and Latin in English schools :—

English.—Though more encouragement has been given to reading, many schools show little originality in the choice of books for class reading. Class libraries are found in most of the larger schools, but teachers do not sufficiently direct the reading of the boys. Many of the reading books, especially the various types of school readers, are of very little value, being merely a collection of short stories of no literary merit, which are read over and over again in class. One school devoted a whole term to reading two chapters of a tale of adventure, whilst some schools have been in the habit of spending the whole of a term in revising the reading books.

In schools where a good syllabus of reading has been drawn up a marked improvement has been seen in the pupils' powers of expression, oral and written. At present there is too little faith, in the case of some teachers, in the boys' ability to express themselves by means of written compositions, which can be given to lower forms far more frequently than is done at present.

Written descriptions by the boys of experiences of their own might very well take the place of the reproduction of stories read to them by the teacher; this latter method, in some schools, forms the main part of the composition work, *and only leads to memorizing of sentences, which are frequently introduced later into letters and petitions quite regardless of the context.*

The substitution of direct for indirect speech, the completion of a story, of which only the beginning has been told the class, the giving of the gist of a narrative or of an appropriate title to a story, all provide more varied mental exercise than mere word for word reproduction.

Subjects for essays might be chosen in advance according to a scheme drawn up by the teacher. This is better than choosing a subject week by week at random. There is not much chance of original or bright composition work on such subjects as "Common Animals and Things." It is not easy for boys to write at length or in an interesting manner on an eagle or a potato, as at one school they were expected to do.

The recitation in most schools continues to be very poor. Much more attention should be paid to enunciation; gabbled and indistinct renderings of poetic passages are far too frequent. Some of the selections might be better; insipid and sentimental pieces are not uncommon; whilst in some cases the glib repetition of a piece conceals the fact that it is beyond the understanding of the reciters.

History.—The teaching of History is proceeding on more modern lines. Interest in the subject has been awakened by the introduction of well-illustrated history reading books, though some teachers still prefer summarized histories and history catechisms. Too much matter is given, as a rule, by History teachers.

Geography.—On the whole, there is a steady improvement in the teaching of Geography. More attention might be given to home geography; many pupils, though familiar with the geography of foreign lands, are ignorant of the geographical conditions of their own districts. *The study of the Ceylon Railway time table with the help of a map of Ceylon and of the war leaflet with the map of Europe is recommended.* More practical work in the study of weather conditions, in the knowledge of the cardinal points of the compass, and in the observation of the apparent movements of the sun is required.

Improvement has been noticed in mapping work, though much remains to be done.

Pictures of geographical scenes are required in many schools. Some of the schools which possess them should remember that they are intended for daily use, and not for display during the Inspector's visit. More attention might be given to the geography of the war area, of the countries in which, and the geographical conditions under which, fighting is taking place.

One girls' school gave as the reason for not teaching the geography of Europe that after the war the map of Europe was likely to be altered! Consequently the pupils were left in ignorance of the present position and resources of belligerent countries, and the change in the map could mean little to them.

Latin.—The teaching of this subject, except in one or two schools, still remains very weak. One fears that many teachers do not insist upon the rudiments of the language being thoroughly mastered by their pupils. In most schools there are complaints amongst upper form teachers that the earlier work has not been done thoroughly.

The direct method of teaching Latin, with modifications, still continues in one school, with satisfactory results, as far as creating an interest in the subject is concerned. It is yet too early to compare the results with those of pupils taught on the old method.

Where the direct method has not been taught by an enthusiast, the results have not been satisfactory. But in these cases, as in the cases of unsatisfactory results in other schools, the fault is due more to lack of thoroughness on the part of the teachers rather than to any particular system of teaching Latin.

Mr. A. S. Harrison, Inspector of General Elementary Work, reports on the teaching of English in the special classes in English schools :—

Substantial progress has been made in the English language work in the "special" classes since I reported in 1914 on the difficulties to be dealt with, and the general method which should be followed in this kind of work.

It is pleasing to note the gradual improvement in the standard of English in those schools in which the classes have been in charge of the same teachers for two or three years. In many schools progress is slow on account of frequent changes in the staff. It is disappointing to find each year new and inexperienced teachers in charge of this work, where so much depends on the skill of the individual teacher. The necessity for a preparatory class which would serve the purpose of an admission class for newcomers during the year, and also provide an additional year's course for scholars who find difficulty in acquiring a foreign language, has now been provided for in the Code.

It is necessary to emphasize again the importance of placing this preparatory class in charge of a really capable teacher. The question of pronunciation and correct use of a limited vocabulary is all important in the early stages, yet it is not unusual to find the language lessons taken by teachers with poor qualifications for English work, and often with little experience in teaching. The consequence is that teachers of the first- and second-year classes spend a considerable amount of time in correcting wrong pronunciations and expressions acquired in the preparatory class. Headmasters require to give more careful consideration to the question of "fatigue" when drawing up the class time tables. This is especially important in the preparatory class, where the strain of carrying on conversation in a foreign language is apt to lead to much too free a use of the vernacular. The nature of the time table should change considerably during the year. It might seem unnecessary to state that neither reading nor writing should find a place in the time table until the scholars have made some progress in the use of a small vocabulary, but some headmasters, unable to escape from the traditional time table, provide for a full programme of conversation, reading, writing, and arithmetic from the first day of the school year.

For the first month or two drawing, drill, organized games, and manual occupations should occupy a considerable portion of the scholar's time. These lessons not only broaden the scholar's interests, but also help to increase his vocabulary, though quite on the margin of attention and without the strain attaching to the more formal language lesson. There is no reason why the scholars should not continue with their vernacular school studies in reading and writing during the last two periods of the day. As increased facility is gained in the use of English, the time table should be altered to include more formal work in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The majority of teachers do not attach sufficient importance to the value of formal and systematic practice in the production of those sounds which provide special difficulty for the scholars, *e.g.*, the aspirate, "ō" in coal, coat, &c., the distinction between "v" and "w," the "v" sound in words like Government, the "th" in "with," the initial "s" and "sh," &c. Teachers who have not had the advantage of a course in the Training College have often little knowledge of the correct method of producing these sounds, and are often satisfied with a wrongly produced approximation to the correct sound.

The charge of artificiality and failure to develop the power of continuous speech must still be made against much of the work in second-year classes.

Whilst facility in reading, writing, and arithmetic must be regarded as the essential part of the "special class" education, the question of material—what to read and what to write—becomes of increasing importance after the preliminary difficulties have been mastered. More work should be done in connection with topics of local interest. I should like to see a course of nature study based on observations of plant and animal life around the school, and closely correlated with the drawing, form part of the series of conversation lessons in the second year. These, together with lessons in geography, along the lines suggested in the Code for Standards II. to IV., besides being of great educative value in widening the interests of the scholars, should also subserve the general purpose of the conversation and language lessons in providing topics for oral and written composition.

Many teachers encourage their scholars to speak English in the school compound and out of school, but this is not likely to result in much improvement, unless the work in the classroom has prepared the boys with conversational matter of the kind they are likely to use out of school hours. The introduction of readers of the "continuous" type and of "picture composition" books has done much to increase the interest and value of the English lessons. Teachers should, however, remember that these books, whilst excellent in some ways, are prepared for English children with an English environment. The readers often do not contain a sufficient number of illustrations, and few teachers appreciate the value of supplementing these with blackboard sketches.

The more common phrases and idioms met with in the readers should be noted and used by the teacher as part of the material for language lessons. It is not sufficient merely to explain a word or phrase ; it must be practised in many different connections until *by use* it becomes a part of the scholar's vocabulary.

The picture composition books should be used with discretion. Many of the exercises—especially those dealing with correction of sentences—are not at all helpful to Ceylon scholars, and should be omitted ; whilst others, *e.g.*, on sequence of tenses, correct use of prepositions, &c., should be supplemented by many additional exercises. Some teachers have obtained excellent results by making pictures similar to those found in the composition books and wall charts, but dealing with Ceylon subjects, and framing appropriate exercises on the lines suggested by the English texts.

The special classes serve their purpose most usefully in the smaller towns, where the large majority of the children receive their early education in the vernacular. The standard of English is undoubtedly better than it was under the old system, when boys from vernacular schools were placed in one of the lower standards to pick up their English as best they could.

Schools in the larger towns sometimes use both the first and third syllabuses, and thus boys are presented for the promotion examination from both Standard IV. (composed of boys who have passed through the infant school and lower standards) and the second-year special class. A comparison of results nearly always shows Standard IV. much better in reading and English, but frequently weaker in arithmetic than the special class.

On the whole, my experience has shown me that, where conditions make it possible, the scholars are best prepared for the upper school when they begin their English education young enough to allow them to pass through an infant department and primary standards working on the first syllabus, and that the results are generally better when the lower classes are taught by women teachers.

My general impression, too, is that the percentage of scholars who find difficulty in becoming bi-lingual is greater in the special classes than in the lower standards. This is, of course, due partly to the presence in the lower standards of an increasing number of children who speak English in their homes. But the fact that the percentage of failures is higher in classes where the average age is high indicates that the age at which a boy begins the language is a factor in the question. It is usual to find in every school a few scholars who appear to be incapable of acquiring sufficient proficiency in English to justify their entering the upper school to complete their education on the ordinary English curriculum. It is obviously undesirable for such scholars to stay on year after year in the special classes, as this would undoubtedly have a very bad effect on their intelligence. Such scholars, if discovered before they are too old, might be sent to complete their education in an Anglo-vernacular school.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

This examination is now held regularly at several centres in March and October in place of the old Eighth Standard Examination. In March, 1916, 166 candidates presented themselves for the examination; of these, 155 were boys and 11 girls. Sixty-three boys and 7 girls succeeded in gaining the certificate. In October, 1916, the number of candidates who sat for the examination was 321, of whom 287 were boys and 34 girls; 94 boys and 16 girls gained the certificate. The percentage of passes in the March examination was 42; that in the October examination was 34; whilst the percentage of passes at the two examinations in 1915 were 47 and 35, respectively. The percentages seem low, but the percentages of passes in the old Eighth Standard Examination were always low, and the range of subjects now necessary for a pass is very much wider.

BUILDING GRANTS.

No application was made for building grants for 1915–16. However, a sum of Rs. 21,700 was unexpended in the financial year 1914–15, and Rs. 13,700 of the amount was spent on building grants during this year. Most managers who had previously applied for building grants were obliged to postpone work, and Rs. 8,000 which was not applied for was, with the approval of Government, spent on the improvement of Government schools. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was allowed in the Estimates for 1916–17, and the full amount has been allocated.

CHAPTER VI.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

In 1916 there were 812 Government vernacular schools attended by 83,545 boys and 27,157 girls, and 1,820 aided vernacular schools attended by 129,612 boys and 75,441 girls. This gives a total of 2,652 vernacular schools attended by 213,157 boys and 102,398 girls. As compared with the previous year, the number of Government vernacular schools has increased by 11, the number of boys on the list by 1,127, and the number of girls by 452. The number of aided schools has increased by 13, the number of boys on the list has increased by 4,248, and the number of girls has increased by 1,734. On the whole, there is an increase of 7,561 in the number of children attending vernacular schools during the twelve months since the last returns were collected.

2. The average attendance at vernacular schools is 213,229, or a percentage of 67·5. In 1915 the percentage was 66·7. In Government schools the percentage is 73·7, and in grant-in-aid schools 64·2, there has, therefore, been an increase of nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. in the attendance both at Government and at grant-in-aid schools.

3. Since I assumed office as Director I have endeavoured to obtain as much information as possible at first hand of the conditions of the schools in all parts of the Island. I visited during the seven months of the year in which I have held this post 70 Government schools and 279 grant-in-aid schools in all parts of the Island. Important as is secondary education in the development of the Colony, the proportion of children attending vernacular schools as compared to those attending English schools is as 10 to 1, or 91 per cent. of the children attending schools in Ceylon are educated at vernacular schools. The rural population, which at the last Census formed 87 per cent. of the total population of Ceylon, depends almost entirely for their education on vernacular schools. There are many excellent vernacular schools in good buildings, with an adequate staff and sanitary surroundings. The syllabus is generally well suited for these schools, and, on the whole, the three R's are well taught. The handwriting compared very favourably with that in the English schools, and the general standard of proficiency is distinctly satisfactory. While there are, however, many good schools, there is a much larger number of bad ones, especially in the Jaffna District, where vernacular education has been sacrificed to the general passion for English.

The chief defects in the vernacular schools are :—

(1) The inadequacy and inefficiency of the staff, which are principally found in the lower classes and infant departments, the most important classes in the school, and needing the most expert teaching. Too frequently the small children are left to an unpassed monitor or a first-year pupil teacher, and though the headmaster is supposed to pay special attention to and generally supervise these classes, it too frequently happens that he has classes of his own and monitors to coach, and the result is that this supervision is not exercised.

There is no requirement of the Code, as is the case with English schools, that there should be a fixed proportion of certificated to uncertificated teachers, or of teachers to pupils. It is required that an adequate staff should be provided, and deduction may be made from the grant if the Inspector reports that the staff is insufficient.

But as regards grant-in-aid schools, it is not possible to enforce such conditions on the present grants, which, though adequate to cover ordinary maintenance and running expenses, do not provide for the staff being paid adequate salaries. There are undoubtedly managers who actually make money out of their grants—and the grants as regards standards and subjects are certainly not illiberal; but this could only be done by grossly underpaying the staff. What is required are increases to grants for improved teaching, the increased grant to be paid to the teacher. The first step should be taken with regard to the pay of the trained teacher in the grant-in-aid school. It is quite inadequate, and frequently results in his services being lost to the profession after he has served the five years of his agreement; and increased pay should also be given to the certificated teacher.

The supply of teachers for Government schools is at present more than sufficient, only funds do not permit of all the passed teachers being employed. There are at present 235 awaiting employment. In many Government schools there should be more certificated teachers and less work left to monitors, and steps are being taken to this end.

The case of the third class certificated teacher of long service, who on retirement gets no pension, has for many years been a hard one. I proposed to Government that deserving teachers of the third class who have completed twenty-five years' service be placed on a pensionable salary of Rs. 270 per annum. This proposal was approved, and five teachers will be put on Rs. 270 per annum from October 1, 1917, and a number will be annually recommended for this concession, which will ensure them a pension on retirement.

(2) The multiplication of schools in certain areas. There are a number of schools maintained to-day, because they formerly served a very useful purpose. One cannot but sympathize with the pioneer, who finds that the work he has started is being carried on more successfully by a more popular agency, with the result that his school is dwindling in numbers. It is necessary, however, that there should be more concentration, and that the various religious bodies who are mainly concerned in the management of grant-in-aid schools should come to an agreement as to their spheres of influence in educational matters.

(3) Bad buildings and equipment. This is especially the case amongst private schools in the Southern Province and schools in the Jaffna peninsula.

(4) Insufficient provision of Government schools, and accommodation in schools already provided. The provision of Government schools for girls is very meagre, and it has been largely due to Mission effort that in some parts of the Island the growing demand for girls' schools has been met at all.

The cause is lack of funds at the disposal of the District School Committees. For instance, the revenue of the Hambantota District School Committee for 1916 was Rs. 1,971, and in the district there are 38 Government schools, only one of which is a girls' school, while five are mixed schools. With the funds available it is not possible to provide all the accommodation required in these schools, the large majority of which are very overcrowded. New schools and additional accommodation in the existing schools are urgently required, but until further funds are available it is not possible to supply these needs.

It is clear, therefore, that larger sums must be placed at the disposal of the Committees to enable them to meet demands; some measure of local taxation or assistance should contribute towards this end. Taking the case of the district above referred to, twenty-five of the Government schools are in the West Giruwa pattu, which is one of the richest districts in the Island.

I was able to secure a balance of Rs. 8,000 from the Building Grants vote, which would have lapsed as the buildings on which it was to be spent could not have been erected during this year, for the District School Committees of Colombo and Kegalla, which enabled urgent work in connection with important Government schools to be undertaken.

(5) Insufficient space has been set aside in the past for the provision of a school garden and a school drill ground. Orders have been issued by Government that all proposals for acquisition of land for schools should be referred to this Department.

(6) The noise in the village school is bewildering and overwhelming to one who enters such a school for the first time. In future in building large schools partitions will be provided.

(7) In several of the large schools provision should be made for the junior school to be conducted separately in another building, and the infants from the boys' and girls' school can be sent to this school to the advantage of both schools.

(8) I consider that the age of compulsory attendance should be raised. Boys leave school at 12, and the valuable years from 12 to 15 are frequently wasted, except, perhaps, in some parts of the Island during the cultivation periods. The boys and girls would benefit in every way by being kept longer in the schools.

I have dealt at some length with the defects to be found in the vernacular schools, as it has been my object during my first year as Director to study the existing conditions, and to endeavour to ascertain what is in most need of improvement before suggesting courses of action.

When all this is said, I do not think that Ceylon need be at all ashamed of the vernacular school. The ordinary village schoolmaster does excellent and thorough work, and the general tone and discipline throughout these schools is remarkably good. I would endorse in respect of these schools the opinion expressed by Mr. Bridge, Inspector of Schools, in his report :—

> It is of the greatest interest in passing through the more remote districts to see in the concrete the improvement that can be effected by even the humblest village school. However insignificant may be the intellectual forces of such a school, its humanizing power is seen at once in the greater attention to personal cleanliness and appearance, which betokens increased self-respect. A good many vernacular schools working under widely divergent conditions were seen, and the opinion was formed that there is undoubtedly great potentiality for good in this system. It is no doubt true that some of the poorer schools are very bad indeed, or that a great deal has yet to be done in the very best, but the possibilities are there, and with the improvements that are being steadily effected confidence in the future is justifiable.

The present position of the village schools is very largely due to the great personal interest taken in them by my predecessor, Mr. Harward.

Vernacular education in the town of Colombo received special attention during the year.

The Town Schools Ordinance, No. 5 of 1906, was amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1916, and the town of Colombo brought within the operation of the Ordinance. In terms of the recommendation of the Municipal Commission, the responsibility of providing education for the children in the town has been removed from the Municipality, and the Director of Education has been constituted the local authority.

Government has approved the proposal to provide free elementary education for the poorer classes, and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been included in the Estimates for this purpose.

Two sites, one at Maligakanda and the other at Green street, have been obtained from the Municipality, and Government schools, including playgrounds, latrines, &c., will be erected on these, while it is also proposed to erect another school on the portion of ground adjoining the Government Technical Schools at Maradana.

Arrangements are being made to obtain a census of children of school-going age within the limits of the town. The Financial Assistant to the Chairman, Municipal Council, is in charge of the work. The

twenty-two division officers in the town have been appointed attendance officers (under section 10 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1906). Their duties for the present will be confined to work in connection with the taking of the census only.

It has been decided to bring each ward of the Municipality under the Ordinance as soon as adequate provision is made. It is proposed to use these schools for Sinhalese and Tamils, giving up one part of the day to the Sinhalese school and the other to the Tamil. Though they will be started as vernacular schools, it will undoubtedly be found necessary to provide time for the teaching of elementary English, which is becoming every day more and more of a necessity for those seeking employment in the towns.

The attention of the local authorities of those towns which had not yet come under the Town Schools Ordinance was invited during the year, and it was pointed out to them that it was very desirable that the provisions of the Ordinance should be introduced. The Ordinance was not in force in Colombo, Galle, Negombo, Kurunegala, Badulla, Trincomalee, Nuwara Eliya, Batticaloa, Matara, Jaffna, Puttalam, and Chilaw. During the year it was introduced into Colombo, Kurunegala, Trincomalee, Nuwara Eliya, Matara, Chilaw; while Jaffna was brought, with the district, under the Rural Schools Ordinance.

The Ordinance will shortly be introduced at Galle, and Puttalam is prepared to come in as soon as provision is made for the education of the Moorish population. I held a meeting at Puttalam of the chief Muhammadans, who undertook to subscribe Rs. 9,000 towards the cost of erection of schools for Muhammadan children. The Chairmen of the Negombo, Badulla, and Batticaloa Local Boards reported that practically all the children in the towns are attending school, and that compulsory education need not therefore be introduced.

A meeting was held at Jaffna on August 11, at which the Government Agent of the Northern Province (Mr. Horsburgh) presided. It was attended by all but one of the Maniagars, and by two representatives of each religious body in Jaffna: the Hindus, the Roman Catholics, Church Missionary Society, Wesleyans, and American Mission, and private managers. I explained to the meeting the desirability of introducing the Rural Schools Ordinance into the Jaffna District, which was the only district in the Island where it was not in force. The Government Agent also spoke, and the meeting was unanimous in favour of the introduction of the Ordinance.

Previous attempts had been made, without success, to obtain the approval of the educational authorities in Jaffna to the introduction of this Ordinance, which should have the effect of greatly improving vernacular education throughout the peninsula.

It is hoped to provide well-staffed and well-built Government schools at certain centres, which can take the place of numerous small, ill-accommodated, insufficiently staffed schools, which cannot do effective work, and which cannot, unless entirely re-organized, ever hope to earn a grant which will maintain the staffs and buildings required. It is hoped, too, that these Government schools will serve as model schools for the peninsula, where at present vernacular education is in a very backward condition.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Leigh Smith, Principal, reports on the Government Training College as follows:—

English Students' Class.—During the year 1916 there were 13 men and 17 women students who took up the second-year course, and 23 men and 18 women who took the first-year course. Two of the first-year women students who entered for the infant teachers' course were discontinued in March, and one of the first-year men students was discontinued in December, while another resigned his scholarship. The following is a list, arranged in alphabetical order, of those who received certificates:—

WOMEN.

Second Class.

Blacker, C. O.	Sister Mary of St. Agnes	Sister Mary of St. Gerard
Fernando, C. S.	Sister Mary of St. Ailba	Sister Mary of St. Gerard Majella
Muttiah, M. Y.	Sister Mary of St. Andrew	Sister Mary of Our Lady.

Third Class.

Oorloff, M. H.	Sister Mary of the Immaculate Conception	Sister Mary of St. Raymond
Sister Mary Aquinas		

MEN.

Second Class.

Balasundram, V.	Muttucumaru, S.	Sanmugam, S.
Jayasinha, D. W.	Nagalingam, K.	Sinnatamby, V.
Kumaraswamy, J. S.	Ranasinha, A. D. A.	Tennekoon, K. L. B.
Markandu, J. V.	Roberts, J. T.	Weeresinghe, H. D.
	Wise, C. R.	

INFANT TEACHERS' COURSE (FOR WOMEN ONLY).

Guthrie, C. A. | Jansz, E. A. | Sister Mary of St. Imelda | Sister Mary of St. Luigenia

The following students successfully passed the Drawing Examination and have been awarded certificates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Women.

Blacker, C. O. | Sister Mary of St. Ailba | Sister Mary of St. Gerard Majella | Sister Mary of St. Luigenia

SECOND CLASS.

Men.	*Women.*
Ranasinha, A. D. A.	Sister Mary of St. Agnes
	Sister Mary of St Gerald

Sinhalese Students' Class.—The Government students consisted of 20 men and 20 women taking the second-year course and 19 men taking the first-year course. Five men in the second year and one man in the first year were trained for Mission schools. The following is a list in order of merit of the men students who completed their course in 1915 :—

Second Class.

Perera, D. J.	Wijesinha, D. S.	Ekanayaka, P. B.
Prajnaratna, M. D.	Appuhami, G. G.	Samarakoon, H. M. D.
Senanayaka, B. R.	Punchi Singho, P. H.	Piyadasa, N. A.
Abayawikrama, D.	Perera, K. A. J.	Mohotti, L. A.
Silva, V. D. C. D.	Abeyasinghe, D. G.	Ekanayaka, K. B.
Atapattu, D. L.	Dasanayaka, P. B.	Weerakoon, K. B.
Ratnayaka, H. D. S.	Charles, L. D.	

MISSION STUDENTS.

Second Class.

Perera, A. E. H.	Kulatilaka, K. D.	Wijesundera, H. L. B.
Gamalatge, D. C.	Attaapttu, B. H.	

Third Class.

Ratnayaka, A. P. W.	Rupasingha, J. A. P.	Jayasekara, D. P. A.

There were no second-year women students in 1915.

Government Training College English School.—The numbers on the roll in December, 1916, were 338 in the boys' school, with an average attendance for the year of 313·7, and 165 in the preparatory school, with a yearly average of 137·14. From January the Fifth, Remove, and Sixth Forms were transferred to the Royal College, and all the remaining forms, together with the kindergarten, in December. A new school for the infant department was built during the year.

Changes in Staff.—Mr. H. Toussaint left us in February to take up a post at Richmond College. Mr. E. M. Fonseka, a trained teacher, joined the staff in January, but he remained only one term, having accepted the headmastership of the Baptist Mission School at Maradana. Mr. E. de la Harpe, who had been headmaster of the school for about eleven years, left in August, having been appointed Inspector of Schools of the Western Province. Mr. R. W. Vanderwall, the senior assistant master, succeeded him, while Mr. R. S. V. Poulier was transferred from the Government Technical Schools to fill the place rendered vacant by the promotion of Messrs. de la Harpe and Vanderwall. Miss Clare de Zilwa and Mr. E. A. V. de Silva were also added to the staff in January and May, respectively.

Cambridge Local Examinations, 1915.—Twenty-one candidates were presented for the Senior Local Examination, of whom 17 passed, 3 obtaining second class and 3 third class honours, with two distinctions. Sixty candidates were presented for the Junior Local Examination, of whom 49 passed, 6 obtaining first class, 7 second class, and 8 third class honours, with 26 distinctions.

Government Training College Bi-lingual School.—The number on the roll was 157 in December, the average for the year was 128·88. In the infant school there were 28 in December, with an average attendance for the year of 19·1.

I reported to Government that, in my opinion, the most urgent educational want in Ceylon at present is an adequate supply of trained teachers. It is impossible to effect any improvements in the curricula of the schools except through the teachers, and until we are assured of a sufficient number of trained teachers we cannot expect to raise the standard of the schools. The position has, of course, been recognized since the Training College was started in 1903 with 22 students ; there have, however, been considerable developments since then.

To secure the type of men required scholarships were offered, and all the students at the Training College were scholars ; by this means the College was able to obtain the *best* teachers from the schools and train them on their own lines. The results have, on the whole, been successful ; there can be no doubt that the policy was at the time a right one, and it gave a status and reputation to the trained teacher, which was what was wanted.

Nearly all the trained students have secured well-paid posts in the schools, and they have undoubtedly done good work. The object of the Department has been to encourage the employment of trained teachers in the schools, and to effect this special grants are paid where trained teachers are employed, and personal bonuses are given to the teachers.

The Education Committee of 1911–12 recommended (paragraph 68 of the Final Report, page 26, of Sessional Paper XIX. of 1912) increased grants to schools employing trained teachers, the grant being proportionate to the number of trained teachers employed. The Secretary of State wished to go still further, and make it a condition of grant that a due proportion of trained teachers is employed. It was recognized, however, that there were not the trained teachers available, and that such a rule could not be enforced at present. The new Code, however, makes the employment of trained teachers compulsory for every school to entitle it to earn a grant at the new rates.

It is also laid down (section 39 (c) of the 1916 Code) that a condition of qualifying for grant as an efficient school will be that " either the head teacher or at least two other teachers on the staff must be trained teachers, and that at least one-half of the staff must be either trained or certificated." A footnote was also added to meet the suggestion of the Secretary of State that " the proportion (of trained teachers) will be increased in the future " (*vide* Sessional Paper VII. of 1914, pages 1 and 3). It was therefore evident that further provision must be made at the Training College and as soon as possible for the training of teachers on a very much larger scale than hitherto ; this is being done to a considerable extent. In 1915 the number of students in training was—Men students : second year 10, first year 13 ; women students : second year 4, first year 13. In January, 1916, the number was—Men students : graduates 2, second year 13, first year 24 ; women students : second year 13, first year 18 (since discontinued 2), an increase of 30 in one year. In January, 1917, the number approximately will be—Men students : second year 24, first year 40 ; women students second year 16, first year 23. It will thus be seen that in two years there has been an increase of 63 students. The number of trained students must be still further increased.

While the schools are being induced to send up teachers for training by increased grants and the teachers are attracted by bonuses, the scholarship system has been continued, and the training of the teachers has been practically paid for by Government. While the scholarships should, in my opinion, be retained in order to secure the best material possible from the schools for training, the efforts of the

Training College should also be directed to the turning out of good average teachers carefully trained to take lower forms, and to improving the general standard of teaching by taking teachers who are interested in their profession, but have not had opportunities of studying the best methods of teaching.

It now pays managers well to employ trained teachers. In an attendance grant school the employment of a trained teacher will earn a yearly grant for the school, which may amount to Rs. 450, besides the personal bonus which the teacher can earn on obtaining a first class certificate after three years' satisfactory service. It therefore seems reasonable that if a class of teachers is taken at the College who are not up to scholarship form, and who will require special instruction, the managers should bear the expense of the course. At this juncture it is necessary strictly to limit the number of teachers at the Training College, as the expenditure involved in increase of staff and buildings would be considerable. The demand from managers for trained teachers is very great, and has only been met by scholarships, which may not go to teachers from the schools of the manager who is in most need of trained teachers. I therefore inquired from the managers if they would be willing to send up to the Training College a teacher or any person selected by them to be a trained teacher on special terms which I offered them, the payment by the manager to cover the cost of boarding, fees, and books. The response I received to my circular was very satisfactory, and shows that managers realize the advantage to their schools pecuniarily and educationally by the employment of trained teachers. All denominations expressed their willingness to send up teachers on the terms proposed, and a large number of applications were received. From these a special class of 20 students has been selected, and will commence work from the beginning of next year.

The fees recovered from these students will pay for the extra teaching staff required, and I was thus able to provide for training an extra 20 students without extra expense to Government. The experiment is also an interesting one, as it will enable comparison to be made between the teacher selected on the scholarship examination and the teacher nominated by his school manager, who has to pay for him.

But if the Training College is to meet the demands for trained teachers, considerable additions to staff and building are required, and must be provided. I am putting these before Government with my Estimates for next year. At present difficulties regarding staff are to some extent met by engaging outside lecturers. The College has been fortunate in securing valuable assistance in this respect. A provision of the new Code provided that trained teachers holding first class certificates could obtain no result payment of more than Rs. 400, and that the total of salary and result payment should not exceed Rs. 1,600. Previously a trained teacher had been entitled to receive a result payment equal to one-third of his annual salary. Although the salaries at present drawn by trained teachers in English schools are comparatively high, this is due to their number being very limited, and after they have reached a certain scale their prospects are poor compared with those of members of the Clerical Service. On representations being made to Government the limitation as far as it affected salaries was removed, and the condition as to the amount of the result payment only was retained.

2. *English Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—Only the examination for the third class certificate was held in 1916. It was taken by 96 males and 14 females. Of these, 15 males and 3 females passed, 1 excluding needlework. Thirteen candidates took the examination in school management and needlework for the confirmation of their certificates; 11 of these were successful. Fifteen candidates sat for the drawing examination, but none of them succeeded in securing a certificate.

3. *Vernacular Training Schools (Aided) and Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—For the grant-in-aid training school entrance examination there were 41 male and 55 female candidates; 21 males and 36 females passed the examination. For the first-year examination 45 males and 42 females presented themselves, of whom 20 males and 28 females passed. For the second-year examination the candidates were 41 males and 28 females, and 29 males and 27 females succeeded in passing the examination. For the teachers' examination for the third class certificate there were 156 males and 147 females, of whom only 18 males and 7 females obtained the certificate. For the second class certificate there were 288 males and 31 females; of these, 46 males succeeded in gaining the certificate. The work of the untrained candidates who took these examinations was, as usual, very bad.

4. *Government Pupil Teachers' Examination.*—Third class certificates were awarded to 81 male pupil teachers and 32 female pupil teachers on the results of the third-year pupil teachers' examination.

5. The joint school at Copay was opened on December 1, 1916, and 33 students were admitted :—

The Hindu community	12	The Church Mission	
The American Mission	11	The Wesleyan Mission	9

Of these, 10 are in the second year and 23 in the first year.

The additions and alterations to the buildings at Copay have been satisfactorily completed, and a building grant of Rs. 3,000, which was promised for this purpose, as also a sum of Rs. 300 for furniture and equipment, have been paid.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Government Technical Schools.—The Chief Instructor went on leave on March 29. His duties were discharged by Mr. W. N. Rae of the Medical College, and Messrs. Guneratne and Jayaweera, Assistant Instructors. The vacancy created in the Drawing and Art Department by the retirement of Mr. A. Bartlam has not yet been filled. Mr. D. John Perera still holds the acting appointment. The appointment of a Drawing Instructor is urgently needed, but the present time is not favourable for securing the services of the type of man required.

Postal Department.—No new students were taken for the Postal Department until July, when 28 students only were admitted. Two of these students resigned, leaving 26 students still in training.

Railway Department: Ordinary Students.—(*a*) Twenty-eight students from the 1915 course were still in training in January, 1916. The course was completed in March. Nineteen students passed the final examination, 8 failed, and 1 was transferred to the Locomotive workshops. The 8 students who failed were allowed to continue their training and were passed out in June.

(*b*) Thirty new students were admitted in May and 3 in June. Three resigned during the half-year, leaving 30 still in training.

(*c*) *Direct Recruits.*—Twenty-four of these students were admitted in January for four months' training. Eighteen passed the final examination in May and 6 failed.

(*d*) *Fourth Class Clerks.*—Seventeen names are on the register as belonging to this class. They attend for one to two hours daily for signalling practice.

Drawing and Art Department.—The examination for the Teachers' Drawing Certificate was held in February, 1916. Eleven students sat for the examination, 1 student obtained a first class certificate and 4 students second class certificates. Six students failed to pass the examination. In connection with the apprentices' class, 1 student obtained a first class certificate in freehand drawing, 1 student passed in model drawing (first class), 2 in practical geometry (second class), and 2 in machine drawing (second class). The general class in drawing was well attended.

Mr. W. N. Rae reports on the Science work at the Technical Schools as follows :—

Dr. A. F. Joseph, Professor of Chemistry, went on leave in April, and his duties were discharged by me. Dr. Joseph is engaged on chemical work for the Munitions Department, and has been granted leave until the end of the war. Since April 1, in addition to my other duties, I have been acting as Chief Instructor of the Government Technical Schools, owing to the absence on leave of Mr. T. Cockerill. Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, Junior Demonstrator in Chemistry, was appointed to the Training College English School in September, and has been succeeded by Mr. S. Mylvaganam.

2. The following table gives the number of students attending classes in Physics and Chemistry :—

		Chemistry.			Physics.		
		First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Elementary	Apothecaries	28	57	39	—	—	—
	Others	4	3	4	—	—	—
First Year	Medical students	31	57	57	27	60	60
	Others	11	7	7	8	8	8
Second Year		5	3	3	22	22	13
Teachers' course		—	8	12	—	—	—
B.Sc. course		1	1	3	1	3	5
	Total	80	136	125	58	93	86

The number of students during the latter part of the year has been larger than last year, with the result that the congestion in the chemical laboratories very seriously interfered with the efficiency of the work. This state of affairs will shortly be improved by the conversion of another room in the Technical Schools into an additional chemical laboratory, which will accommodate from 20 to 24 students. It is intended to use the new room as far as possible for the more advanced work.

An examination for the B.Sc. pass degree of the University of London was held for the first time in Ceylon in October, 1916. The five candidates who took the examination were all engaged in the teaching profession, and attended practical classes at this institution. It is regrettable that students take the examination without adequate preparation ; internal students of a University devote the whole of their time for two years after taking the Intermediate Examination to preparation for the final examination, and most of the time is spent in the laboratories. It would be well if students realized that the necessary knowledge cannot be acquired, when only a few hours a week are devoted to preparation. The question of the provision of instruction in higher mathematics for these students is also an important one, and it would be very satisfactory if this could be arranged for in the same building as the science courses are held, so that a full-time course could be drawn up.

At the beginning of 1916 there were 13 students in training, 1 of these, Mr. E. L. Brohier, left in March to enlist in England. At an examination held in March Messrs. E. J. Perera and A. J. Wirasinha were awarded second class certificates. A supplementary examination was held in December, which was passed by Messrs. K. Aiyadurai and H. Jansz, who both received second class certificates. Five new students entered in May, of whom 1 withdrew.

The collection of specimens has increased from 455 to 497. This increase is smaller than usual, owing to the heavy demands on the time of the staff and to lack of materials owing to the war.

Research work has been difficult to carry out for many reasons, and has only been possible by working throughout the vacations. The results of three investigations have been published :—(1) A note on the blackening of yellow phosphorus, by W. N. Rae, Journal of the American Chemical Society, 1916; (2) a period of induction in the dehydration of some crystalline hydrates, by W. N. Rae, Journal of the Chemical Society, 1916 ; (3) the hydrolysis of iron ammonium alum, by W. N. Rae, Journal of the Chemical Society, 1916.

The condition of the Technical Schools as such is unsatisfactory ; they cannot serve their purpose while they are occupied, as they are at present, by Science students. The first step towards the re-organization of these schools must be the building of new Science and Physics laboratories, which all form part of the University College Scheme, and which should be the first step taken in connection with this scheme.

The outside buildings are at present occupied by Railway and Postal learners. Representations were made by the General Manager of the Railways that the classes, as far as they affected his Department, were better supplied by the training the Railway students receive in the railway yards as apprentices. I addressed Government on the subject of these classes, which do not justify the retention of the present staff. On the return of Mr. Cockerill from leave the long-deferred classes for Telegraph Inspectors will, it is hoped, be started. The course is the examination held under the City and Guilds of London Institute, and is a very useful course, which it may be possible to open to others, besides those nominated by the Post Office. It involves technical instruction, which at present is conspicuously absent from the syllabus of the Technical Schools. It is hoped, too, to start special night classes for students. The outside buildings, if they can be made available, would serve for a start being made with an industrial school, for which this is an excellent site.

Industrial Education in Ceylon is at present in a very backward condition. There are at present in Ceylon 39 industrial schools, including the Maggona Reformatory for youthful offenders. Twelve of these schools are for boys only, 21 are for girls, and 6 are mixed schools. All these schools are conducted

by Missions: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan, and American. They receive grants from Government, which amounted in 1915–16 to Rs. 23,961·52. Three schools receive lump-sum grants; the rest are paid grants on examination results and capitation grants.

The trades taught and the number presented for examination by the industrial schools in each trade are:—Carpentry, 266; printing, 38; bookbinding, 125; shoemaking, 10; tailoring, 116; blacksmiths' work, 20; lacemaking, 988; dressmaking, 45; embroidery, 170; cooking, 7; gardening, 61. In addition to the above, there were 187 pupils in industrial schools who were not examined for grant, the schools to which they belonged being paid a lump-sum grant.

Though a considerable amount of useful work is done in these Mission schools, especially in the convents, which turn out excellent lace and embroidery, there are several weak points in the present organization and control of industrial schools, the principal being—

(*a*) Lack of efficient supervision, which results in the pupils being employed as messengers and unskilled attendants, the real work being done by men employed by the Mission. The boys are not apprenticed to the trade, and are merely employed in the shops during a part of the day. Registers showing the employment followed by the pupil during his school course and the trade to which he was subsequently apprenticed have not been kept.

(*b*) The examination of these schools has been left to unskilled examiners, who have no knowledge of the trades taught. I have recently had a special inspection and examination made of the Wellawatta Industrial School, which receives Rs. 5,600 from Government in grants, for which I secured the services of the Government Printer and experts from Colombo firms in shoemaking, &c., with the result that I am now revising the syllabus for these schools. These examinations must be conducted by practical men who know the trade, and cannot be left entirely, as has been the case hitherto, to the ordinary school examiners.

(*c*) The number of industrial schools is no criterion of their value. What is wanted at present is a few really good schools at central spots. There are too many small industrial schools which effect very little. I am proposing to establish industrial schools in Colombo in connection with the vernacular schools now to be opened. The industrial work done at Maggona Reformatory is the best in the Island. This is supervised by Brothers of the Franciscan Order. There are various religious orders of brothers and nuns, whose work in Italy and elsewhere is entirely in connection with industrial organizations, schools, and orphanages. If members of such orders can be induced to take up the work, an industrial school under such management should be successful.

(*d*) It must be realized that industrial schools will not pay their way, certainly not for many years; it is too frequently supposed that such schools should be able to show a balance sheet with considerable receipts from sale of work done at the school; but whatever work a pupil turns out in his first two years will certainly not pay for even a part of the damage he does to the tools he uses. Lacework and embroidery in the convents are remunerative, but the prices obtained locally are very low, and after the war an attempt should be made to establish a central depôt for export purposes.

(*e*) Care must be taken that pupils are not transferred from one trade to another to earn grants in the lowest standards each year instead of passing through the different stages of a trade. What is wanted is to turn out boys fit to be apprenticed to a trade, and not merely workshop assistants and inferior handicraftsmen.

(*f*) There should be a school in which reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, if possible, drawing should be taught in connection with the industrial schools. In the towns in Ceylon it is advisable that pupils at the industrial schools should learn English, as it will be hard for them to obtain employment otherwise. If possible, an Arts and Crafts Department should be attached to the industrial schools, so that the pupils may have good models before them, and the opportunity of becoming skilled workmen in higher branches of craftsmanship.

In addition to the industrial schools enumerated above, there are 5 carpentry schools attached to village schools. Where carpentry is taught, the Department pays the salary of the carpenter and provides the equipment. These schools are generally useful, if established in districts where there are a number of persons who practise the trade taught; regard has to be paid to the caste of the majority of parents whose children attend school.

The number of boys on the lists at the *Maggona Industrial School* on December 31, 1916, was 234, being 18 more than at the same date in 1915. The admissions during the year were 83, and number discharged 50, released by special order of His Excellency or the courts 7. There were 5 deaths and 2 escapes. One of the boys who escaped was subsequently recaptured by the police and sent to jail.

The principal trades taught and the number engaged in them are: Gardening (85), carpentry (50), tailoring (42), bookbinding (29), smithy work (12), printing (11). The Tamil and Sinhalese schools showed high percentages of passes, 95 and 93 respectively; and excellent work is done at these schools.

There were 15 cases of dysentery during 1916. The health conditions at Maggona appear quite satisfactory.

During the past year I asked the Principal Civil Medical Officer to take up the cases of anchylostomiasis at the school and arrange for their special treatment; this is being done.

The manager brought to my notice that out of the 83 boys sent to the Reformatory during 1916, 27 had been sentenced to be detained for two years or under. He is strongly of opinion—and I agree—that short terms at Maggona are of little value, as insufficient time is allowed for the teaching of a trade, or for much influence being exerted.

School Gardens.—These are directly under the charge of the Department of Agriculture. The following report has been furnished by Mr. Alexander Perera, who was acting for Mr. C. Drieberg, on leave:—

Government Stock Garden.—The Government Stock Garden in Colombo, which was established since the inception of the school garden scheme, had to be abandoned in May last, as it was wanted for other purposes, and a new one was established at Peradeniya at the old Silk Farm, which is now held on lease from the Railway Department. The initial work of laying out and raising nurseries, as well as the transport of all useful and necessary material to the new Stock Garden, were satisfactorily carried out during the year. Mr. M. E. Perera, the Assistant Foreman, resigned his post in July last, and was succeeded by Mr. C. P. Crispeyn from the Experiment Station, Peradeniya. Approximately 3,671 packets of seeds and 1,591 economic and ornamental plants were distributed to school gardens.

School Gardens.—The total number of school gardens at the end of the year was 327—40 more than last year, in addition to which there were 57 grant-in-aid schools, which had to be examined for the Government grant. Regular and systematic inspection work could not have been carried on owing to the reduction of the vote for travelling, while the upkeep of gardens also suffered for want of funds to meet cost of fencing and implements. Nevertheless, 55 school gardens were provided with implements and 21 with fencing. It is gratifying, however, to find that the majority of school gardens continue to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and that teachers and boys make the most of the opportunities afforded them to keep up the gardens in good condition in spite of various difficulties.

The following is a list of the awards made for good work during the year :—

Awards to School Gardens, 1915–16.

Special Awards of Rs. 30 each.

	Name of School.	Name of District.		Name of School.	Name of District
1.	Ibbagamuwa	Kurunegala	8.	Balangoda Girls'	Ratnapura
2.	Buluwala	Kurunegala	9.	Beddawala	Kegalla
3.	Boyagane	Kurunegala	10.	Getiyamulla	Kegalla
4.	Awulegama	Kurunegala	11.	Hunumulla	Colombo
5.	Alawatugoda	Kandy	12.	Urubokka	Matara
6.	Ankumbura	Kandy	13.	Tennapanguwa	Badulla
7.	Mediwaka	Kandy			

Rs. 20 Awards.

1.	Kirindiwela	Colombo	18.	Poramadala	Kurunegala
2.	Kiriwattuduwa	Colombo	19.	Ambanpola	Kurunegala
3.	Bope	Colombo	20.	Borawewa	Kurunegala
4.	Paragastota	Kalutara	21.	Nakkawatta	Kurunegala
5.	Handapangoda	Kalutara	22.	Wariyapola	Kurunegala
6.	Uduwara	Kalutara	23.	Bandarakoswatta	Kurunegala
7.	Tawalama	Galle	24.	Ralapanawa	Anuradhapura
8.	Alapaladeniya	Matara	25.	Eppawala	Anuradhapura
9.	Bopagoda	Matara	26.	Galediulwewa	Anuradhapura
10.	Kotapola	Matara	27.	Gunnepana Girls'	Kandy
11.	Rotumba	Matara	28.	Gunnepana Boys'	Kandy
12.	Talpawila	Matara	29.	Mahagama	Kandy
13.	Narandeniya	Matara	30.	Illukkumbura	Ratnapura
14.	Warapitiya	Hambantota	31.	Hettimulla	Kegalla
15.	Katuwana	Hambantota	32.	Mawanella	Kegalla
16.	Nihiluwa	Hambantota	33.	Wakirigala	Kegalla
17.	Weuda	Kurunegala			

Rs. 15 Awards.

1.	Kurikotuwa	Colombo	32.	Girilla	Kurunegala
2.	Kumbaloluwa	Colombo	33.	Digalla	Kurunegala
3.	Kumbaloluwa Girls'	Colombo	34.	Kankaniyamulla	Kurunegala
4.	Keenadeniya	Colombo	35.	Narammala	Kurunegala
5.	Kahatuduwa	Colombo	36.	Wekada	Chilaw
6.	Mugurugampola	Colombo	37.	Walahapitiya	Chilaw
7.	Talahitiya	Kalutara	38.	Mahamankadawala	Anuradhapura
8.	Bulatsinhala	Kalutara	39.	Konwewa	Anuradhapura
9.	Kulupana	Kalutara	40.	Mahaelagomuwa	Anuradhapura
10.	Uduwa	Kalutara	41.	Etambagaskada	Mullaittivu
11.	Welikala	Kalutara	42.	Iratperiyakulam	Mullaittivu
12.	Galpata	Kalutara	43.	Akurana	Kandy
13.	Gonagala	Galle	44.	Hindagala	Kandy
14.	Hungantota	Galle	45.	Handessa	Kandy
15.	Magedara	Galle	46.	Kobbekaduwa	Kandy
16.	Nagoda	Galle	47.	Nugawela	Kandy
17.	Aparekka	Matara	48.	Paranagama	Kandy
18.	Beralapanatara	Matara	49.	Haloluwa	Kandy
19.	Marambe	Matara	50.	Galgedewela	Matale
20.	Naotunna	Matara	51.	Yatawatta	Matale
21.	Owitigamuwa	Matara	52.	Dikwella	Badulla
22.	Pallegama	Matara	53.	Etampitiya	Badulla
23.	Paraduwa	Matara	54.	Migahakiula	Badulla
24.	Talawa	Hambantota	55.	Madampe	Ratnapura
25.	Gonigoda	Kurunegala	56.	Balangoda	Ratnapura
26.	Delwita	Kurunegala	57.	Opanake	Ratnapura
27.	Itanawatta	Kurunegala	58.	Ambepussa	Kegalla
28.	Diullewa (Galgamuwa)	Kurunegala	59.	Bosella	Kegalla
29.	Polpitigama	Kurunegala	60.	Kehelwatta	Kegalla
30.	Wadakada	Kurunegala	61.	Kottapola	Kegalla
31.	Balalla	Kurunegala	62.	Weragala	Kegalla

Rs. 10 Awards.

1.	Ellakkala	Colombo	9.	Bellapitiya	Kalutara
2.	Ellakkala Girls'	Colombo	10.	Alutgama	Kalutara
3.	Pasyala	Colombo	11.	Latpandura	Kalutara
4.	Urapola	Colombo	12.	Nauttuduwa	Kalutara
5.	Bomiriya	Colombo	13.	Gonaduwa	Kalutara
6.	Mugurugampola Girls'	Colombo	14.	Keembiya	Galle
7.	Aluthepola	Colombo	15.	Mabotuwana	Galle
8.	Matugama	Kalutara	16.	Polpogoda	Galle

	Name of School.		Name of District.		Name of School.		Name of District.
17.	Walpita	..	Galle	35.	Tammennawetiya	..	Puttalam
18.	Aturaliya	..	Matara	36.	Morakewa	..	Anuradhapura
19.	Gandara	..	Matara	37.	Ranorewa	..	Anuradhapura
20.	Motagedara	..	Matara	38.	Kendewa	..	Anuradhapura
21.	Tissamaharama	..	Hambantota	39.	Iranai Illuppaikulam	..	Mannar
22.	Bedigama	..	Hambantota	40.	Puttukulam	..	Mullaittivu
23.	Nakulugamuwa	..	Hambantota	41.	Teldeniya	..	Kandy
24.	Walgammulla	..	Hambantota	42.	Talatuoya	..	Kandy
25.	Watareka	..	Kurunegala	43.	Urugala	..	Kandy
26.	Kuliyapitiya	..	Kurunegala	44.	Uda-aludeniya Girls'	..	Kandy
27.	Dahanekgedara	..	Kurunegala	45.	Yatiganhulaha	..	Kandy
28.	Mahananneriya	..	Kurunegala	46.	Wangiyakumbura	..	Badulla
29.	Tambutta	..	Kurunegala	47.	Lunugala	..	Badulla
30.	Pilessa	..	Kurunegala	48.	Pallekanda	..	Ratnapura
31.	Ehetuwewa Girls'	..	Kurunegala	49.	Pallekanda Girls'	..	Ratnapura
32.	Diullegoda	..	Kurunegala	50.	Pallebedda	..	Ratnapura
33.	Makandura	..	Kurunegala	51.	Beddawala Girls'	..	Kegalla
34.	Etiyawala	..	Chilaw	52.	Galapitamada	..	Kegalla

Rules were drawn up during the year to secure more efficient control and supervision over these gardens. Special steps were taken for the encouragement of "home" gardens, and to secure the distribution of plants and seeds to the school children to be planted up in their own compounds. The Agricultural Society is being asked to vote a sum for prizes for the best "home" gardens. Inspectors and teachers are required to keep registers of seed distribution and experiments.

The work of the school garden should not begin and end with the number of hours put in at the garden by the children. There should be nature study lessons by the teacher, who should draw on the material afforded him by the garden, and the lessons in the Agricultural Reader should be illustrated from the garden. The Inspectors' visits should be made instructive to the children as well as to the teacher, and not only should work be done in the garden in the presence of the Inspector, but he should examine the children on the spot on their knowledge of the plants and their uses, and ascertain if they thoroughly understand the use of the tools.

Six vernacular teachers went through a course of eight months at Peradeniya, and have been posted to schools with gardens. A scheme is being drawn up to offer further inducements to teachers to take up this course, for which at present they get no other return than the prospect of securing a favourably situated school. The vernacular students at the Training College have each been given a plot of ground to cultivate under instruction, which is obtained from the Stock Garden Instructor.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE WAR.

Special efforts have been made to interest the school children in the war, and to give them some idea of its causes and objects, and the geographical position of the countries engaged.

Extracts from a book entitled "The Schools and the War," by Mr. King, Secretary of the Education Committee of the Warwickshire County Council, showing what was being done by school children in an English County one twenty-eighth of the size of Ceylon, or the same area as the District of Mannar, were sent out to the larger schools, with explanatory notes, to be used as a reading lesson, or subject for an essay.

A leaflet called "The War Leaflet" was issued on July 15, and monthly numbers have appeared since in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil. The object of the leaflet is to give a wide circulation to correct news regarding the war, the leaflet containing in simple language an account of the principal events of the past month, and of deeds of heroism performed by our soldiers and the allies.

"Bazaar" rumours are frequently given wide circulation, with the result that in the villages the wildest and most inaccurate reports regarding the progress of the war are spread and too frequently believed. The war leaflets are circulated throughout every school in Ceylon; they are adopted as a reader for the senior classes, and by this means accurate information regarding the events at the front is spread throughout the Island.

The price of the leaflet was 10 cents a copy. All proceeds, deducting a small amount for expenses of clerical work, despatch of leaflets, &c., are given to the Red Cross Fund.

Through the generosity of leading members of the Sinhalese community the whole cost of printing the first three Sinhalese copies was met without any deduction from the sales. "The Star Press" printed the Tamil copies free of cost, the paper being provided by the Government Printer. Government makes no charge for printing the English copies and supplying paper for the Tamil. 20,065 copies of the first number were sold: 5,708 English, 11,230 Sinhalese, and 3,127 Tamil, besides 1,000 copies sent free to Government schools. All subsequent issues have been paid for by the boys in Government schools, as in grant-in-aid schools. Up to the end of the year 100,875 copies were sold: 52,638 Sinhalese, 13,393 Tamil, 34,844 English, realizing a sum of Rs. 7,725 for the Red Cross, besides giving wide circulation to a true account of the events taking place.

The support the leaflet has received is very satisfactory, especially the number of subscribers from vernacular schools. A large number of Tamil copies has also been sold to Indian merchants at the Customs, who have despatched them to the Coast, while many estates have also purchased Tamil copies for distribution amongst their labour forces; if sufficient support is received from the estates, it is hoped to issue a special number in "Cooly Tamil."

Great care is taken to translate the leaflet into colloquial Sinhalese and Tamil, and the Department is much indebted to Mendis Gunasekera, Mudaliyar, Pundit S. Candiahpillai of the Education Office, and the Tamil Mudaliyar of the Secretariat, Mudaliyar Vythianathan, for their work, given without

remuneration, as translators. Mr. Leigh Smith, Principal of the Training College, edits the leaflet, and selects the material, which is made as simple and intelligible as possible. The leaflet is read in the higher standards, and is taken as an alternative reader.

The Training College has made a special feature under Mr. Leigh Smith's direction of lectures on the war with magic lantern slides. A large number of such slides have been ordered from England, and it is hoped to exhibit them next year in some of the larger vernacular schools. A set of slides illustrating the work of the Red Cross is being ordered from the proceeds of sales of the war leaflet, and lectures will be delivered to be illustrated by these slides, at which collections will be made in aid of the Red Cross.

The Belgian Day was celebrated in many parts of Ceylon, the schools taking a prominent part, especially at Kandy, where they all combined. Several schools have also contributed generously to the Belgian Relief Fund.

CHAPTER X.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of girls attending Government schools in 1916 was 27,217, the number attending grant-in-aid schools was 84,864. This gives a total of 112,081, and an increase, as compared with 1915, of 2,302. The number of Government girls' schools was 176, and of Government mixed schools 69. The number of grant-in-aid girls' schools was 369, and of grant-in-aid mixed schools 1,344. The large number of grant-in-aid mixed schools is due to the fact that many of them are really boys' schools, in which a few small girls are taught. The number of girls attending unaided schools is 8,933. This gives a total of 121,014 girls under instruction, about 40 per cent. of the girls of school-going age.

2. *Higher Education in English Schools.*—The number of girls attending registered English schools was 6,784, or a little more than 21 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending these schools. In the previous year the number was 6,826. In the Senior Cambridge Examination of 1915 there were 87 girl candidates, of whom 53 passed; and in the Junior 144 girls, of whom 72 passed. Five obtained honours in the Senior and 1 in the Junior.

3. The new Code necessitated changes in the curriculum of girls' secondary schools. The rule that such schools must provide instruction in domestic science carried with it the corollary that they must also provide instruction in elementary experimental science. During the last three years these schools have been faced with the serious problem of providing accommodation, apparatus, and teaching for this purpose. In several schools very satisfactory science rooms have been provided, either by putting up new buildings or by adapting old ones. Unfortunately the war has added largely to the difficulty and expense of obtaining apparatus and chemicals either locally or in England. In spite of these difficulties a good start has been made with the work. Schools in which the work in elementary science is only just beginning were allowed to take physiology in place of domestic science.

4. The number of girls attending Government and grant-in-aid vernacular schools was 102,598, showing an increase of 2,186 as compared with 1915.

Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, Retired Inspector of Schools, who has been acting as "Inspectress" during Miss Gibbon's absence on leave, reports as follows :—

As I was appointed to act for Miss Gibbon from June 10 of this year, the time covered by this report is only seven months. During that period, however, I have examined 33 girls' English schools in various parts of the Island. The larger and more important schools in Colombo and in the larger provincial towns have been visited. Any observations that I may make can, therefore, be fairly taken as applying generally to the class of schools with the charge of which I have been temporarily entrusted.

Before entering, however, on more detailed comments on the work that has come under my observation, I feel it a duty to express the pleasure with which I have noticed the great improvement in the condition and general efficiency of these schools, as compared with what they exhibited in these directions when I resigned their charge to an Inspectress fourteen years ago. I think the wisdom of the change in departmental control has been more than justified, and I think I may, in all humility, take some credit to myself for having pressed this departure in administration on the attention of the then Director, Mr. Burrows, especially in view of the great change for the better that has thereby resulted.

A very great improvement is visible in discipline. Taking the general tone of a school as largely influenced by the ideas of order, *esprit de corps*, &c., that govern the conduct of a school, the advance in this respect has been most noticeable. I may mention that I found that when the children were under written examination, I was able to dispense with close "invigilation," which was almost indispensable fourteen years ago. I found, too, that the girls, especially the older ones, had conquered that inveterate self-consciousness, which made the oral part of the work of examination most trying and physically most exhausting to the examiner. The more general introduction of physical drill into these schools has made a great change in the children's ideas of ready obedience. A more genuine interest in work, too, was noticeable. Of course, nearly all these schools are under far more skilled and up-to-date instruction to-day. And to this circumstance, as well as to the increased responsibility thrown on the school authorities by the substitution of "inspection" for examination, this remarkable change may largely be ascribed.

With the almost entire disappearance in the English schools of the payment by results system, more enlightened methods of instruction find a place in almost every school connected with the Department. A heightened sense of personal responsibility has also been roused in the teacher, which shows itself most clearly in the more solid and thoughtful work by the pupils. A distribution of labour among the inspecting staff has also helped to secure more thoroughness and better methods of instruction. Under this distribution of labour the supervision of the instruction in English in the upper schools has fallen exclusively to my share. Geography and History, Mathematics (including Arithmetic), and Science are now supervised by the Inspectors of Secondary Arts and Secondary Science, respectively. With the interest thus secured of three different officers for these three aspects, so to speak, of the work of the school, equal attention from the teacher of each subject is more effectively maintained.

In secondary schools, or the secondary department of elementary schools, the teaching in English in the highest classes is governed by the Cambridge University syllabus for the certificate examination. This obtains generally in the two or three classes above Form IV. in secondary schools or Standard VIII. of those elementary schools that are allowed a secondary department. I have been content in these classes to allow this work to await the "Cambridge" test, and have given all my attention to the work in the lower classes. Here we have

a sufficiently wide range for really good and useful work. Under the head of Reading, continuous readers have, much to my regret, almost completely supplanted the old class readers. In the use of these books too much attention is paid to the story as such, and the cultivation of reading as reading does not receive the attention it deserves. I have heard girls read passages from these books without the slightest concern for expression, emphasis, or even the collocation of words and phrases. Recitation of English poetry is demanded in every class. This subject is very popular with teachers. One could only wish that in the selection of the pieces to be recited more thought should be given to the capacities of the children for whom they are intended. It must also be remembered that recitation is not the mere repetition of the lines. Expression and emphasis are of first-rate importance. Above all, the accents in the lines should never be misplaced. I would commend the study of Abbot and Suley's "English Lessons for English People" to all teachers who are concerned with the teaching of English poetry.

Little is, as a rule, demanded of the upper classes in English composition. But every effort should be made to encourage correct expression. In narration the use of connectives is a marked weakness. Most girls reproduced stories which showed that "and" was the only connective in the language known to them. Combining groups of sentences into one sentence and illustrating by original sentences the use of the same words as different parts of speech are exercises in language work of much value.

In the lower part of the school (Standards I. to IV.) conversation is the work in English of the first importance. Considerable trouble is, I am glad to say, taken with this subject. I have no desire to detract from the good work done in this direction. But I feel that if the teacher came daily better prepared in this subject to her class more success could be achieved. Too much reliance, as it seems to me, is placed on the inspiration of the moment. To my mind a carefully thought out and previously prepared conversation lesson might be drawn up to last 15 or 20 minutes from the day's reading lesson and the class taken through it.

Infant departments now form a regular feature in the organization of our girls' English schools. In only two schools I inspected was there no infant department. Kindergarten work is, however, still in its initial stages. But the advance made so far is sound and as effective as the limitations in expert instruction would allow. With the regular introduction of trained teachers, either from England or from the Government Training College, still further improvement is assured. The co-operation of parents has been already secured, to judge by the large numbers of small children found in these infant departments.

I should not omit to mention the vast improvement in the accommodation provided for these schools. Both in extent and architecture the present buildings are an enormous advance on what I was used to fourteen years ago.

Miss L. Daly, Mistress of Method at the Government Training College, notes—

That good results are being obtained from "occupation" in those classes where the teacher realizes that the aim of this method is the development of *power in the child*, not the article made. Results have been noticeable in two directions:—

(1) A more natural flow of language can be promoted round the doing of things than can be got from the examination of a picture. This latter seldom yields beyond such stilted phrases as "I see" or "this is."

(2) Children's interests and general intelligence seem to improve where things associated with everyday life are made by a class. Such things as a "town" or a "street" cause children to observe. This, though, is true only where the teacher thinks and plans the work *with* and not apart from the children. Improved intelligence and increased interest and effort were specially marked in the case of backward children, to whom hand work appeared to give encouragement to "try."

Language and intelligence have also been found to advance by means of dramatized rhymes (rhymes adapted to Ceylon conceptions) and by dramatization of passages in the reading lesson. But here, again, the children must share in whatever *thinking* requires to be done. Action mechanically gone through at the teacher's dictation and suggestion is not what is meant, and does little good.

The numbers in girls' schools give, however, but very little idea of the value and importance of women's education in this country. At the Census of 1911 the proportion of female literates in India was 1 per cent., in Ceylon it was 10·6 per cent. There are few countries in the East where there is more demand for education for the girls. In very few parts of the country now, except amongst the Muhammadans, is there any objection on the part of the people to sending their girls up to a certain age to school. There is a great demand for a Training College education, and the number of women candidates at the examination for 20 vacancies at the Training College was 90. Kandyan girls now come forward readily, which no one with any knowledge of the people of this country would have believed to be a possibility ten years ago, and make excellent teachers. It will soon be possible to staff all the Kandyan district girls' schools with Kandyan schoolmistresses. Ten years ago there was only one Kandyan schoolmistress in the Department. Science scholarships at the Technical Schools are now open to women.

The spread of education among girls, too, is likely to have a more lasting effect on the people of this country than a very large part of the education given to the boys, for the latter are avowedly being crammed for examinations, with the result that they too frequently forget all they have learnt when the required object is attained; while amongst the girls the habits of study and reading may be formed, which in the mothers and wives of the future will produce considerable results. It is the women who are generally the most anxious to secure the best education for their children, and who are the most ambitious for their advancement. It is also being generally recognized that a good education for a woman is a valuable dowry.

The influence of the women in this country is too frequently minimized by those who do not appreciate the work done in the girls' schools, and the really keen and intelligent interest taken in education by the women of Ceylon.

More and more of the work in the infant departments is being entrusted to women teachers, and their influence is thereby being considerably extended. I was struck on visiting several of these infant departments by the fact that the action songs were usually quite meaningless, and that the children recited "nonsense" or "sing song" doggerel without meaning, and when it was combined with any action it was usually merely a stamping of feet or waving of arms. I have now collected a number of action songs in Sinhalese and Tamil, some are of considerable age, and embody old folklore and customs, while others have been written in response to my request, and they are now being circulated to committees for selection. I hope to publish next year action song books for use in the Sinhalese and Tamil infant departments with appropriate tunes; their object will be to illustrate the processes of a cultivation, to

accustom the children to phrases in connection with occupations, and to illustrate their use, &c., so that the action will be intelligent and illustrative, and the verses of the song convey some meaning and information.

There is no subject in girls' schools more important than needlework. Mrs. M. Evans, the Inspectress of Needlework, reports that the progress in this subject is maintained. Some idea of the extent of her work may be gathered from the fact that Mrs. Evans travelled 4,913 miles during the year examining 210 schools, in addition to which she marked tests from 1,314 schools, and examined all monitors and student teachers in sewing. The present deservedly high reputation of the Ceylon girls' schools for embroidery and needlework is due to the ability and zeal displayed by the Inspectress.

Excellent work has been done in the girls' schools for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and the Honorary Secretary of the Guild writing to the Local Secretary acknowledging contributions from Ceylon says: "The children's things are particularly nice, and I am sending a great many of them to the Officers' Families Fund for the little orphans there."

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Estate Schools.—Returns were received from 589 estates, on which the total number of children of school-going age was given as 18,585. The number of children attending school on these estates was 6,771, of whom 5,566 were boys and 1,205 were girls. The Education Ordinance has never been enforced with regard to girls on estates, and it is scarcely surprising that only about one-eighth of them attend school. The number of registered estate schools on the list of grant-in-aid schools was 235, as compared with 242 at the end of 1915. The number of estate schools examined for grant during the financial year was 204, as compared with 191 in the previous year. A Sub-Inspector of Schools was employed during the year in inspecting the arrangements for teaching on estates which have no registered school. He visited and reported on 216 schools during the year.

The education on estates cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The failure cannot be in most cases ascribed to the estate superintendents, many of whom take considerable pains to get their labour to send their children to school. But the Ordinance stops short of any measure of compulsion which can secure school attendance amongst the illiterate Tamils, who form the large majority of the estate population. The teacher and the school must be provided, but there is nothing to compel the parent to send his child to school, consequently attendance is very lax, and in many estates there are no other signs of education than the school building and the schoolmaster. The whole question has been considered by the Local Government Commission, and I hope to secure a better working arrangement in 1917 in consultation with the planting community, who generally thoroughly realize their responsibility in this matter. I give these figures for what they are worth, and as showing rather the steps taken to comply with the terms of the Ordinance than to realize its intentions.

Muhammadan Schools.—There are still 4 Government Muhammadan schools, in which the Koran teachers are paid by Government. In all schools recently established by Government for Muhammadans, the work of the Government teacher is confined to the Code subjects in Tamil; but facilities are given for Koran teaching, if a teacher is provided by the Muhammadan community. The number of Muhammadans in Government schools was 3,490, as compared with 3,333 in 1915; and in grant-in-aid schools 5,878, as compared with 5,637 in 1915.

The Muhammadan community, as a whole, have shown little or no interest in education. They have not got a really good school in the Island, and at the last Census the percentage of literates amongst the Ceylon Muhammadans was: amongst the males 6·5 per cent., amongst the females 1·9 per cent., as compared with percentages for the Island of 40·4 per cent. and 10·6 per cent., respectively.

The time has undoubtedly come when the Muhammadans should realize that the teaching of the Koran school requires to be supplemented by at least the acquisition of a knowledge of the three R's in a vernacular school. I have endeavoured to arrange for a public meeting of Muhammadans to be held in Colombo. There must be some measure of self-help amongst the community itself.

CHAPTER XII.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HYGIENE.

Drill as taught in the Government schools has, as a rule, very little value. The exercises are more like calisthenic gyrations in a dancing mistress' class, and afford little play for muscular exercise and development. The services of Mr. R. W. Cammack, the Physical Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has qualified in Drill and School Games at American Universities, were secured for the Training College, and classes for the English students were held by him. I hope to start classes next year for vernacular teachers in Government and grant-in-aid schools.

A new Sinhalese drill book is being compiled. A new primer on hygiene with illustrations and diagrams is also in course of preparation.

An attempt is being made to provide Government schools with pit latrines as part of the Anchylostomiasis Campaign, to which the attention of all managers of schools has been called. Government assistance will be required to aid the scanty funds of the District School Committees, if latrines have to be provided in all Government schools.

2. Major W. E. Gratiaen, who has been Acting Officer Commanding Cadet Companies Ceylon Light Infantry and Cadet Battalion during the year, reports as follows :—

The following was the strength of the two Corps on December 31, 1916:—

	C. C. C. L. I. (Passed Cadets.)	C. C. C. L. I. Cadet Battalion.		C. C. C. L. I. (Passed Cadets.)	C. C. C. L. I. Cadet Battalion.
Royal College	60	21	Government Training College ..	4	176
St. Thomas's College ..	55	103	St. Joseph's College ..	52	189
Wesley College	28	102	St. Benedict's College ..	49	220
Trinity College	64	191	St. Aloysius's College ..	26	214
Kingswood College ..	35	141	St. Mary's College ..	—	98
St. Anthony's College ..	39	139	Christ Church, Kurunegala ..	—	27
Richmond College ..	34	146			
Prince of Wales's College ..	55	144	Total ..	514	1,944
Wellawatta Home ..	13	33			

At the annual Cadet competitions the De Soysa Challenge Cup and the Whiteaway Laidlaw Challenge Shield open to the Cadet Battalion were both won by St. Benedict's College. Mr. Hermann A. Loos, District Judge of Colombo, has very kindly presented a silver challenge cup for competition among the passed cadets of the different colleges. This should greatly help towards improving the efficiency of the Cadet Companies Ceylon Light Infantry. The annual Cadet Companies Ceylon Light Infantry and Cadet Battalion sports this year have been fixed for Friday and Saturday, February 23 and 24, on the Nondescripts Cricket Club grounds kindly lent for the occasion. The competition for the different challenge cups this year promises to be as keen as ever, and close finishes are expected. The Government Training College English School having been amalgamated with the Royal College, there is no Cadet Corps there now. We have lost one of the keenest and best of our Cadet Companies in the Corps, and one which had always done well ever since the Corps was started.

Through the courtesy of the Officer Commanding, Ceylon Light Infantry, some of our passed cadet officers attended the Ceylon Light Infantry Camp of Instruction and Exercise at Diyatalawa last June.

Government gave a grant for individual college camps, and five colleges had camps of training last year. Early in the year Major V. van Langenberg, Officer Commanding, left Ceylon for England on war service, and the Assistant Adjutant, Captain W. E. Gratiaen, was appointed Acting Officer Commanding with the rank of Temporary Major.

We welcome the new Director of Education, Mr. E. B. Denham, a keen Volunteer, who has assured us of his support in every way to encourage and further our interests in the Corps.

Major Gratiaen has kindly supplied the following figures of cadets from the different colleges who have proceeded to the front. He states that the list cannot be regarded as complete, but only as approximate :—

1.	Government Training College ..	19	8.	Wesley College	10
2.	Trinity College	30	9.	St. Thomas's College ..	26
3.	St. Anthony's College ..	1	10.	Royal College	40
4.	St. Joseph's College ..	11			
5.	Wellawatta Industrial Home ..	10		Total ..	171
6.	Richmond College	5			
7.	Kingswood College ..	19			

The Boy Scouts movement has also considerably developed during the year. There are now 26 schools with Boy Scout troops, and the number of Boy Scouts in the Island is 974.

CHAPTER XIII.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1914–15. Rs. c.	1915–16. Rs. c.
Amount voted	2,127,850 0	2,329,310 0
Amount expended	2,093,463 32	2,200,852 94
	34,386 68	128,457 6

The sum voted under " Education " was Rs. 2,329,310, of which a sum of Rs. 2,200,852·94 was spent, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 128,457·06. A further sum of Rs. 65,111·90 was spent from heads of expenditure other than " Education," making up the total outlay on account of Education of Rs. 2,265,964·84. The nett cost to Government on Education in 1915–16 was Rs. 2,216,202·72, as shown below :—

RECEIPTS.	1914–15. Rs. c.	1915–16. Rs. c.
School fees, Royal College ..	9,420 0	10,340 0
School fees, Government Technical Schools	1,892 50	1,426 25
School fees, Training College, English School	22,346 50	23,799 94
School fees, Nanu-oya English School ..	131 0	126 0
School fees, Anglo-vernacular Schools ..	8,197 0	7,995 25
Fees recovered for examinations ..	2,287 50	4,727 50
Sale of stationery, registers, &c. ..	3,142 31	1,347 18
	47,416 81	49,762 12
Nett cost	2,106,792 40	2,216,202 72
Total ..	2,154,209 21	2,265,964 84

EXPENDITURE.	1914–15. Amount.	Total.	1915–16. Amount.	Total.
Administration.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cost of direction ..	82,308 29		94,956 5	
Cost of inspection ..	118,744 29		122,645 55	
		201,052 58		217,601 60
General Instruction.				
Government schools ..	567,241 26		601,775 28	
District School Committees ..	53,056 12		102,607 0	
Grant-in-aid schools ..	1,056,686 97		1,110,170 3	
Grant to Tamankaduwa schools ..	1,500 0		1,500 0	
Grant to Pali Vidyodaya College ..	1,000 0		1,000 0	
Scholarships and prizes ..	35,110 10		27,823 86	
		1,715,394 45		1,844,876 17
Special Instruction.				
Government Training College ..	57,669 89		69,958 94	
Government Technical Schools ..	34,509 32		35,882 87	
Grants in aid to training schools ..	17,275 0		15,150 0	
Grants in aid to industrial schools ..	24,927 64		25,215 0	
Government carpentry schools ..	1,208 99		1,593 75	
Orphan and ragged schools ..	2,009 0		1,400 0	
Maggona Reformatory ..	19,495 47		21,171 87	
Cadet Battalion ..	7,726 0		12,482 28	
Deaf, dumb, and blind school ..	3,000 0		3,000 0	
		167,821 31		177,854 71
Miscellaneous.				
Cost of publication of books ..	4,730 59		5,506 94	
Cost of holding examinations ..	6,710 28		5,425 42	
Building grants	58,500 0		14,700 0	
		69,940 87		25,632 36
Total ..		2,154,209 21		2,265,964 84

Statement showing the Amount voted under "Education" for 1915–16 and the Amounts expended in 1915–16 and 1914–15.

Head of Service.	Amount voted in 1915–16, including Supplementary Vote.	Amount expended in 1915–16.	Amount expended in 1914–15.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	686,030 0	634,136 61	603,682 7
Other Charges.			
Bonus and result payments, &c.	105,800 0	94,446 31	108,393 36
Grants in aid to schools, teachers, &c.	1,185,800 0	1,169,237 47	1,112,982 47
Scholarships, prizes, donations, &c.	74,053 0	56,451 36	58,709 60
Lectures and examinations	10,350 0	5,425 42	6,550 75
Maintenance, transport, &c., of Reformatory boys ..	26,000 0	21,171 87	19,495 47
Stores, books, instruments, furniture, &c.	25,700 0	15,712 15	10,766 92
Books, instruments, stationery, &c., for sale to students ..	1,000 0	405 67	—
Payments to District School Committees under Ordinance No. 8 of 1907	102,607 0	102,607 0	53,056 12
Rent	4,970 0	4,927 50	4,807 50
Travelling	47,240 0	44,526 70	40,827 55
Chemical and Physics Laboratories	9,000 0	7,825 66	3,649 43
Building grants for aided schools	21,700 0	21,700 0	52,800 0
Incidental expenses	24,110 0	15,279 22	11,708 75
Special Expenditure.			
Moiety of cost of constructing a new schoolroom for the Wellawatta Industrial School	—	—	500 0
Cost of publishing text books on nature study	450 0	—	—
Extensions to Maggona Reformatory building	—	—	5,000 0
Cost of maintenance of the Royal College grounds and of completing the construction of the cricket ground ..	4,500 0	—	500 0
Publishing vernacular manuals of hygiene	—	—	33 33
Total ..	2,329,310 0	2,193,852 94	2,093,463 32

E. B. DENHAM,
Director of Education.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Medical Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Island for the year ended December 31, 1916.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

2. The estimated population on December 31, 1916, was 4,547,185, inclusive of immigrant coolies, but exclusive of military and shipping; of these, 7,648 were Europeans. The population shows an increase of 122,885 over 1915, and an increase of 230,163 over the estimated population on December 31, 1914.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The total number of births registered during the period was 174,929, in the proportion of 39 per 1,000 of the population per annum. The deaths registered during the same period numbered 120,162, and were equal to a rate of 27 per 1.000. Compared with the previous twelve months, the birth-rate shows an increase of 2 per 1,000. The death-rate shows an increase of 1·08 per 1,000.

4. I submit herewith the number of deaths registered under the respective classes of diseases for the twelve months under review :—

I.—General diseases :—		
(*a*) Epidemic diseases	6,930	
(*b*) Septic diseases	161	
(*c*) Tuberculous diseases	4,270	
(*d*) Venereal diseases	140	
(*e*) Cancer or malignant diseases ..	421	
(*f*) Other general diseases	9,865	
		21,787
II.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense ..		15,852
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system		956
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system ..		9,202
V.—Diseases of the digestive system		20,449
VI.—Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system and annexa ..		758
VII.—The puerperal state		4,020
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues		9,785
IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion		14
X.—Malformations		10
XI.—Diseases of early infancy		7,159
XII.—Old age		3,865
XIII.—Affections produced by external causes		2,272
XIV.—Ill-defined diseases		24,032

5. The following diseases under the various heads are the most notable causes of death :—Dysentery (3,660 deaths), phthisis (3,932 deaths), infantile convulsions (13,579 deaths), diarrhœa (11,085 deaths), pneumonia (4,821 deaths), anchylostomiasis and its *sequelæ* (2,505 deaths), dropsy (2,684 deaths), anæmia (3,629 deaths), intestinal parasites (3,419 deaths), puerperal septicæmia (2,133 deaths), malarial fever (1,275 deaths), enteric fever (541 deaths), rickets (4,278 deaths), tetanus (303 deaths), and rabies (56 deaths). 18,767 deaths were attributed to pyrexia of unknown origin.

6. *Deaths due to Preventable Diseases.*—The total number of deaths occurring during the year was 120,162, as compared with 109,819 in 1915 and 136,831 in 1914. Of this number, 13,905 were due to preventable diseases. This figure includes enteric fever, phthisis, anchylostomiasis, puerperal septicæmia, malaria, cholera, intestinal parasites, and rabies, but does not include the large number of deaths from diarrhœa and infantile convulsions.

7. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality in the thirty-three principal towns during the period was equal to a rate of 227 per 1,000, as compared with 237 per 1,000 for the thirty-three principal towns during the previous period and 255 per 1,000 for the penultimate period.

8. *The Health on Estates.*—The mean birth-rate on estates for the year ended December 31, 1916, was 32·5 per 1,000 and the death-rate 35·6, as compared with a birth-rate of 32·3 per 1,000 and a death-rate of 35·4 per 1,000 in the previous period. The principal causes of death were debility (3,545), diarrhœa (2,576), dysentery (2,212), anchylostomiasis (2,065), dropsy (271), anæmia (135), pneumonia (1,870), infantile convulsions (1,482), phthisis (269), and other diseases (5,062).

9. *Malaria.*—The year 1916 was a comparatively unhealthy one as regards this disease. The total number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries of the Island during the twelve months ended December 31, 1916, was 682,919, as compared with 485,082 in the year previous. Of these, 12,618 were treated as in-patients at hospitals and 670,301 at dispensaries as out-patients, the previous year's figures being 8,764 in hospitals and 476,318 at dispensaries, thus showing an increase of 3,854 and 193,983 respectively. The total number of cases treated in the different Provinces was as follows:—

	In Hospitals.	At Dispensaries.
Western Province	3,258	135,656
Central Province	1,671	64,240
Southern Province	560	85,819
Northern Province	1,473	44,435
Eastern Province	395	58,569
North-Western Province	990	134,960
North-Central Province	423	33,029
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,438	88,253
Province of Uva	2,410	25,340

The issue of free quinine for prophylactic purposes during the year under review was less than in previous years, 104,836 ounces of quinine being issued, as against 104,975 ounces in 1915 and 182,904 ounces in 1914. This was due to the difficulty in obtaining the drug.

I herewith submit the draft return suggested by Sir Ronald Ross :—

Return of Malarial Fever, Blackwater Fever, Yellow Fever, Filariasis, and Dengue during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1916.

1.	Name of Colony		Ceylon
2.	Total area		23,331⅝ square miles
3.	Estimated population :—		
	(*a*) Total		4,547,185*
	(*b*) Europeans		7,648
	(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) Other races		4,539,537
4.	Births during the year 1916 :—		
	Total births		174,929
5.	Deaths during the year :—		
	(*a*) Total deaths		120,162
	(*b*) Deaths ascribed to general fevers		20,584
	(*c*) Deaths ascribed to blackwater fever		—
	(*d*) Deaths ascribed to yellow fever		—
6.	Government hospitals :—		
	(*a*) Number of such hospitals		80
	(*b*) Total during year	Admissions	93,158
		Deaths	8,836
	(*c*) Malarial fever	Admissions	12,618
		Deaths	289
	(*d*) Blackwater fever	Admissions	—
		Deaths	—
	(*e*) Yellow fever	Admissions	—
		Deaths	—
	(*f*) Filarial diseases	Admissions	125
		Deaths	4
	(*g*) Dengue	Admissions	69
		Deaths	4
7.	Government dispensaries :—		
	(*a*) Number of such dispensaries		425
	(*b*) Total attendance during 1916		1,469,573 persons
	(*c*) Attendances for malaria		670,301
	(*d*) Attendances for filarial diseases		46
	(*e*) Attendances for dengue		30
8.	*Medical service* :—		
	(*a*) Number of Government medical officers		159†
	(*b*) Number of special health officers		6‡
	(*c*) Number of other registered medical practitioners		292
9.	Schools :—		
	(*a*) Number of Government and State-aided schools		2,904
	(*b*) Number of scholars registered in these schools		358,645
	(*c*) Average daily attendances		247,116
10.	Estates employing-unindentured labourers :—		
	(*a*) Number of such		2,423
	(*b*) Number of unindentured labourers employed		766,701
	(*c*) Number of hospitals and dispensaries on such estates		55 hospitals, 375 dispensaries
	(*d*) Total deaths among such labourers		19,487
	(*e*) Total admissions and attendances at hospitals and dispensaries		107,890

* Exclusive of military and shipping.

† Exclusive of Government apothecaries who are registered.

‡ There were also a senior sanitary officer, a junior sanitary officer, an assistant sanitary officer, and 61 sanitary inspectors in the new Sanitary Branch.

11.	Estimated revenue of Colony :—	
	Total during the year	Rs. 51,009,650
12.	Estimated expenditure of Colony :—	
	(*a*) Total during year	Rs. 54,679,216
	(*b*) Annual medical and sanitary expenditure ..	Rs. 1,063,236
	(*c*) Upkeep of Government hospitals and dispensaries ..	Rs. 1,039,859
	(*d*) Total salaries and allowances of medical officers, &c. ..	Rs. 1,607,289
13.	Towns under Municipalities or Local Boards :—	
	(*a*) Number of such	33
	(*b*) Total population	602,115 on June 30, 1916
	(*c*) Total revenue	Figures not available
	(*d*) Total medical and sanitary expenditure ..	
14.	Additional information to be given on the following points :—	
	(*a*) Is there any legislation in force against the breeding of mosquitoes in premises ?	The Nuisances Ordinances, Municipal, Local Board, and Small Towns Ordinances
	Number of notices, convictions, and warnings during the year	1,511 prosecutions were instituted, 1,466 convictions
	(*b*) Number of persons under the age of 15 examined for enlarged spleen	47,100
	Where was this done ?	At the various hospitals, dispensaries, and schools
	(*c*) Percentage affected	35·58
	Does Kala-azar exist ?	Only to a slight degree
	Number of persons examined for filarial diseases ..	171
	Where was this done ?	These were actual cases treated in hospitals and at dispensaries
	Percentage affected	Not available
	(*d*) Any large works for surface drainage of towns or reclamations of marshes ? Approximate cost ..	None
	(*e*) Number of men employed in towns and villages for petty anti-mosquito works. Approximate cost ..	Most Local Board towns employ 2 or 3 men
	(*f*) Amount of Government quinine sold or distributed gratis during the year	104,836 oz., costing Rs. 123,126·41
	Agencies employed	Hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and headmen
	(*g*) Is quinine distributed regularly in schools ? ..	Yes, quinine was distributed regularly in 736 schools
	(*h*) Measures taken against these diseases on estates employing unindentured labour	General improvement in sanitation and quinine prophylaxis
	(*i*) Any steps regarding the housing of the poor ? ..	There is a Vagrants' Home in Colombo. New Housing Ordinance passed
	(*j*) Any exceptional increase or decrease of these diseases recently noticed ?	None
	(*k*) Any other remarks on the subject ?	See introduction

Spleen Census.

Number of persons under 15 years of age examined ..	47,100
Total enlargements	16,761
Spleen rate	35·58

Note.—The spleen rate of the previous period was 38·8 in 41,451 examinations.

The following are the figures in the separate Provinces :—

	Number examined.	Total Enlargements.	Spleen Rate. Per Cent.
Western Province ..	6,682	2,366	35·40
Central Province	2,721	1,097	40·31
Southern Province	8,599	1,083	12·58
Northern Province	5,893	1,965	33·35
Eastern Province	7,110	1,717	24·14
North-Western Province ..	4,658	2,841	60·99
North-Central Province ..	5,538	2,467	44·54
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	3,731	1,995	53·47
Province of Uva	2,168	1,230	56·73
	47,100	16,761	35·58

10. *Plague.*—122 cases of plague were treated in the medical institutions of the Island during 1916, as compared with 52 cases in 1915 and 437 in 1914. Of these, 88 cases (with 64 deaths) were admissions to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. 12 cases (with 11 deaths) occurred in the Western Province, outside the Colombo Municipal limits, all of whom may be regarded as having been infected within the Municipal limits, being persons whose work or business required their presence in infected localities in the city. One passenger in a train died at Moratuwa, 5 deaths occurred among people living in or near Panadure, the infection being from Colombo. Infection from Colombo applies also to 5 cases

that occurred in Beruwala. 5 cases occurred in the Northern Province, all of these being passengers from Colombo. Two were found dead in the train *en route* for India. No cases occurred where local infection could be suspected in the Northern Province. In the Central Province 6 cases occurred, viz., 2 at Kadugannawa, people living in close proximity to the railway goods sheds, and 4 at Hatton. Three of these cases were among persons from infected localities in Colombo, the fourth case being direct infection of the Dikoya hospital mortuary cooly from contact with one of the imported cases. No cases occurred in the North-Western, Southern, North-Central, Eastern, Uva, or Sabaragamuwa Provinces. The report of the Colombo Municipality will give the case incidence and mortality as regards the city.

11. *Cholera.*—42 cases of cholera were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, during the year, with a mortality of 20, as compared with 19 cases, with 5 deaths, in 1915. All except 4 of the cases were from vessels in the port. Of the local cases, 3 were from the wharf, and the fourth was sent from the General Hospital, the source of infection being undetermined. One fatal case, imported from India, occurred at Talaimannar. No cases occurred in Provinces other than the Western and Northern as above detailed. The total treated in the Government hospitals was 67 cases, with 34 deaths.

12. *Smallpox.*—A total of 78 cases, with a mortality of 12, occurred during the year, as compared with 451 cases, with 108 deaths, in 1915; 9 cases of this disease were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year, with 2 deaths, as compared with 355 cases the year previous. All the cases except one were from vessels in the harbour. The source of infection in the single case from Colombo town was not definitely traceable. A total of 67 cases occurred in the Northern Province. The infection was brought from South India to Jaffna, and spread from two contacts, who developed the disease. Some sporadic cases also occurred at Kayts, imported from South India. Cases also occurred in neighbouring villages as the result of infection from Jaffna and Kayts.

13. *Enteric Fever.*—593 cases, with a mortality of 162, of this disease were treated in the hospitals of the Colony during 1916, as compared with 427 cases, with 124 deaths, in the year previous. At dispensaries 235 cases were treated, as compared with 162 in 1915. 245 cases (with 34 deaths) were treated in the Western Province at institutions other than the General Hospital, Colombo: 87 of these were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, and 158 at dispensaries. At the General Hospital, Colombo, there were 261 cases treated, with 92 deaths. In the Southern Province there were 87 cases (with 10 deaths) treated at hospitals, and 56 cases at dispensaries. In the Central Province hospitals 97 cases were treated, with 16 deaths. The incidence of the disease and the mortality in the other Provinces was not large. Owing, however, to the defective diagnosis of practitioners of native medicine, I am inclined to suspect that a considerable number of cases of enteric fever escape detection, and are classed as malarial and other fevers. Foci of infection doubtless exist in crowded and insanitary areas, and the disease in Ceylon, as elsewhere, is more urban than rural in its incidence.

14. *Dysentery.*—3,773 cases (with 809 deaths) were treated in the Ceylon Government hospitals during the year, as against 2,873 (with 571 deaths) in the year previous; besides, 16,143 at dispensaries, compared with 9,243 in 1915. As remarked in my Administration Report for 1915, there is a probability that a considerable number of cases that are classified as diarrhœa are due to the infective organisms of one or other of the two types of dysentery, amœbic or bacillary. The convection of the disease by flies in towns and by contamination of water supplies in rural localities is the probable cause of the not unfrequent epidemic nature of dysentery. It is to be hoped that the compulsory provision of latrines on estates and their adoption in villages will result in an appreciable reduction in the incidence of bowel diseases, most of which in tropical countries are due to infection from polluted water, soil, or convection by flies, &c., through food.

15. *Leprosy.*—At the Leper Asylum, Hendala, there remained at the end of the year 1915 402 cases of leprosy, and during the year under review 95 new cases were admitted, 63 of whom were new admissions, the rest being re-admissions, making a total of 497 treated, as against a total of 454 in 1915. 40 patients were discharged during the year and 38 died, there remaining at the end of the year 419 patients. Of the 63 new admissions, 40 were from localities in the Western Province, 9 from the Southern, 5 from Sabaragamuwa, 3 each from the Central and North-Western, and 1 each from the Northern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces. 30 cases absconded from the Asylum, of whom 23 returned or were brought back by the police, while 7 are still at large. One patient was re-patriated to India. The accommodation of the Asylum is insufficient, and a varying number are on the waiting list in home isolation under provisions of the Leper Ordinance, reporting at stated intervals to medical officers. Cases in a contagious stage were admitted as soon as possible. The nursing staff of the Asylum is provided for by nine nursing sisters of a religious order, under the supervision of a Mother Superior. This zealous and self-sacrificing sisterhood have charge of over 400 patients, and an increase in the nursing staff may have to be considered. At Kalmunai, in the Eastern Province, there are leper wards in connection with the Civil Hospital, at which 41 cases were treated in 1916, as compared with 31 the year previous. 27 lepers were on the waiting list in the Eastern Province.

16. *Anchylostomiasis.*—A total of 14,881 cases of anchylostomiasis were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1916, as contrasted with 9,736 during the previous year, the mortality being 9·96 of the 7,410 cases treated in hospitals. This mortality cannot, however, be regarded as giving any correct indication of the actual death-rate of the disease. It must be borne in mind that in numbers of cases the powers of resistance of patients suffering from hookworm infection are so impaired that inter-current diseases, such as diarrhœas, fevers, chest complaints, &c., which, in persons not infected with hookworm, would probably have terminated favourably, may end fatally, even though the characteristic symptoms of anchylostomiasis may not have been in evidence, or only in a minor degree. The prognosis in pregnancy, kidney disease, heart complaints, and in all acute affections is rendered grave in proportion to the degree and duration of hookworm infection, as also is the supervention of dysentery or diarrhœa. The Central Province, as being the largest planting area, shows the largest number of cases treated in medical institutions: 2,850 cases (with 514 deaths) in hospitals and 3,489 cases treated at dispensaries. The estate areas in the Province of Sabaragamuwa sent 1,294 cases to hospitals, of which 380 died; 429 cases were treated at dispensaries. In the Western Province 1,106 cases were treated in

hospitals with a mortality of 144, while 2,272 cases were treated at dispensaries. 360 cases (with 49 deaths) were treated at the General Hospital, Colombo. The Province of Uva shows 897 cases (with 164 deaths) in hospitals and 237 cases treated at dispensaries. As far as hospital and dispensary figures indicate, hookworm infection is less prevalent in the Southern Province, with 471 cases in hospitals (with 83 deaths) and 751 cases treated at dispensaries. In the North-Western Province 249 cases (with 82 deaths) in hospitals and 167 dispensary cases. In the Eastern Province there were 159 cases (with 15 deaths) in hospitals and 103 dispensary cases. It may here be observed that within recent years coolies from the coast villages of the Eastern Province have taken to seeking employment on estates in Uva, &c., and hence probably the occurrence of infection in the Eastern Province. The Northern Province shows only 18 cases, with no deaths; and the North-Central Province 6 hospital cases (with no deaths) and 14 dispensary cases, thus showing that non-contact with Indian immigrants and their surroundings tends to a certain degree of immunity from this disease in Ceylon. Sinhalese villages in the neighbourhood of estates are showing evidence of increased infection. I may here briefly refer to the methodical and systematic campaign against the disease, commenced in 1915, under the auspices of the International Health Commission and the Rockefeller Foundation, U. S. A., with the guidance and direction of Dr. John E. Snodgrass. The cost of control, direction, equipment, and supplies are borne by the International Health Commission and the Rockefeller Funds, while the cost of subordinate staff assistants, clerks, dispensers, microscopists, furniture, utensils, stationery, printed matters, disinfectants, &c., is being contributed by Government and estate owners. A committee of local control was appointed by His Excellency the Governor in July, 1916. An area of about 7 by 10 miles in the Matale District was selected for the commencement of the campaign, comprising 24 estates with a population of about 8,000 and a village population of about 1,800. The campaign, besides the treatment of those affected, consisted in the establishment of latrines on estates and in villages, the dissemination of knowledge of the causation, pathology, and curability of the disease (by means of lectures, pamphlets, and demonstrations), the education of estate dispensers in the technique of microscopical and clinical diagnosis of the infection, and the dosage and precautions necessary in the employment of the recognized curative agents. Fifty-one estate dispensers and two qualified doctors were instructed in these matters by the Director of the campaign during the year. To supplement the above, I issued a leaflet in simple graphic language, in colloquial Tamil, to be read to coolies assembled at muster, appreciating, as I do, the absolute necessity for a reform in certain personal habits of the cooly, if any substantial headway is to be made in checking the spread of the disease. The problem confronting those engaged in these campaigns is difficult of solution, inasmuch as it can be, and has been, demonstrated that 90 per cent. or more of the immigrant coolies are carriers of hookworm infection, even though apparently healthy and not suffering from manifestations of the disease. The activities of the Medical Commissioners and their assistants have therefore to be devoted, not only to the cure of the disease, but to its prevention. The latter was, as frequently pointed out by my predecessors and myself, only possible with the introduction of a universal latrine system on estates and villages under legal compulsion and official supervision. In view of this, and with the ready co-operation of the Planters' and Estate Agents' Associations, it was decided by Government to frame rules under Ordinance No. 10 of 1912, making the provision of latrines compulsory on all estates in the Island. The rule was promulgated by His Excellency the Governor in the *Government Gazette* of November 10, 1916. Plans and specifications of suitable latrines on the pit or pail system were issued from this office to superintendents on application. I am hopeful that by the end of the current year all estates will be provided with what was always really an essential requirement, but was not recognized as such for too long a time. As stated in my last Administration Report, I am convinced that anchylostomiasis can be more or less completely stamped out, but only by systematic and persistent attention to the sanitary conservancy of cooly lines and villages, combined with patient and methodical use of anti-parasitic remedies. Remedial measures without the universal use of latrines, can only result in recrudescence, and re-infection is bound to occur with pollution of soil and water and a vicious cycle thus perpetuated.

17. *Diphtheria*, which is uncommon in Ceylon, occurred in 7 cases with 4 deaths during the year, as compared with 3 cases with 1 death in 1915.

18. *Chickenpox*.—This disease, the commonest of the eruptive fevers in the Island, resulted in 1,921 cases in hospitals with 7 deaths, as against 598 with no deaths in 1915. 1,425 cases were treated at dispensaries, as compared with 881 in 1915.

19. *Parangi* (*Frambœsia, or Yaws*).—The total number of cases of this disease treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony during 1916 was 51,105, as compared with 44,125 in the previous year. The number of cases of parangi treated in Government hospitals during 1916 was 9,097 with 37 deaths, as compared with 3,175 with 22 deaths in 1915. Besides the cases treated in hospitals, 42,008 cases received treatment at dispensaries. Of the cases treated in hospitals, 4,809 cases were treated with the remedies recently proved to be specific, like salvarsan, viz., kharsivan, arsenious iodide, arsenobenzo. This specific treatment has resulted in large numbers of parangi-infected patients returning to their villages free or practically free of the disease, and serving as examples and inducements to their fellow-sufferers to resort to the hospitals for treatment. This is particularly shown in the Anuradhapura and Mihintale hospitals, to which patients travelled from long distances, and where 1,109 received specific treatment; and in the Central Province, where 2,498 attended for the same purpose, with almost invariably satisfactory results.

20. *Cancer and Sarcoma*.—412 cases (with a mortality of 34) of these malignant diseases received treatment in Ceylon hospitals during the year, 208 being cases of sarcoma and 204 cases of cancer, the figures for 1915 being 212, with 34 deaths. 288 of the cases enumerated above were located at the General Hospital, Colombo, with 24 deaths. The Southern and Uva Provinces show larger indices in these diseases than other Provinces, though it is probable that cases from distant places came to the General Hospital, Colombo, for operative treatment, and so do not appear in the returns for their native Provinces. It is noteworthy, however, that no case of malignant disease was treated by any Government hospital or dispensary in the North-Central Province. There were only 26 cases in the Central, 8 in the Eastern, and 1 in the Northern Provinces during the year.

21. *Tuberculosis of the Lung* (*Phthisis*).—1,580 cases with 572 deaths occurred in the hospitals, and 272 cases of this disease were treated at dispensaries during the year, compared with 1,355 cases with 534 deaths in the previous year. The Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, situated in the St. Sebastian quarter of Colombo, was opened in October, 1916. It was built and equipped from funds provided by the King Edward the VII. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. The staff consists of a specially trained medical officer, a matron, and a nurse, and an apothecary. The central institute is a handsome two-storied and well-equipped building, with a large waiting-room, physician's office, consulting room with an ante-room clinical laboratory, X'Ray room, and dark room on the ground floor, while upstairs there is residential accommodation for the apothecary, matron, and nurse, and also a Board room. The Institute is for the purpose of undertaking the early and scientific treatment of tuberculosis, and disseminating knowledge as to the nature, cause, and means of prevention of the disease. The staff visit patients in their homes, and give advice as to cleanliness, diet, ventilation, and precautions necessary to prevent spread of infection. Ample provision has been made for modern clinical methods of diagnosis in the well-equipped laboratory and X'Ray room, both being furnished with up-to-date apparatus. By means of leaflets and pamphlets in English and the vernaculars an active propaganda has been initiated for awakening people to the dangers of infection, and for the early recognition of the disease for purposes of cure. Accommodation (since completed) for graver and more chronic cases among the poorer classes was being made at Ragama, where the old pauper hospital has been renovated and utilized. There is room for about 200 patients in the six spacious wards. A staff consisting of a qualified medical officer, apothecary, and matron are in charge of this part of the Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme. The erection of the sanatorium for the treatment of early cases presented by Mr. A. E. de Silva of Colombo is proceeding at Kandana on the Ragama-Jaela road.

22. *Vaccination.*—The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year was 130,470, as compared with 141,040 in 1915. Of these, 120,716 were successful, 1,960 not successful, and in 7,794 the results were not determined. The percentage of successful vaccination was 92 per cent., as compared with 91 per cent. in 1915. There are 9 inspectors of vaccination, one for each Province, and 138 vaccinators, including 6 female vaccinators, besides the officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries.

23. *The Government Vaccine Establishment.*—As in previous years, seed lymph for vaccination of calves was obtained from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, and from the King Institute, Madras. 378 calves were used for obtaining lymph, yielding 134,833 tubes of lymph, of which 995 were sold locally, realizing a sum of Rs. 813. After providing for requirements during the year, a considerable quantity was stored as reserve supply. The glycerinated calf lymph supplied to vaccinators in glass capillary tubes, and also that issued in collapsible metal tubes where the daily demand was large, resulted in a case percentage of 98·49 successful primary vaccinations.

24. *Port Health Precautions.*—2,458 steamers of various nationalities and 317 native craft visited the port of Colombo during the year 1916, as compared with 2,342 steamers and 203 native vessels in 1915. 22,272 miscellaneous Asiatic passengers arrived at the port against 28,221 the year previous, and 8,229 estate coolies as against 4,825 in 1915. 17 vessels were placed in strict quarantine as having infection on board : 8 being from Calcutta, 3 from Rangoon, 2 from China (Haiphong), and 1 each from Bombay, Karachchi, Bangkok, and Suez. 7 vessels had cholera infection, 6 had smallpox, and 2 had *doubtful cases, in which plague was suspected.* No case of plague was landed at the port during the year. The ss. "Hongkhen" from Haiphong, chartered by the French Government for transport of Chinese labourers for munition work, &c., arrived *viâ* Singapore on May 9 with 3,000 persons on board; 14 deaths from cholera had occurred between Haiphong and Colombo. She was detained in strict quarantine at this port, but as cases still continued to occur with alarming frequency, it was decided to evacuate the ship of its passengers, and 2,800 were sent to Ragama for segregation, observation, and treatment, pending the thorough disinfection of the vessel under the supervision of the Port Surgeon. 23 cases occurred among those landed for segregation at Ragama, in addition to the 44 attacks before the vessel was evacuated. 50,356 passengers were disinfected (as to person and effects) during the year, and 37,662 cargo coolies, 19,261 coal coolies, 3,459 tally clerks, &c., totalling 110,738, as compared with 93,259 in 1915.

25. *Lunacy.*—At the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, there were 559 males and 338 females on the last day of 1915, making a total of 897, and during the year 1916 there were 235 males and 116 females admitted, thus making a total of 1,248 for the year. Of these, 139 males and 79 females were discharged during the year. 52 males and 39 females died. The daily average during 1916 was 577·29 males and 344·44 females, or an increase of 42·02 in males and 15·91 in females as compared with the year previous. The largest number on any one day in 1916 was 956, and the lowest 890. 17 persons were under observation for insanity on December 31, 1915, and during 1916 266 males and 100 females, total 366, were under observation; this, however, includes some cases of repeated remands for observation in previously observed cases. Of those under observation, 140 males and 73 females were found to be insane and detained in the Asylum, while 115 males and 28 females were discharged. 4 died while under observation, and at the end of 1916 there were 18 males and 5 females under observation. The duties of Superintendent of the Asylum were discharged by Dr. Lucius Nicholls, acting for Dr. L. D. Parsons, on leave. He was assisted by two qualified medical assistants, and an apothecary, matron, assistant matron, and 3 nurses, and a staff consisting of 2 clerks, steward, overseer, 65 male attendants, 35 female attendants, and 9 other servants, coolies, &c. Land has been acquired at Angoda for the new Asylum, and the work of building it will shortly be commenced.

SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DISEASES.

26. The variations from normal of the yearly mean temperatures in the different stations was well under one degree. There was an excess of rainfall during the year in the districts to the west of a line drawn from a point midway between Chilaw and Puttalam to a point a little to the east of Matara, otherwise there was a deficient rainfall. During the first two months of the year there was a decided drought, leading to a shortage of locally produced food stuffs in certain districts, affecting the remoter districts more particularly. In May the heavy rains in the south-west of the Island caused much damage. On the whole, however, no considerable effect on the general health was caused by meteorological or climatic conditions in 1916.

SECTION IV.—GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

27. The Sanitary Branch of the Department under Dr. K. McGahey with two professional assistants and trained sanitary inspectors has done much useful work during the year under review. 134,265 premises were inspected, and in the cases of 23,049, where sanitation was defective, the necessary action was taken. 9,719 mosquito-breeding places were discovered and dealt with. 5,032 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances; in the case of 3,609 of these the requirements were complied with voluntarily. 1,511 prosecutions were instituted for breaches of sanitary laws, 45 of which were discharged, and Rs. 6,517·25 recovered in fines. The Senior Sanitary Officer comments upon the defective water supplies in provincial towns and rural districts. Of the 16,484 wells reported upon, 8,760 were liable to surface contamination. 133 new wells on type plan were constructed, and 622 were improved. It is regrettable that where there is so much to be done in respect of sanitation lack of funds make progress slow. 317 pit latrines on private premises have been constructed under the supervision of sanitary inspectors, where no provision had previously existed. The Acting Assistant Sanitary Officer with two inspectors collaborated with the Anti-Anchylostomiasis Commissioner in the Matale District, where villages with 274 inhabited houses were provided with 163 fly-proof pit latrines. Lantern lectures, demonstrations, and the distribution of leaflets on sanitary reform formed part of the campaign in the villages. Improvements to existing markets and the construction of new market buildings found a place in the programme of activity for the year in certain Sanitary Board towns in the Western Province, where the Government Agent's energy was instrumental in raising funds. Insufficiency or want of funds makes scavenging in some of the Sanitary Board towns a difficult problem, while in others scavenging is effectively and systematically carried out.

28. **Colombo.**—A report on the incidence of infectious disease and general sanitation of the city for the year 1916 will be furnished by the Health Authorities of the Colombo Municipality. Plague continued to be endemic during the year. I have at present no specific figures or data for comment on health conditions in Colombo.

29. **Kandy.**—The sanitation of Kandy appears to be satisfactory as regards water supply, scavenging, latrines, laundries, dairies, &c. Drainage and upkeep of drains require more systematic attention in places.

30. **Galle.**—The sanitary state remains much in the condition of recent years. The occurrence of the war caused suspension of new works as regards drainage, which, in places, leaves much to be desired. The water supply is fairly satisfactory.

31. **Jaffna.**—This town, which compares unfavourably with most provincial towns in matters of modern sanitation, has as its most urgent requirement an efficient system of drainage—even of surface drainage—and a wholesome supply of water. The present supply of water is from wells, liable to pollution from percolation through polluted soil, and contamination from surface impurities. As is usual in the East, much apathy exists among the people as regards the primary essentials of sanitation, and the strong objection to taxation for public health purposes, is a grave impediment to progress. With even a minor degree of attention to surface drainage, the outbreaks of malaria might be much reduced. Conservancy and latrines leave room for improvement, and stricter measures are indicated against the promiscuous fouling of the surface soil, at present so unpleasantly evident.

32. **Batticaloa** presents a pleasing contrast, at least in one particular, to the last-mentioned town, namely, in the establishment recently of a wholesome pipe-conducted water supply. Drainage continues to be very defective, and the existence of mosquito-breeding hollows and swamps, in and around the town, are matters for early attention when the funds of the Local Board will permit. The pail and dry-earth system of conservancy is being made compulsory. More public latrines are required.

33. **Anuradhapura.**—Improvements in drainage continue to be effected in this town, though much still remains to be done. The water supply from a local tank is not satisfactory. The scavenging appears to be well attended to, and the town is kept free from jungle as far as possible.

34. **Kurunegala.**—The drainage has improved, but the question of a proper water supply has had to stand over for the present. This was due to lack of funds. Measures for the mitigation or prevention of malarial diseases were in progress in the filling up of hollows and destruction of low scrub and jungle. Conservancy is satisfactory.

35. **Badulla.**—This town, with its wholesome and abundant water supply, its improved drainage and efficient scavenging, and conservancy, is in pleasing contrast with most other provincial towns.

36. **Ratnapura.**—The existing water supply, while supplying parts of the town below a certain level, is inadequate or wanting, in the case of dwellings above that level. Overcrowding, owing to a paucity of dwellings and scarcity of suitable sites, is increasingly evident in the poorer quarters. Drainage is a matter for early consideration when funds are available. Conservancy and public latrines continue to be satisfactory.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

37. *Administration: Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.*—Besides the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, and the Leper Asylum, Hendala, which are capable of accommodating respectively 414 and 406 patients, there existed in 1916 80 Government hospitals with accommodation varying from 12 to 497 beds, or a total bed accommodation of 5,770. These hospitals are well equipped with modern conveniences and appliance, and officered by qualified medical men, the larger ones having also a trained staff of nurses. New hospitals were opened during the year at Passara in Uva, and Mulhalkele in the Walapane district, Central Province; in addition to the hospitals, there are 425 central and branch dispensaries. In the planting districts, besides the Government district hospitals, there were 55 estate hospitals, these latter being built, equipped, and manned at the expense of the proprietors of the estates, and inspected for purposes of rebate of export tax by specially appointed officers of this Department.

The following is a list of new buildings, or of additions to existing buildings, completed during 1916 :— Dispensary, Hambegamuwa ; temporary infectious diseases ward, Haputale ; improvements to administration block, Moratuwa hospital ; temporary infectious diseases wards, Ingiriya hospital ; quarters for visiting apothecary, Deltota ; sundry improvements to Nawalapitiya hospital ; residential quarters for apothecary, Eraur ; administration block, Marawila hospital ; operating room and servants' quarters, Monaragala hospital ; and administration block with residential quarters, Kegalla hospital. During the year the new Merchants' Ward at the General Hospital, Colombo, was commenced, as also a new operating room for the paying section of the General Hospital. The new hospital at Pimbura in the Kalutara District was in process of building. The old Ragama Cooly Camp was converted into a tuberculosis hospital. Additions or improvements were commenced at the Nalanda dispensary ; the children's ward, Kandy hospital ; the dispensary, Watawala ; the Dolosbage hospital ; apothecaries' quarters, Morawaka, Padiruppu, and Irakkamam dispensaries ; nurses' quarters, Batticaloa. A new dispensary at Madampe and apothecaries' quarters, Haputale, were built ; and improvements were effected at the Buttala and Alutnuwara hospitals. New hospitals were being built at Kitulgala, Kahawatta, Aranayaka, Watawala, and Chilaw. A new dispensary was built at Baduluwela.

38. *Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo.*—The following table, as indicative of the incidence of, and mortality from, infectious diseases in Colombo and its vicinity, is instructive :—

	1915.		1916.	
	Number treated.	Deaths.	Number treated.	Deaths.
Smallpox	353	93	9	2
Cholera	10	—	88	64
Plague	37	27	42	20
Measles	5	—	1	—
Chickenpox	268	—	1,251	6
Mumps	3	—	124	—
Diphtheria	—	—	5	3
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2	2	31	—
Scarlet fever	1	—	4	—
Dengue	2	—	3	1
Other diseases	58	—	89	3
Total	739	122	1,647	99

A widespread epidemic of chickenpox, with some cases of a severe type, occurred in Colombo. It is gratifying, however, to note that no extensive epidemic of smallpox occurred in 1916 as in the previous year.

39. *Convict Hospitals and Jails.*—The Borella Convict Hospital has 213 beds, the hospital for female prisoners has 8 beds, and the Mahara Jail 29. Hospital accommodation for convalescent prisoners is provided at Negombo Jail.

The average daily state as regards sickness in the Colombo jails is shown in the following table :—

	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada and Borella Convict Hospitals	1,040·01	100·76	9·68	110	·30
Mahara Jail	765·54	47·23	6·16	131	·18
Hulftsdorp Jail	159·07	3·16	4·28	—	—
Total	1,964·62	151·15	20·12	241	·48
Comparison with totals in 1915	2,653·04	105·52	7·02	140	·036

There were 193 cases of chickenpox, 78 cases of mumps, and 1 case of measles, but no cases of the graver infectious diseases or of enteric fever occurred in the jails.

40. *The Police Hospital, Colombo.*—995 patients were treated at the hospital during the year 1916, as compared with 1,142 in the previous year. The patients were police of the rank of sergeant and under, in addition to overseers and guards of the Colombo Convict Establishment. 4,865 outdoor patients were treated at the dispensary.

41. *Branch Hospital for Women.*—348 cases of venereal disease were treated at this hospital during the year, as compared with 342 in the previous year. The hospital is in charge of a qualified lady medical officer, who also presides over the Female Outdoor Dispensary, Borella, at which 3,057 patients were treated during the year, of whom 2,090 were children.

42. *The General Hospital, Colombo.*—On the last day of the year 1915 there remained at this hospital 619 patients, viz., 35 in the paying section and 584 in the pauper section. 12,600 patients were admitted during the year 1916, of which 874 were admitted to the paying section and 11,726 to the pauper section. In the previous year 11,145 patients were admitted, 863 to the paying section and 10,282 to the pauper section. The mortality rate in the paying section in 1916 was 6·9, and in the pauper section 11·49. The average daily sick in 1916 was 41·18 in the paying wards and 622·27 in the pauper wards. 2,292 surgical operations were performed, 171 in the paying section and 2,121 in the pauper section, 117 of these being for appendicitis. As an indication of the more prevalent diseases, it is interesting to note that 977 cases of malaria were treated, 261 of enteric, 177 of acute pneumonia, 276 of pulmonary phthisis, 360 of anchylostomiasis, 268 of dysentery and diarrhœa. The completion of the water-carriage system of sewage disposal will, it is hoped, be effected in the course of the current year. The

erection of a new double storey block of buildings for paying wards, the outcome of a generous donation, commenced during the year, and also the building of a new operating theatre for the paying section. The income of the paying section was Rs. 74,103·79, and the expenditure Rs. 33,333; while Rs. 3,662 was recovered from certain patients in the other section, where the expenditure was Rs. 105,989. The expenditure in both sections covers cost of diets, fuel, light, equipment, and service, but not the cost of drugs, dressings, and appliance, nor the salaries of medical staff and nurses. At the out-patient department of the General Hospital 20,965 patients were treated during the year, 4,587 being for malarial diseases, 807 for diseases of the respiratory system, 607 for rheumatic affections, 1,284 for diseases of the digestive system, 815 for intestinal parasites, to mention only the more common complaints.

43. *De Soysa Lying-in Home.*—1,437 patients were treated at this institution in 1916, as compared with 1,450 the previous year. 1,315 of these were discharged after delivery, &c., 23 were transferred to other hospitals, and 55 died. The death-rate was 3·82 per cent., as compared with 3·31 in 1915. The Medical Superintendent has commented upon the high mortality rate in pregnancy complicated with anchylostomiasis, where out of 10 cases 5 proved fatal. The mortality in actual obstetric and puerperal cases was 2·78, if the cases with post-partum complications are eliminated from count. 1,174 infants were born, including 23 cases of twins, 602 were male, 572 female; 1,032 live births and 142 stillbirths. The infant mortality was 56, the percentage being 5·43. The institution continues its usefulness in the obstetric training of medical students and maternity nurses, 24 of the latter being trained during the year. It is hoped that with the increase in the number of midwives trained in the principles of modern aseptic midwifery there will be a reduction in the maternal and infantile suffering and mortality in the Island, but I regret that with present limitations more cannot be done. The practice of midwifery by untrained women on estates and in villages has much to do with the existing high infantile mortality rate, but ignorance and neglect on the part of parents in the early post-natal months is a stronger factor. Increased accommodation for pupil midwives, therefore, is a matter for early consideration.

44. *The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and the Lady Ridgeway Block for Children.*—851 patients were admitted to the Lady Havelock Hospital during 1916, as compared with 828 in 1915, the mortality being 65, or 7·6 per cent. 237 of the cases admitted were suffering from diseases peculiar to women. 238 surgical operations were performed by the medical ladies in charge of the institution. At the Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital 789 children were admitted during the year, 613 being the total for the previous year. The mortality was 173, this high rate being due to the fact that a considerable number of the little patients were admitted in a dying condition. These institutions serve as training schools for pupil nurses, and during the year under review 20 pupil nurses received instruction and demonstrations in the practice of their profession, under the direction and guidance of the medical staff and of the trained European matron and nursing sisters of the hospitals.

45. *The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital and the Grenier Ear, Nose, and Throat Infirmary.*—These institutions continue to be increasingly patronized by all classes. 1,018 patients were admitted to the Eye Hospital, at which 397 special operations were performed, 198 of which were for cataract. 11,768 out-patients made 31,623 visits to the out-patient department during the year. If the attendance continues to increase, it may be necessary to add to the waiting-room accommodation. The eye institutions at Kandy and Galle have also done very good work during the year.

46. *Nursing in Ceylon Hospitals.*—The nursing staff consists of 6 European trained matrons and 18 European trained nurses, in addition to 55 nursing sisters of religious orders. The locally-trained staff consists of 41 Ceylonese matrons and 59 Ceylonese nurses serving in the hospitals; male and female attendants are also provided in each hospital to assist the nurses. There are two training schools for nurses: one at the Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo, for 20 pupils, and the other at the Kandy hospital, also for 20 pupils.

47. *Number of Hospital In-patients*—The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and asylums of the Island in 1916 was 93,158, with a mortality of 8,836.

48. *Number of Out-patients treated at Dispensaries.*—At these institutions the total treated during the year was 1,469,573, who paid 2,212,620 visits.

49. *Surgical Operations.*—5,372 surgical operations were performed in the hospitals of the Colony, with a mortality of 3·6 per cent. There are special institutions provided for such cases at Colombo, Galle, and Kandy. In the General Hospital, Colombo, there were 2,292 surgical operations performed, with a death-rate of 2·8 per cent.

50. *Victoria Home for Incurables.*—66 patients remained at this institution at the end of 1915, 18 were admitted during the year under review, 5 died, and 7 were discharged, leaving 74 at the end of 1916.

51. *The Bacteriological Institute.*—At this Institute 3,843 specimens were bacteriologically investigated during the year 1916, 3,696 of which were received from Government officers or institutions and 147 from private practitioners or other persons. 1,872 specimens were examined for plague bacilli, 23 for rabies, 80 for cholera vibrio, 95 for tubercle, 1,549 for typhoid and para-typhoid "A" and "B" by Widal's reaction. Rs. 1,372 were recovered as fees for examination of specimens from private cases. A considerable amount of research work has been done by the Director, Dr. Lucius Nicholls, during the year, reports of which have found, or will find, place in current medical literature.

52. *The Mandapam Quarantine Camp.*—108,126 estate coolies passed through this camp during the year, as compared with 89,953 in 1915; and 53,430 other passengers from India, against 47,120 in the previous year. The medical staff of the camp examine all arrivals, detain and treat all cases of sickness of an infectious nature, or other cases of a serious nature unable to continue their journey. Certain cases, such as leprosy, are interdicted from proceeding to Ceylon. Systematic disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., is effected, besides personal disinfection of contacts of infectious cases or persons from infected localities in India. Vaccination (and re-vaccination where indicated) is effected at the camp, and the coolies despatched in batches to their destination in Ceylon under the care and supervision of the camp officials.

53. *The Ragama Camp.*—813 immigrant coolies passed through the camp in 1916, and 2,832 Anamite passengers for France (on war service) were landed from a vessel in the port and detained under observation in strict quarantine. 23 cases of cholera occurred among the latter, with 12 deaths. 15 French ship's officers were also accommodated from the infected transport. The camp is in the medical charge of one qualified medical officer assisted by two apothecaries, and is capable of accommodating 1,370 persons in the twelve spacious well-ventilated sheds. The wards for chronic tuberculosis cases have since been located in the old Ragama Cooly Camp, the new camp being reserved for immigration and quarantine purposes.

54. *The Ceylon Medical College.*—The following were the attendances and passes at this institution during the last two years :—

Session.	Attendances.		Passes.	
	Medical.	Apothecary.	Medical.	Apothecary.
1916 May to July	164	81	6	10
1915 October to March, 1916	137	61	6	6
1915 May to July	123	52	2	7
1914 October to March, 1915	135	57	6	11

55. *The Civil Medical Stores.*—Rs. 427,923·13 was expended during 1916 in the purchase of drugs, chemicals, instruments, dressings, and medical appliances. Rs. 3,409·47 was expended on transport of the same on account of Government medical establishments. 104,836 ounces quinine, costing Rs. 123,126·41, were issued from the stores during the year, and 104,000 ounces of that drug were purchased at a cost of Rs. 157,404·34. The cost of medicines and medical material of all kinds has been greatly increased by the war, and supplies have been very difficult to procure, resulting in great inconvenience to medical institutions and estates depending upon free grants of medicine from Government under the provisions of the rules under Ordinance No. 9 of 1912. The cost of free drugs so issued during the last financial year amounted to Rs. 139,128. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of work at the Civil Medical Stores as the result of the increase in the number of Government hospitals and dispensaries, but mainly as the consequence of the large number of estate hospitals and dispensaries opened since the system of issue of free drugs to estates commenced. Whereas in 1911 there were a total of 536 hospitals and dispensaries (Government and estate), in 1916 the total number was 1,067, an increase of 531 institutions to be supplied with medical requirements twice a year. The Superintendent is responsible for the obtaining of supplies, examining indents and requisitions, supervising the storing and issuing of drugs, arranging for transport, &c., besides the office routine and correspondence, and the duties dependent upon the charge of the Government Opium Stores.

56. *Inspection.*—In addition to my periodical tours of inspection of Government medical establishments, every hospital and dispensary is visited and reported upon by the Provincial Surgeons. Visits and reports were also made by unofficial visitors delegated by the Planters' Association for the planting districts and by Government Agents and other senior officials who may have passed through the stations or districts during the year.

57. *Food Supply for Hospitals.*—As in previous years, the system of dieting through the agency of contractors has worked satisfactorily. All food is inspected by responsible officers before and after cooking.

58. *Strength of the Medical Department.*—The following was the strength of the Medical Department during the period :—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Inspecting Medical Officer, 1 Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, 1 Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, 1 Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, 9 Provincial Surgeons, 163 qualified Medical Officers, 311 Apothecaries, 9 Inspectors of Vaccination, 138 Vaccinators, including 6 Female Vaccinators, 1 Director of the Bacteriological Institute, 1 Assistant Bacteriologist, 1 Superintendent of the Civil Medical Stores, 1 Senior Sanitary Officer, 1 Junior Sanitary Officer, 2 Assistant Sanitary Officers, 1 Sanitary Engineer, 67 Sanitary Inspectors, 6 European Matrons, 18 European-trained Nurses, 4 European Matrons (Religious Sisterhoods), 51 European Nursing Sisters (Religious Sisterhoods), 41 Ceylonese Matrons, 59 Ceylonese Nurses, and 40 Pupil Nurses.

59. *Officers on Leave.*—Dr. John Lunn, Inspecting Medical Officer ; Dr. P. J. Kelly, Registrar, Ceylon Medical College ; Dr. T. Ohlmus, Provincial Surgeon ; Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Medical Officer, Grade I. ; Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz, Medical Officer, Grade III., and Dr. A. H. Ernst, Medical Officer, Grade III., who received temporary commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps, are still on war service. Miss Dr. C. E. Anderson, Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Havelock and Lady Ridgeway Hospitals, who was working with the Red Cross Society in Serbia, &c., returned to Ceylon and resumed duty in April, 1916 ; Drs. E. A. Blok, R. W. Willenberg, J. B. F. Caldera, and V. A. Goonetillake returned from leave and resumed duty during the year. Drs. A. E. A. Poulier, E. C. Spaar, and H. E. Ekanayaka, who proceeded to Europe to prosecute their studies, are still on leave. Professor A. F. Joseph of the Ceylon Medical College, who went on leave in April, 1916, is doing war service under the Minister of Munitions. Mr. W. C. H. Tripp, Accountant, Medical Department, who went on leave in May, 1916, has also received a commission. The following officers had vacation leave out of the Island :—Dr. V. van Langenberg, Medical Officer, Grade I., nine months ; Dr. L. D. Parsons, Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum ; Dr. G. W. van Twest, Medical Officer, Grade I., five months ; Dr. F. Grenier, Medical Officer, Grade I., three months ; Dr. W. Margenout, Provincial Surgeon, one month. Dr. R. Pestonjee, Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, who proceeded on leave in March, 1916, is also on war service. Dr. A. T. Kuriyan, Medical Officer, Grade III., is on war service in India. The total number of officers of the Department on war service on December 31, 1916, was 10.

60. *Changes in the Department.*—Dr. S. P. Joseph, Medical Officer, Grade II., was promoted to Grade I. ; Dr. R. C. Seenicutty, Medical Officer, Grade II., retired ; and the following were promoted from Grade III. to Grade II. :—Drs. H. C. van Dort, D. A. Goonetillake, C. G. Kurien, A. T. Kuriyan, E. S. Godlieb, V. R. Schokman, and S. Ponniah. Drs. C. S. P. Jayanayaka, J. S. E. de Soysa, and W. A. Ekanayaka left the service. Drs. E. Coomarasamy, G. E. Mendis, and T. C. Vanderziel were admitted as Medical Officers of Grade III., while Dr. M. de Costa was appointed as Acting Assistant Sanitary Officer in the Sanitary Branch.

61. The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts of the Department, inclusive of Medical Aid Estates Branch, for the financial year 1915–16 :—

Expenditure.		Rs. c.
Personal emoluments	.. .. ..	1,431,911 32
Other charges	.. .. ..	986,230 9
Hospitals and dispensaries	.. .. ..	966,369 38
	Total ..	1,952,599 47
	Grand Total ..	3,384,510 79
Credits.		
Hospital and dispensary receipts	.. ..	136,376 58
Sale of drugs and medical requisites	.. ..	6,605 50
Sale of drugs under Medical Wants Ordinance	.. ..	3,481 51
Medical aid dues (maintenance and visits)	.. ..	169,480 90
Sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles, rent of trees and garden produce, and rent of buildings	.. ..	16,193 29
		332,137 78
	Nett Expenditure ..	3,052,373 1

62. *Estate Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are 55 hospitals and 375 dispensaries (the number of the latter having increased by 22) established under the provisions of the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9 of 1912, on estates in the Island. These hospitals and dispensaries vary in efficiency as regards medical staff, structure, and equipment from those in charge of a fully qualified surgeon and physician or fully trained apothecaries to those officered by estate dispensers, whose medical training has been irregular and defective, and vary in structure from permanent, well-built, and well-equipped hospitals to temporary makeshifts, with little or no equipment. Appreciating the necessity for obtaining at least a minimum standard of medical efficiency in the case of those estate dispensers who have had no regular hospital or medical school training, I have, with the consent of the Planters' Association and Estates Agents' Association, arranged for a regular and systematic course of lectures and demonstrations to be given at district hospitals by the qualified medical men in charge. The course consists of 24 lectures and demonstrations on first aid to the injured, the principles of practical hygiene as applicable to estate cooly lines and their surroundings, microscopical detection of hookworm and other intestinal parasites by examination of dejecta and of the malarial parasite in blood specimens, and the principles of diagnosis and treatment of the more prevalent diseases among estate labourers. After completion of the course an officer will be deputed to hold an examination, written and oral, and the names of those proving themselves efficient will be registered at this office, while the continued employment of those who fail to attain a minimum of required marks will not be approved by me. I am hopeful that the means adopted will result in a more satisfactory standard of medical efficiency among estate dispensers than has hitherto existed. The duties of Inspecting Medical Officer have been efficiently discharged by Dr. Bawa during the year. All the estate hospitals qualifying for rebate were visited and reported upon. 39 estate hospitals earned rebate amounting to a total of Rs. 35,460. Advice and addresses on sanitary matters were given to individuals, or at meetings of planters convened for the purpose. In view of the rules for the compulsory provision of latrines on all estates, referred to in paragraph 16 above, it may be confidently predicted that when every estate has complied with these requirements, and when estate managers, to the extent of their ability, co-operate with the Medical Department in strenuous endeavours to check the dissemination of hookworm infection, resulting from the indiscriminate fouling of the surface soil around dwellings, some very appreciable progress in limiting anchylostomiasis will be effected. After the introduction of a complete and satisfactory latrine system, with constant vigilance by those in authority on estates, and by persons deputed and held responsible by them, there will, I am convinced, be a more or less complete abandonment of the present insanitary habits of the cooly. This end can be attained only by the spread of knowledge as to the nature of, and the preventability of infection, and the danger of disregard of primary laws of sanitation. There are 2,423 estates scheduled for medical aid purposes to 48 Government hospitals and to 113 Government dispensaries.

64. *The Number of Estate Labourers treated in Government Hospitals* during the year was 20,893, as against 17,054 in 1915. The death-rate was 16·73 per cent. It is regrettable that patients frequently wait till they are in an advanced state of disease before seeking admission, so that their chance of benefiting by treatment, dieting, and nursing is then reduced to a minimum.

65. The total number of days estate labourers stayed in hospitals was 560,618, an average of 26·83 days each. The total number of days in hospital by others than estate labourers was 831,152, an average of 14·53 days each.

The total number of births on estates during the year was 24,072, of which 11,628 were males, 11,019 females, and 1,425 stillbirths, as compared with 22,415 births during 1915, of which 10,836 were males, 10,275 females, and 1,302 stillbirths. The number of deaths reported on estates was 14,895, 7,815 males and 7,080 females, as compared with 13,709 deaths during 1915, 6,692 males, 6,998 females, and 19 in which the sex was not stated.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, March 29, 1917.

APPENDIX.

OPIUM.

SINCE the previous report rules Nos. 29, 31, and 37 of the rules under the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910, have been amended, and the same was published in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,803 of June 30, 1916. It has been proposed to amend section 13 of the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910, to remedy a defect which had been pointed out by a judgment in the Supreme Court during the course of the year, and a draft of the proposed amendment Ordinance has been published in the *Government Gazette* of November 10, 1916.

2. The selling price of opium remains the same, *i.e.*, 1 cent for 1 grain of eating opium and 2 cents for 1 grain of smoking opium.

3. The number of opium depôts has been reduced by one with the closing of the depôt at Nedunkeni in the Northern Province from June 1, 1916. This depôt was found to be unnecessary, as the few vedaralas scheduled to it were able to get their supply of opium from Vavuniya or Mullaittivu. Hence the number of opium depôts at present is 54.

4. Several applications were received for registration as opium consumers on medical grounds; of these, only 10 cases were registered under the Opium Ordinance.

5. A statement of opium sold and the amounts realized during each quarter of the year is appended. It will be noticed that the total sales for the year are less than those of the previous year, which is inserted for comparison :—

Statement of Opium sold and Amount realized during each Quarter from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916.

During the Quarter.	Eating Opium.		Smoking Opium.		Total realized.
	Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized. Rs. c.	Quantity sold. Grains.	Amount realized. Rs. c.	Rs. c.
March 31, 1916 ..	14,160,246	141,568 21	1,401,350	28,027 0	169,595 21
June 30, 1916 ..	13,682,020	136,820 20	1,322,250	26,445 0	163,265 20
September 30, 1916 ..	13,858,075	138,581 0	1,307,500	26,150 0	164,731 0
December 31, 1916 ..	13,633,728	136,337 53	1,233,250	24,665 0	161,002 53
Total for 1916 ..	55,334,069	553,306 94	5,264,350	105,287 0	658,593 94
Total for 1915 ..	56,650,032	543,241 75	7,406,590	127,042 30	670,284 5

6. The figures show a decreased consumption of 1,315,963 grains of eating opium and 2,142,240 grains of smoking opium.

7. The amount realized out of the sale of opium (opium preparations) during the year is Rs. 5,858·07.

8. During the year 1916 60 chests of opium were purchased from India for Rs. 164,806·64, as against 85 chests during the previous year for Rs. 147,398·28. In addition to this, about 865 lb. of opium which were seized by the Customs officers were purchased by this Department from the Principal Collector.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, March 29, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report on agriculture in Ceylon in 1916 and on the work of the Department of Agriculture.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE IN CEYLON.

Tea.

2. The area under tea is now estimated to be approximately 400,000 acres, and the exports for the year were black tea 198,388,085 lb. and green tea 4,094,874 lb., against 206,464,720 lb. and 5,165,057 lb. respectively during 1915. This decrease of slightly over 9 million lb. of tea was brought about by the severe drought experienced during the early months of the year, preceded by the partial failure of the north-east monsoon in 1915. The average price realized at local auctions was 51·79 cents per lb., against 56·79 cents in 1915 and 46·35 cents in 1914.

3. The removal of tea under rubber in the low-country continues, but some areas are being opened up on patana lands up-country. Young tea in the low-country suffered severely at the beginning of the year during the drought, and a certain number of bushes died out.

4. Modifications in manuring had to be continued owing to the stoppage of potash salts. Recourse has been had to the increased use of lime and nitrate of soda and to additional cultivation. These treatments are designed to utilize the reserve potash in the soil, and it is at present held that so far the lack of potash in manurial mixtures has not been severely felt.

5. The shot-hole borer continues to cause a considerable amount of anxiety in certain districts, and is under investigation. This pest is widespread, and 539 estates are now declared as being infected. The investigations into the pest and into various methods for control are being continued, and are dealt with more fully later in the report.

6. Tea tortrix causes damage in some districts, and the spread of this pest is being inquired into and methods of control investigated.

7. A new fungus disease caused by a species of *Hypochnus* was under investigation upon two estates. It is probably the same fungus that caused some damage to coffee in the years of leaf-disease, and it has been satisfactorily brought under control on those estates on which it occurred.

Rubber

8. The dry months of January and February caused an early wintering of rubber trees. The crop came in satisfactorily in March and April, but the heavy rains which fell from May to August interrupted tapping and caused shortage of crop on some estates.

9. The total exports of Ceylon rubber was 54,698,729 lb., against 46,566,187 lb. in 1915. This shows an increase of output of 17·5 per cent. The average price at local auctions was Re. 1·79, against Re. 1·65 the previous year. First quality crêpe commanded a slightly higher price than smoked sheet during the first half of the year, but during the second half these grades fetched equal prices.

10. Cultivation has been maintained during the year. Deep forking and liming has been commonly practised, while contour drains have received considerable attention. In some districts stone walls have been erected across hill slopes to prevent wash.

11. Some estates have obtained average yields of 650 lb. of rubber per acre and upwards, but the generality of estates average about 400 lb. per acre.

12. Tapping methods vary, but single cuts on half or one-third of the circumference of the tree are generally favoured, although double cuts are still continued in several districts.

13. Thinning operations are now general, and all new plantations are being planted at distances varying from 20 to 25 feet apart. This will probably induce conditions less favourable to the development of fungus diseases.

14. Diseases have during the year received a considerable amount of attention, and the lectures given by the Botanist and Mycologist before various Planters' Associations have been greatly appreciated. Canker infections were treated on all estates during the dry months of January and February, but this disease became noticeable in some localities in the wet months of May to August. A serious outbreak of pod disease and leaf-fall occurred during the year, but attempts were made by estate authorities to bring the disease under control. Bark rot, root, and other diseases are becoming well known to all rubber planters, and they are fully alive to the importance of having them properly treated.

Coconuts.

15. There are now over 1,000,000 acres under coconuts in the Colony. Considerable plantations have been made during the past few years, and careful cultivation and manuring is, in the majority of cases, being given to these new areas. In the year under review only a small area of new land was planted out, the greater portion being on old cinnamon lands. Large crops were obtained in most districts as the result of the favourable rains of the preceding year.

16. There is an extension of improved cultivation of coconuts, and a large number of estates testify to the beneficial results obtained by systematic ploughing and disc harrowing.

17. Prices for coconut products varied greatly during the year. During the first quarter copra prices ranged from Rs. 89·50 per candy (560 lb.) to Rs. 70·50; coconut oil from Rs. 625 to Rs. 565 per ton; desiccated nut from 20 to 18 cents per pound; bristle fibre stood at Rs. 9·25 per cwt.

During the second quarter copra fell to Rs. 65·75; coconut oil in sympathy fell to Rs. 560; desiccated nut also fell to 17½ cents; and bristle fibre stood at the same price as during the previous quarter.

In the third quarter copra prices remained low, and did not go above Rs. 57; oil did not fetch more than Rs. 470; desiccated nut fell to a cent less than last quarter; bristle fibre ranged between Rs. 9·25 and Rs. 8·50.

The fluctuations in the prices of copra during the last quarter of the year were so slight as to make them almost constant till the collapse of the market during the last days of the year as the result of difficulties with exchange. At the end of the quarter the price stood at only Rs. 55 per candy; oil, however, rose in price during this period, and by the end of the quarter had risen to Rs. 555 per ton; desiccated nut also rose to 17 cents; and bristle fibre dropped to Rs. 7.

18. The exports of coconut products declined considerably during the year owing to the high rate of freight and shortage of tonnage. The exports for 1916 as compared with 1915 are shown in the following table :—

		1916.		1915.
Coconuts	No.	4,079,608	..	5,503,716
Copra	Cwt.	1,284,673	..	1,102,674
Coconut oil	,,	322,316	..	488,484
Desiccated coconut	,,	306,325	..	342,150
Coconut poonac	,,	79,676	..	194,147

Cacao.

19. The spring crop was short, but weather conditions were favourable for this crop after May, with the result that the autumn crop was a heavy one.

20. The cultivation of this crop receives careful attention on some estates, but on small peasant holdings little or no cultivation is practised. Diseases were not very prevalent during the year, and diseased pods were less in number than usual.

21. The exports amounted to 69,998 cwt., as against 78,458 cwt. in 1915, and prices were satisfactory, except during the last two months of the year.

Cardamoms.

22. The weather conditions for this crop were favourable, and normal yields were obtained. The exports, however, were only 427,843 lb., against 519,039 lb. in 1915. Prices were low throughout the year, and it is estimated that there are considerable stocks being held in the Colony.

Cinnamon.

23. The cinnamon industry suffered severely during the year owing to low prices and a practical stoppage of the demand for the finer qualities. The exports amounted to 19,859 cwt. of quills and 24,899 cwt. of chips, against 38,767 cwt. of quills and 18,840 cwt. of chips in 1915.

24. Cinnamon continues to be replaced by coconuts over fairly large areas, and in the Negombo area alone it is estimated that over 500 acres of cinnamon lands were planted in coconuts during the year.

Subsidiary Products.

25. The following were the exports of minor agricultural products during the year :—

	Cwt.
Citronella	12,196
Arecanuts	123,205
Kapok	4,416
Papain	313
Cinchona bark	82

There is an increasing demand for kapok and for papain. The latter product is one that can readily be prepared by small cultivators, and it is hoped that the extension of the industry will continue.

26. The Ceylon Sugar Refineries Company turned out their first sugar during the year from the factory erected at Valuvedditturai, Northern Province. A distillery has also been erected, and trial runs were being made at the close of the year.

Native Products.

27. In native products conditions were normal during the year. The paddy in some districts suffered severely by the drought in the early part of the year, but mid-year crops were satisfactory. Efforts were made to encourage a greater amount of attention to growing curry stuffs, of which the Colony produces only a very small proportion of its requirements.

SECTION II.

Work of the Department of Agriculture.

28. The mycological and botanical officers of the Department were fully occupied during the year, and details of their work are given in Annexure I. The heavy rains in the middle of the year resulted in fungus diseases being very prevalent, and considerable time was given to the examination of specimens in the laboratory, to visits to estates, and to lectures to Planters' Associations. The Assistant Botanist and Mycologist completed investigations into the formation of nodules in the cortex of *Hevea brasiliensis*, and was engaged with the Rubber Research Chemist on an investigation into the occurrence of latex vessels in the same tree.

29. The water hyacinth was found near Kandy, Kadugannawa, and Chilaw during the year, and has been dealt with.

30. Annexure II. gives the details of the work of the Entomological Division. Tea tortrix has been severe in some districts during the year. Investigations into the shot-hole borer of tea have been continued, and control schemes have been worked out for trial upon several estates. The control of this pest is not a simple matter, as so many factors are involved, but it is hoped that, with co-operation of all tea estates affected with the pest, a gradual reduction of its numbers may be brought about and the ultimate reduction of the tea crops averted. The presence of *Icerya purchasi* in the Colony has been recorded for the first time. This is a serious pest of various plants, and prompt efforts will have to be made to keep it under control. Its limits of distribution are being ascertained.

31. The Chemical Division, as detailed in Annexure III., has made investigations into the production of potash from jungle in the North-Central Province. There appears to be little doubt in the minds of most planters in the Colony that the shortage of potash, through the shutting out of all German supplies, will be eventually felt by the agricultural industries. At present efforts are being made to liberate supplies locked up in the soil by cultural and other methods, but the question that may have to be answered is whether the Colony cannot produce a supply of potash sufficient to meet its most urgent requirements. There are large areas of low scrubby jungle in the North-Central Province of the Colony of little or no value, and it may be possible that agriculturists will have to consider the desirability of applying for areas of this jungle to be burned for the production of potash. Agriculturists in England have had to resort to hedge trimmings and other refuse vegetable matter for the production of potash for their most urgent needs, and the valueless jungle in the Colony affords an asset for the agricultural industries should the war be prolonged and normal supplies of potash unprocurable.

32. The Rubber Research Chemist has completed several investigations with the effects of various methods of preparing raw rubber, and these have produced definite conclusions that are of value and importance for the industry. The researches are being continued, and a further series of samples is being prepared for vulcanization at the Imperial Institute.

33. Annexure IV. deals with the work of the Division of Low-country Products and School Gardens. This work relates mainly to the school gardens, of which there are now 327. Of the total number of school gardens, 160 were awarded grants of varying value during the year for satisfactory work, and there is evidence that in some localities these gardens are affording opportunities to the young to become acquainted with the teachings of nature and with the methods of dealing with plants of economic value. Many of these school gardens are well kept, but it would appear to be most desirable that greater attention be given in them to the food stuffs used by the village population.

34. The work of the Botanic Gardens is summarized in Annexure V. Considerable planting and improvement has been made at Peradeniya, and progress in labelling has been continued. At Hakgala some improvements have been carried out, and certain trials made with various economic plants. The Nuwara Eliya Gardens have been maintained in satisfactory order. Tapping experiments on the rubber trees at Henaratgoda have been continued, and nursery stocks of Ipecacuanha plants, for which there has been a good demand, have been maintained. The gardens attached to His Excellency the Governor's residences and to the residences of the Colonial Secretary have been maintained in satisfactory order during the year, and a considerable amount of time has been given to laying out the Government bungalow gardens at Colombo. Advice has also been given by officers of this division of the Department on tree planting at Mannar, Talaimannar, and Kandy.

35. The details of the work carried out at Experiment Stations is shown in Annexure VI. Manurial experiments with tea, rubber, and cacao were continued at Peradeniya, experiments in tapping rubber at Peradeniya and Henaratgoda Gardens, coconut experiments at Maha Iluppallama and Chilaw, and paddy variety experiments at Peradeniya. The trials of Sudan Dura at Anuradhapura were encouraging, and there are signs that this recently introduced grain is likely to be appreciated by the villagers.

36. Annexure VII. contains the work of the tobacco planter. The trials are being continued at Jaffna, but the reports from the Imperial Institute on samples of the 1915 crop came too late to enable a modification in the 1916 methods of curing. This report shows that the heavier types of pipe tobacco are preferred in the English market, and that some of the types of tobacco from Jaffna showed an excess of chlorine. Irrigation by split bamboo troughs proved unsatisfactory in 1916, and the resulting crop was a small one. Changes have been made to ensure satisfactory irrigation, and experiments are being made to determine, if possible, the source of the excess of chlorine in the Jaffna grown tobacco.

37. Annexure VIII. gives details of the working of Co-operative Credit Societies. The number of members has increased from 4,258 to 6,488 during the year, but the movement does not increase as rapidly as was expected, and the working of several societies at present leaves much to be desired.

38. The work of the School of Agriculture is given in Annexure IX. Seventy-one students were admitted to the English class, but 7 withdrew, and 6 vernacular trained teachers received a two-terms course of instruction. For the final examination 56 students presented themselves. Of these, 15 failed to qualify. Interest in the school is being taken by the permanent planting community, and 6 gold medals and 4 silver medals have been offered for competition during the 1916 course.

RUBBER EXPERIMENTS.

39. The results of the manurial experiments with rubber have been continued, and the yields obtained are being carefully recorded. The following brief summary of the results up to the present has been prepared by the Agricultural Chemist :—

The effect of the general *organic* mixture, although slow at first, has shown a steady improvement in yield, though not sufficiently above the normal increase of the control plot to pay for the expenditure.

Excess of nitrogen applied annually gave a large increase in 1915, which was not maintained in 1916, the increase being less than the control plot.

Excess of phosphoric acid also gave a large increase in 1915, which was fairly maintained in 1916, the yield per tree for 1916 being 4¼ lb., the highest of all the plots.

Excess of potash results have been unsatisfactory, but in 1916 the increase was nearly double that of the control plot, although the yield per tree is still markedly less.

The effect of a complete *mineral* mixture was better than the *organic* mixture in 1915, but only shows half the increase in 1916, although the mixtures contain the same amount of nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid.

It is to be noted that the unmanured (control plot) still shows the greatest increase in girth, viz., 4·41 inches per annum, followed by the mineral and organic mixture plots. The potash plot shows the least average increase, viz., 3·95 inches per annum, the increase for 1916 being only 2·95 inches.

The manured plots as a whole showed healthier and stronger foliage, and the wintering period generally was two weeks later than unmanured plots. A few trees in these plots suffered from bark rot, but none from die-back or pod disease.

40. The tapping experiments at Peradeniya and Henaratgoda have been continued. A new experiment was begun at Henaratgoda to determine the yield from two cuts on one quarter as compared with the yield from one cut, both quarters being on the same tree. At Peradeniya experiments have been begun to determine the yield from renewed bark of different ages, and also to ascertain whether any relation holds between the yield and the botanical characters of different varieties of Hevea.

COCONUT EXPERIMENTS ON ESTATES.

41. These experiments are being carried out in conjunction with Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse on estates at Negombo and Puttalam, and in co-operation with the North-Western Rubber Co. at Pitiakande. Accurate data relative to the rate of growth under different cultural and manurial treatments are being kept, but they have not yet been carried on for a sufficient length of time to draw even general deductions therefrom.

EXPENDITURE.

42. The following is a statement of expenditure for the financial year 1915–16 :—

	Rs.	c.
Salaries	122,500	48
Travelling	10,108	36
Labour and upkeep, Peradeniya Gardens	15,006	15
Labour and upkeep, Hakgala Gardens	4,639	25
Labour and upkeep, Henaratgoda Gardens	2,106	51
Labour and upkeep, Nuwara Eliya Gardens	1,532	99
Labour and upkeep, Experiment Station, Peradeniya	22,407	60
Labour and upkeep, Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama	5,507	81
Labour and upkeep, Experiment Station, Anuradhapura	9,005	96
Coconut Trial Ground, Chilaw	1,848	28
Labour and upkeep, School Gardens	4,695	9
Upkeep of Library, Laboratory, Herbarium, and Museum	497	20
Incidental expenses	642	12
Stationery	735	85
Printed forms	142	22
Binding allowance	70	0
Agricultural Education :—		
Salaries	8,176	63
Lecturing fees	1,514	13
Travelling	741	72
Incidental expenses	892	3
Catering for six students	315	0
Rent of quarters	1,050	0
Furniture	1,893	12
Stationery	969	66
Co-operative Credit Societies :—		
Salaries	3,354	0
Travelling	1,061	37
Incidental expenses	4	50
Stationery	101	58
Rubber Research :—		
Salaries	7,858	47
Travelling	1,565	60
Conduct of investigation in London	7,794	39
Incidental expenses	301	97
Special Expenditure :—		
Experimental cultivation of tobacco	7,629	35
General laboratory expenditure for Mr. Speyer, Entomologist	278	7
Total	246,947	46

This expenditure may be itemized under the following sub-heads :—

	Rs.	c.
Administration	22,411	25
Scientific Investigations, including Special Expenditure on Rubber Research and Shot-hole Borer Investigations	53,972	56
Experimental Stations, including Special Expenditure on Tobacco Investigations	72,742	75
Botanic Gardens	52,537	57
Education (School of Tropical Agriculture and School Gardens)	40,761	88
Co-operative Credit Societies	4,521	45
	246,947	46

RECEIPTS.

43. The following receipts were collected during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
Head Office (Publications, &c.)	308	0
Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya	2,656	3
Hakgala Gardens	617	54
Henaratgoda Gardens	1,209	91
Nuwara Eliya Gardens	43	0
Experiment Station, Peradeniya	20,982	55
Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama	1,200	42
Tobacco Trial Ground, Jaffna	588	50
School of Tropical Agriculture	4,072	11
Contributions, Rubber Research Scheme	8,000	0
Total	39,678	6

To this must be added the value of seeds and plants given gratis to Government institutions from the following :—

	Rs.	c.
Peradeniya Gardens	2,302	25
Hakgala Gardens	490	0
Henaratgoda Gardens	24	0
Experiment Station, Peradeniya	21	60
Total ..	2,837	85

PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications were issued during the year :—

Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Vol. VI., Part II., November, 1916.
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture :—

No. 23.—Vulcanization Tests. Two Interim Reports from the Imperial Institute on Samples of Rubber prepared by L. E. Campbell. January, 1916.
No. 24.—Vulcanization Tests. Summary of Third Interim Report from the Imperial Institute on Samples of Rubber prepared by L. E. Campbell. September, 1916.
No. 25.—Hevea Tapping Results, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, 1915. T. Petch. August, 1916.
No. 26.—Cacao, Experiments in Manuring. M. Kelway Bamber and D. S. Corlett. September, 1916.
No. 27.—Vulcanization Tests. Fourth Interim Report from the Imperial Institute on Samples of Rubber prepared by L. E. Campbell. September, 1916.
No. 28.—On the Formation of Nodules in the Cortex of *Hevea brasiliensis*. G. Bryce. October, 1916.
No. 29.—Diseases of *Hevea brasiliensis*. G. Bryce. December, 1916.

Leaflet on Shot-hole Borer, by E. R. Speyer.
Leaflet on Advantages of Co-operative Credit Societies, by N. Wickremeratne.

LEGISLATION.

45. The following regulations relating to the work of the Department were passed during the year under the Insect Pest and Quarantine Ordinance, No. 5 of 1901 :—

Eradication of Castor Oil Plant.
Shot-hole Borer.
Plant Pest Committees.
Importation of Tea Seed into Ceylon.

STAFF CHANGES.

46. The following staff changes were made during the year :—

(1) Mr. R. N. Lyne resigned his appointment as Director of Agriculture, with effect from September 4. Mr. T. Petch, Botanist and Mycologist, acted from September 4 to November 30.

(2) Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture, Mauritius, was appointed Director of Agriculture, Ceylon, with effect from December 1, the date of his arrival in the Colony.

(3) Mr. T. Petch, Botanist and Mycologist, returned from leave and resumed duties on April 25.

(4) Mr. M. Kelway Bamber was away in Sumatra from March 2 to April 5.

(5) Mr. H. F. Macmillan, Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, was absent on leave, with effect from May 21.

(6) Mr. D. S. Corlett resigned his appointment as Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, with effect from September 3, and Mr. H. A. Deutrom acted until the end of the year.

(7) The following appointments were made in the clerical and garden staffs of the Department :—

Mr. W. K. B. D. Perera, Librarian, with effect from July 1, *vice* Mr. R. Udalagama, transferred.
Mr. T. Chellappah, Clerk, Head Office, with effect from July 24, *vice* Mr. S. J. Jayasena, transferred.
Mr. W. G. Perera, Assistant Foreman, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, with effect from January 1, *vice* Mr. W. H. Weerasekera, resigned.
Mr. C. P. Crispeyn, Rubber Tapping Conductor, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, with effect from January 16, *vice* Sangaran, resigned.
Mr. J. R. Alles, First Upper Gardener, with effect from February 1, *vice* Mr. W. P. Jasingha, resigned.
Mr. L. A. A. Perera, Assistant Foreman, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, with effect from April 1, *vice* Mr. P. G. Saminathan, transferred.
Mr. P. G. Saminathan, Foreman, Dry Zone Station, with effect from April 1.
Mr. K. J. Sylva, Foreman, Peradeniya Gardens, transferred for work in connection with the Government Bungalow Gardens, with effect from June 1.
Mr. P. A. Perera, Rubber Tapping Conductor, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, with effect from October 1, *vice* Mr. C. P. Crispeyn, transferred.
Mr. C. P. Crispeyn, Assistant Foreman, Government Stock Gardens, with effect from October 1, *vice* Mr. M. E. Perera, resigned.
W. Mudiyanse, Gardener, Queen's House, Colombo, with effect from December 15, *vice* R. M. K. Ratnayake, resigned.

F. A. STOCKDALE,
Director of Agriculture, and Registrar,
Co-operative Credit Societies.

March 10, 1917.

Annexures.

I.—SUMMARY REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BOTANICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL DIVISION.

MYCOLOGY.

CONSIGNMENTS of diseased plants for examination and report numbered 240, of which 116 were *Hevea brasiliensis* and 57 tea, the remainder including coconut, citrus, coffee, cacao, paddy, plantain, cupressus, ceara, cucumber, betel, brinjal, bandakkai, grape, guava, pomegranate, pea, grevillea, and various green manure plants.

Visits have been made to practically all the low-country districts during the year. Lectures on Hevea diseases were given at Taldua, Tebuwana, Kegalla, Colombo, Matale, and Kurunegala.

HEVEA.

The outstanding feature of the year was the prevalence of pod disease and the consequent leaf-fall, two diseases which, as stated in 1912, are caused by the same fungus. This was no doubt due to the continuance of the rains of the south-west monsoon through August and September. As it has been shown that the fungus produces resting spores in the diseased pods and remains dormant in branches partly killed back, it is imperative that dead branches and dead hanging fruits should be pruned off during the dry weather.

Ustulina zonata Lev., which has been known for some time to cause root disease in Hevea, has been found to occur commonly on old canker wounds, acting as a wound parasite. As the mycelium penetrates into the heart wood, it is scarcely possible to save a tree by cutting out the diseased tissue if the fungus has got a good hold. *Ustulina zonata* has been found to develop on Hevea logs left lying in the plantation after thinning out, a fact which emphasizes the necessity of clearing out all felled Hevea. Another fungus of the same class, *Kretzschmaria micropus* (according to our herbarium specimens determined by Berkeley), has also been found to act as a wound parasite in the case of old canker wounds; this also occurs on Hevea logs. Cleaning up, *i.e.*, removing dead scales of bark from canker wounds, and tarring them where the wood is exposed, would prevent loss from this cause.

Abandoned tea under rubber has given serious trouble in some districts by serving as a starting point for *Fomes sémitostus* (*lignosus*), or by affording material along which this fungus can travel from one rubber tree to the next. Hevea stumps left after thinning out have proved centres for *Ustulina zonata*, *Fomes semitostus*, and *Poria hypobrunnea*; while cacao stumps have served similarly for *Ustulina zonata*, *Fomes semitostus*, and brown root disease. It is essential for the health of the plantation that tea, cacao, and Hevea stumps shall not be left.

Some uneasiness was felt during the year by the announcement of a new root disease caused by a species of Poria. This has been known to occur in Ceylon since 1905, when it was attributed to *Poria vincta*, on the evidence of the herbarium specimens identified by Berkeley. It has occurred during the last two years on Hevea and *Tephrosia candida* in a new clearing on the Experiment Station, Gangaruwa, where it originated on jungle stumps, and has been found on Hevea stumps in the neighbourhood of Peradeniya. The Ceylon species has been named *Poria hypobrunnea*. Its mycelium forms, on the affected roots, red strands, which ultimately turn black, thus resembling the mycelium of *Poria hypolateritia*, but, as far as is known at present, the latter species only attacks tea.

An investigation was begun into the cause of the large wounds found on exposed Hevea roots, hitherto regarded as the result of bruises from stones or from coolies walking over them.

Among the miscellaneous fungi recorded on Hevea during the year are *Ascochyta Heveae* n. sp. and *Sphaerella Heveae* n. sp., on Hevea leaves; and *Venturia emergens* n. sp., *Fracchiaea brevibarbata* (B. & Br.) Petch, *Phlyctaena Heveae* n. sp., *Fracchiaea depressa* n. sp., *Haplosporella crypta* n. sp., on Hevea branches.

TEA.

A new and serious tea disease has made its appearance in two districts in the low-country. It is caused by a species of *Hypochnus*, and is therefore similar to the "black rot" of coffee in South India, though the actual fungus differs in details from the Indian species. It is probable that it is identical with the "threads" which occurred, together with *Hemileia vastatrix*, on coffee in Ceylon in the days of the coffee leaf disease, about which so much discussion centred on the question whether they were part of the *Hemileia* or not. The fungus occurs on the exterior of the branches and twigs, and travels to the leaves *viâ* the leafstalks. It causes most damage when it reaches the younger leaves, which become at first mottled brown and finally black. The dead leaves do not fall off, but remain hanging to the twigs attached by a thin strand of mycelium. It has been determined that the fungus is still alive on prunings two months after pruning. The disease is being combated by burning the prunings from infested bushes, and spraying with Bordeaux mixture after pruning.

An up-country stem disease of tea is under investigation. It is characterized by the appearance, after pruning, of a delicate white film of mycelium on the pruning cut. When the affected branches are split, the wood is found to be diseased, usually down the centre, though the branch gives no outward indication of disease. *Nectria diversispora* has been obtained from the diseased tissue. The ultimate effort on the bush is not known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the miscellaneous fungi recorded during the year are *Oidium* sp., on brinjal; *Erysiphe Polygoni* DC. on *Pisum sativum* L.; *Colletotrichum orchidacearum* Allesch., and *Fusarium* sp., on cultivated orchids; *Gloeosporium Musarum* Cke. & Mass., *Scolecotrichum Musae* Zimm., *Brachysporium torulosum* Syd., *Macrophoma Musae* (Cke.) Berl. & Vogl., and *Glomerella* sp., on plantains; *Melanconium* sp., on pomegranate; *Colletotrichum* sp., on Crotalaria; *Tubercularia* sp., on Roselle, &c.

HERBARIUM.

When on leave in England the Botanist and Mycologist was occupied in examining the Ceylon specimens in the Kew Herbarium for about two months. As a result the Ceylon Polypori and Lentini have been determined, and lists of these published. Considerable progress has also been made in the determination of other groups. Four hundred specimens have been added to the mycological herbarium during the year.

FUMIGATORIUM.

During 1916 2,587 cases of tea seed, 331 cases of citrus fruits, and 426 miscellaneous packages of plants have been treated at the fumigatorium. Plans for improvement of the fumigatorium were under consideration during the year.

BOTANY.

292 specimens of flowering plants were sent in for determination.

WEEDS.

The water hyacinth was found in a locality near Kandy in May. All the plants were removed and destroyed. In December it reappeared in the same spot. It has been determined that the plant seeds freely in Ceylon, and experiments have demonstrated that the seeds do not germinate immediately, but remain dormant for a long time. In any locality where it has flowered, it may therefore be expected to recur at fairly long intervals. It was found at Kadugannawa, also in May, and in the Chilaw District in June. Paintings of the plant were sent for exhibition in the infested districts.

Two new weeds, *Acanthospermum humile* DC. and *Mitracarpus villosus* Cham. & Schlect., were recorded during the year. The second has been reported as a troublesome weed on coconut estates in the North-Western Province, where it is known as the " eleven-day weed."

PUBLICATIONS.

The following articles have been published during the year in the Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya :—

The Girth Increment of *Hevea brasiliensis*.
A Preliminary List of Ceylon Polypori.
Ceylon Lentini.
Revisions of Ceylon Fungi, Part IV.
Notes on Water Hyacinth, *Stachys arvensis*, *Mimosa pudica*, *Agrimonia zeylanica*, *Cuscuta chinensis*, new weeds, Nagadarana.

T. PETCH,
Botanist and Mycologist.

January 30, 1917.

II.—SUMMARY REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

GENERAL ENTOMOLOGY.

AN entire revision of the arrangement of the specimens and notes collected by previous Entomologists has been commenced with a view to placing the material on an economic, as opposed to a systematic, basis.

INSECT PESTS.

The following pests have been under investigation during the year :—

Tea.

Tea Tortrix (*Homona coffearia*) has been very severe throughout the year in Maskeliya, Central Province ; outbreaks have also been reported in January at Dehiowita, Province of Sabaragamuwa ; in June at Demodara, Uva ; in November at Ratnapura, Province of Sabaragamuwa ; and Talawakele, Central Province.

The Small Tussock Moth (*Orgyria postica*) has been reported in the caterpillar stage in January at Talawakele, Central Province ; in October at Kandy, Central Province.

The Fringed Nettle Grub in May and July at Dehiowita, Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The Red Borer (*Zeuzera coffeae*) in January at Pelmadulla, Province of Sabaragamuwa ; in May at Bentota, Southern Province ; in June at Balangoda, Province of Sabaragamuwa ; in July at Haputale, Province of Uva ; in August at Ingiriya, Western Province ; in October at Kuruwita, Province of Sabaragamuwa ; in November at Badulla and Bandarawela, Province of Uva. In the Badulla District of the Province of Uva the caterpillars have been heavily parasitized by Braconids, which were hatched from their cocoons in November.

Bagworms (*Psychidae*) have been reported in October from Ingiriya.

Shot-hole Borer (*Xyleborus fornicatus*) has shown the usual tendency to increase its distribution ; but, with the exception of Upper Hewaheta, Central Province, no actually new districts have been invaded. In the Kandy District there has been a marked decrease on certain estates, due to climatic conditions. In Uva, on the other hand, it has increased locally. It is under special investigation. A number of estates have been added to the register, but it has been found necessary to remove others after further investigation. In future it has been decided that no estates will be registered before specimens of infected bushes have been examined by the Entomological Division, and estates submitting reports of infestation are asked to send in specimens at the time of report.

Xyleboridae.—Two species, distinct from *X. fornicatus*, have been recorded in tea in the Balangoda (Province of Sabaragamuwa) and Badulla Districts (Province of Uva), the former affecting dead twigs only. Both are very minute, being markedly smaller than true shot-hole borer. Another small species, probably *Xyleborus coffeae*, was collected in nurseries at Kamburupitiya, Matara (Southern Province).

Tea Weevil (*Astycus* sp.) was reported from Uda Pussellawa, Central Province, in March.

The Bark-eating Borer (*Arbela quadrinotata*) was reported in January from Kotagala, Central Province.

Ricanoptera opaca—an apparently new pest of tea—made its appearance in Madulsima (Province of Uva) in May. The outbreak of this plant-bug apparently only lasted a short time.

Lecanium viride was reported from tea at Bandarawela (Province of Uva) in August. Examined in September ; a few bushes in a small acreage (30 acres) were found to be attacked.

During the unusually long drought which prevailed over most of the tea districts in the early part of the year, the tea mites were much in evidence, though but few reports were received. The coming of the rains put a stop to their activities.

The Purple Mite (*Phytoptus carinatus*) was apparently the commonest, but also disappeared with the rains.

Psocidae.—A curious case of infestation of made tea by these insects, which are allied to "termites" or "white ants," was received from a Colombo firm in November. The matter is still under investigation, but it seems probable that the insects were originally present on the wood of the tea chests, and obtained admittance to the tea before packing or through perforated tea lead.

Rubber.

No serious pests have been recorded. During the months of January and February, Hevea trees were attacked by a small bark-eating caterpillar of the moth *Comocritis pieria* at Kegalla, Province of Sabaragamuwa; Neboda, Western Province; Puwakpitiya and Parakaduwa, Province of Sabaragamuwa. This insect eats shallow depressions in the bark and spins a web over itself, which is covered with fragments of the bark. In general little damage is done.

Acacia.

Icerya purchasi (*The Fluted Scale Insect*).—This insect was first observed on *Acacia decurrens* and on *Acacia melanoxylon* in the Agrapatnas (Central Province), and about the same time on *Casuarina* at Peradeniya (Central Province). Since, it has been sent in from Lindula, Agrapatnas, in June, and a very heavy attack has occurred over a considerable area in Ambawela. It is present in small numbers at Galaha (Central Province). Doubtless it has been in the Island for some time; but this year, for the first time, it has become noticeable. It is a notorious pest of citrus in California, and occurs on *Acacia mollissima* in South Africa. Attempts are being made to keep the insect in check.

Attention is being paid to the prevalence of the large land snail in the Kandy District, and improvements in the sanitary conditions of the residential quarters at Nuwara Eliya have been recommended with a view to helping to reduce house flies.

EDWARD R. SPEYER,
Acting Entomologis

February 1, 1917.

REPORT OF ENTOMOLOGIST IN CHARGE OF INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHOT-HOLE BORER OF TEA.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

THE following tea estates were visited :—

Province of Uva.

1. Poonagalla group, Bandarawela.
2. Macaldenia estate, Koslanda.
3. Sarnia group, Badulla.
4. Elmshurst estate, Badulla.
5. Yelverton estate, Badulla.
6. Napier estate, Demodara.

Central Province.

7. Castle Milk estate, Gampola
8. Orion estate, Gampola.
9. Hindford estate, Nawalapitiya
10. Amblamana estate, Galaha.
11. Bellwood estate, Galaha.

11*a*. Moragalla estate, Galaha.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

12. Balangoda group, Bogawantalawa.
13. Keenagaha Ella estate, Bogawantalawa.
14. Denegama estate, Bogawantalawa.

Reports were written upon Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, and 14. Experiments were carried out upon Nos. 1, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

CONTROL SCHEME.

It comprises (1) the cutting off of all branches which do not put out new shoots two to four months after pruning; (2) the pruning of infested bushes at stated times after the original pruning.

Two fields have been treated by the first method on the Poonagalla group. On one a marked improvement in the decrease of the borer has been noted, which is probably in part due to the treatment, and in part to heavy manuring with cattle bulk. The other has just been completed. 100 per cent. of the branches removed contained galleries of the insect.

On the Moragalla estate, Galaha, a field was similarly treated. Here 50 per cent. of the branches contained galleries. The result will not be apparent for eighteen months. The second method has been exploited on a field of 67 acres on the Denegama estate. The infestation was small at the start, but the superintendent of the estate gives information that the ravages of the insect have at any rate been temporarily checked. On a field of 26 acres on the Poonagalla group the number of infected bushes in January-February, 1916, was 16 per cent. at the time of treatment. The second pruning carried out in January, 1917, involved the pruning of approximately 14 per cent. of the remaining bushes, leaving an approximate infestation of only 4 per cent. 2½ years after the original pruning. On fields which are run three years between prunings the scheme will require modification. An area of 100 acres is at present receiving treatment on the Moragalla estate, Galaha. This is run on the two years' system.

A circular embodying a projected control scheme was submitted to the Committee of Agricultural Experiments and the Planters' Association. The control scheme has been carried out on—

1. Poonagalla group: 38 acres in part completed.
11*a*. Moragalla estate: 300 acres *in toto* in progress.
14. Denegama estate: 67 acres in part completed.

Total .. 405 acres

The scheme is now to be carried out on Sarnia group, Badulla; Elmshurst estate, Badulla; and Yelverton estate, Badulla.

Lectures on the shot-hole borer pest of tea have been given to the Pussellawa, Hewaheta, Nuwara Eliya, Uda Pussellawa, and Ramboda Planters' Associations.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The Treatment of Prunings.—A systematic examination was made of tea prunings buried with basic slag and sulphate of potash on the Keenagahaella estate, Balangoda. It was found that up to two months after burying prunings to a depth of 1 foot 6 inches the insect was still breeding underground, and negative evidence was forthcoming that the beetles were finding their way to the ground surface. Upon this and previous investigation the system of burying prunings on estates has been deprecated, and the burning of the woody parts of prunings has been advocated. On the Poonagalla group it was found both economic and advantageous to fork in the leaves after cutting them from the prunings and burn only the woody parts. Observations were made upon the effect of breaking the branches attacked by the borer and leaving these attached to the bushes. After fourteen days living insects were found in these branches below the point of rupture. The exposure of portions of the galleries of the beetle, therefore, does not hinder the development of the insect in other parts not exposed.

Painting Tea Bushes.—The results of an experiment made in October, 1915, with resin mixture were obtained. Twelve washes made up of varying proportions of resin, soda, creosote, fish oil, and carbolic acid had been applied to plots of fifteen newly pruned tea bushes. Four of these were found to be too thin in composition to protect the wood from the borer. The others were satisfactory in as far as they formed a varnish, which would definitely prevent entry or emergence of the insects. Six of the remainder washed off too easily with the monsoon rains. This left two, which were temporarily satisfactory. Examined in January, 1916, four months later, the bushes thus treated were making no growth, so that the experiment was not proceeded with. However, in January, 1917, these bushes were found to have recovered completely, and further experiments are being made with the preparation of washes, which may act as protections to the young buds.

Castor Oil Tree (Ricinus communis).—An experiment was arranged under canvas to determine if the castor oil tree could be used effectively as a trap for shot-hole borer. Tea bushes were transplanted and placed with unaffected castor oil trees in October, 1915. In January, 1916, the castor oil trees were heavily attacked, but the infestation had not been reduced in the tea bushes. It is therefore concluded that the castor oil tree will not be satisfactory as a trap for the borer.

Shot-hole Borer in Grevillea and Dadap.—Experiments were carried out on the Poonagalla group to determine what species of Scolytid beetle attacked the surfaces of grevillea trunks after removal of the bark. After eighteen days 31 beetles were extracted from the cut surfaces, 23 specimens of *Xyleborus semigranosus* (?), 7 specimens of *Xyleborus semiopacus*, and only 1 specimen of *Xyleborus fornicatus*, true shot-hole borer. The latter insect, however, was found to attack dadaps at the point of "ringing" in profusion, and the burning of the ringed surfaces four to forty days after this practice has been recommended.

EDWARD R. SPEYER,
Entomologist in Charge of Shot-hole Borer Investigations.

January 31, 1917.

III.—SUMMARY REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE CHEMICAL DIVISION.

GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

THE analytical work during the year included an investigation into the chemical composition of the soils where tea plants were most affected with shot-hole borer. Tobacco and other soils, manures, cattle foods, waters, and ashes of various jungle and other plants as possible sources of potash, also analyses of dolomitic and other limestones, &c.

ANALYSIS OF RUBBER TREE.

A complete analysis was also made of the ash of a Para rubber tree eleven years old, and measuring 34 inches at 3 feet from the ground. The measurements and weight of the various parts of the tree and the crude ash were kindly supplied by Mr. Grimwood of Panagula estate, Waga, and are recorded below :—

The weight of the trunk of the tree was 820 lb., which yielded 13 lb. of crude ash, and the branches and leaves 305 lb., yielding 19 lb. of crude ash. The total weight of the air-dried tree was 1,125 lb., or practically half a ton, containing 32 lb. of crude ash, or 11·40 lb. of *pure* ash, equal to 1·01 per cent. At 100 trees per acre this would represent 1,140 lb. of pure mineral matter absorbed during the eleven years of growth, or nearly 104 lb. per annum.

The ash consists chiefly of carbonates and phosphates of lime, potash, and soda, the phosphoric acid being about one-third of the lime and one-half the potash content. The soda content is higher than the potash, which is unusual, and would indicate a deficiency of available potash in the soil in which the tree was grown.

The ash of the leaves forming about 50 per cent. of the total ash of the tree would be returned to the soil in the annual leaf-fall, and if the leaves are buried would be utilized indefinitely.

The average amount of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids used annually by 100 trees per acre are :—

	lb.		lb.
Lime	21·3	Soda	15·8
Magnesia	6·6	Phosphoric acid ..	7·3
Potash	13·1	Sulphuric acid ..	2·8

The ash of Hevea latex is rich in potash and phosphoric acid, viz., 43 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively, much of which could be restored to the soil in the latex water if run over the land, instead of down the nearest ravine.

Air-dried mature Para bark contains 5·25 per cent. of *pure* ash, of which 41·8 per cent. is lime, 9·3 per cent. potash, and 3·20 per cent. phosphoric acid.

Production of Potash from Jungle in the North-Central Province.

In 1912–13 7,912 tons of concentrated potash salts were imported into Ceylon, chiefly from Germany, also 2,082 tons of nitrate of potash from India. These manures contained about 8,800,000 lb. of potash, of which about 4,200,000, or 47·5 per cent., are exported annually in tea alone. With the war the importation of potash salts practically ceased, and stocks were soon exhausted.

To investigate possible supplies of potash several varieties of leaves and branches of jungle trees and shrubs in the dry zone were collected. Complete analyses of the leaves and branches of ten varieties typical of the forest in the Vavuniya District were made to determine the potash and other valuable manurial constituents, with a view to supplying the demand for potash in the tea, rubber, and coconut districts.

The percentage of ash in the various plants varied from 3·5 to 6·1 per cent. on the partly dried material. The colour of the ashes were light gray, through different shades, to a dark blue-gray. Some had a distinctly pink tinge. The potash content calculated on the *pure* ash free from carbon and sand ranged from 6·7 per cent. to 23·5 per cent., and averaged 13·26 per cent. on the ten varieties, or 10·88 per cent. on the ashes as ordinarily burned. The lime content varied from 21·2 to 41·6 per cent., and averaged 30·2 per cent. Phosphoric acid ranged from 2·18 to 6·66 per cent. on the ordinary ash, averaging 3·90 per cent. Taking the average percentages on these plants as—

	Per Cent.
Potash	10·88
Phosphoric acid	3·90
Lime	30·20

the value of the ash at pre-war prices would be approximately Rs. 70 per ton, allowing the following values per unit (1 per cent. per ton), viz., potash Rs. 3·60, phosphoric acid Rs. 5, and lime 40 cents.

In practice, where a larger proportion of branchwood would be included, the yield of potash and phosphoric acid would be less, and one experiment conducted by Mr. Sargent of the Forest Department gave the following results:—One square chain of jungle tops were burned yielding 1½ cwt. of ash, containing 31 per cent. lime, 6 per cent. potash, and 2 per cent. phosphoric acid, and was worth Rs. 44 per ton.

A second experiment on 2 acres of jungle, from which the firewood had been removed, yielded only ¾ ton of pure ash per acre of approximately the same composition.

As the bulk of the ash (and potash) is in the younger branches and leaves, the more scrubby and leafy the jungle, the better should the yield of ash be. There are large areas of such jungle available which could be utilized for the production of potash with advantage, as, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, they are never likely to be utilized agriculturally.

Other ash analyses were also made, including that from tea driers, where eucalyptus was the chief fuel used. It contained 24 per cent. of lime, 8·5 per cent. potash, and 2·2 per cent. phosphoric acid, and was worth Rs. 49 per ton.

Artemesia vulgaris (Wormwood), a plant commonly grown as a fence around cooly lines about 5,000 feet, is rich in potash, the analysis of the sun-dried specimens giving 7·1 per cent. of ash, containing 14·4 per cent. lime, 37·8 per cent. potash, and 7·6 per cent. phosphoric acid, and worth Rs. 180 per ton.

A potash salt obtained by burning coconut husk contained 26·7 per cent. of potash, and was worth Rs. 102 per ton. It is doubtful whether it would pay for coconut estates to sell the husk for ash production.

Lime.

Owing to the rise in the price of lime and the difficulty of getting it well burned for use on estates, several samples of dolomitic limestone were analysed from different outcrops.

The composition varied considerably, some being fairly pure crystalline limestones with a small percentage of magnesia, others containing a large proportion of that constituent rendering it unfit for agricultural purposes.

Some of the limestones, although showing a good crystalline appearance, contained a large proportion of pure quartz, so that precautions should be taken to see that the limestone is suitable before erecting kilns for burning.

The ordinary coral lime as supplied to estates is generally fairly pure, but frequently is badly burned, the fuel used being poor and insufficient to obtain the necessary temperature. Sprinkling the coral with liquid fuel would improve the burning, but at present the latter is too expensive.

Poonac.

Several samples of coconut poonac were analysed for food and manurial purposes. As a rule, it is too valuable to be employed as manure, but owing to want of freight, &c., the question of using the surplus as a manure was considered. Ordinary coconut poonac contains the following manurial constituents:—

	Percentage.	lb. per Ton.
Nitrogen	3·33	74·5
Phosphoric acid	1·47	32·9
Potash	1·29	28·8
Lime	0·90	20·2
Sodium chloride	1·17	26·2

The value in Colombo as a manure, taking into consideration all constituents, is about Rs. 65 per ton.

Castor cakes as now imported are less rich in nitrogen than formerly, the present guarantee being only 4½ to 5 per cent., against 6 per cent. Complete analysis of the plant, including stems, leaves, husk, and seed, showed that the sun-dried leaves contain almost as much nitrogen as the fresh seed, viz., 2·56 per cent. The ash generally of all the parts is rich in lime, potash, and phosphoric acid, that of the husk containing 36·80 per cent. potash and 11·50 per cent. phosphoric acid, while the ash of the dried stems has 29·6 per cent. As recommended before, this plant might well be grown in the North-Central Province or other parts of Ceylon, away from the tea districts, for the seed and potash, &c., contained in the stems and husks.

Sunflower is another plant whose stems are rich in potash, containing about 2 per cent. The giant Russian sunflower and other varieties grow luxuriantly in the North-Central Province and other districts in Ceylon, the seed containing 25 to 28 per cent. of a valuable oil. Unfortunately the heads, although well formed, contain a low proportion of fertile seed owing to the scarcity of fertilizing insects, such as honey and humble bees.

TOBACCO.

Determinations were made of the chlorine and potash contained in the Sumatra and White Burley varieties of tobacco grown in Jaffna, the former having a very deleterious effect on the keeping and smoking qualities of the finished leaf. The following figures are of interest for future comparison with the same varieties grown in more inland districts :—

	Sumatra Leaf. Per Cent.	White Burley Leaf. Per Cent.
Moisture	24·00	22·80
Organic matter	61·16	57·56
*Ash	14·84	19·64
	100·00	100·00
*Chlorine	2·19	2·16
Potash	0·99	1·09

PRODUCTION OF CHARCOAL AND ACETIC ACID AND POTASH.

Suitable sites for charcoal manufacture were selected, but owing to the war the necessary plant and copper condensers could not be imported from England. The cost of boiler plate locally is also very high, so that conditions have not been favourable for the erection of a distillation plant to yield remunerative results.

M. KELWAY BAMBER,
Agricultural Chemist.

February 27, 1917.

RUBBER RESEARCH CHEMIST.

FROM January to July was spent in collecting data on "bark" renewal of rubber trees at Peradeniya, and also in the examination of sections of cortex. From August-December rubber samples were prepared in the Kalutara District, and investigations into the composition of rubber latex were carried out. Part of the analytical work was done in the laboratory of the Government Analyst, Colombo.

RUBBER PREPARATION.

The year 1916 has brought the investigations into the effects of various ways of preparing raw rubber to a definite stage. It has been found that acetic acid is quite satisfactory as a coagulant as far as the physical properties of the vulcanized rubber are concerned, and that at present there would appear to be no advantage in using any other coagulant in its place. Plain unsmoked sheet rubber has been found to be usually of excellent quality, smoking of sheet rubber increases the time of vulcanization considerably; and crêpe rubber invariably takes a much longer time to vulcanize than the corresponding sheet. Rubber, which is allowed to remain in the wet condition after coagulation, appears to be invariably quick curing. Rubber loses some protein on washing period. It may be said that the causes of variability in plantation rubber are beginning to be understood.

LATEX VESSELS.

In co-operation with the Assistant Botanist and Mycologist a series of investigations into the occurrence of latex vessels at different heights of the *Hevea brasiliensis* tree were carried out at different times of the year and in cortices of various thicknesses. These investigations showed that there are considerable differences in the numbers of latex vessels present at different heights of the tree. The maximum number was at the base, and decreased, often rapidly, with the height above ground level.

Usually there was a considerable difference between the number of rows of latex vessels at ground level and that at 4 feet above it. Thick untapped cortex usually contained more latex vessels than thin untapped cortex, though this difference was not very great.

The average of a number of measurements of the thickness of the *inner cortex* was 1·5 millimetres, or approximately 1/16th inch. This should not be pared in tapping operations. It has been found that on well-tapped estates this condition is usually complied with.

"BARK" RENEWAL.

A large number of measurements of "bark" renewal have been made, which will be published later.

COMPOSITION OF LATEX.

The agencies which produce the clotting of latex have been investigated. Analyses have also been carried out to determine any variations that may occur in the chemical composition of latex from the same tree at different times.

PUBLICATIONS.

Four bulletins have been issued to subscribers to the Ceylon Rubber Research Scheme. Three reports on vulcanization tests made for the Research Scheme by the Imperial Institute have been issued departmentally.

L. E. CAMPBELL,
Rubber Research Chemist.

January 29, 1917.

* Calculated on the pure ash, the chlorine amounted to 14·70 and 10·98 per cent., respectively.

IV.—SUMMARY REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE DIVISION OF LOW-COUNTRY PRODUCTS AND SCHOOL GARDENS.

LOW-COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

THE *coconut* crop of 1916, owing to the good rainfall of the previous year, was from 10 to 30 per cent. larger than that of 1915. The extension of coconut cultivation was not carried on very largely owing to the war. From two to three thousand acres were opened up during the year.

During the year the *cinnamon* industry suffered very severely owing to low prices, and there was no market at all for the finer grades of quills. The prices for ordinary grade quills ranged from 25 to 30 cents per lb., which is more or less the cost of production. A large area of cinnamon has been uprooted to make way for coconuts and rubber. In the Negombo District alone about 500 acres were so uprooted during the year.

In purely native agriculture more or less normal conditions prevailed.

GOVERNMENT STOCK GARDEN.

The Government Stock Garden in Colombo, which was established since the inception of the School Garden Scheme, had to be abandoned in May last, and a new one was established at Peradeniya Junction at the old Silk Farm, which is now held on lease from the Railway Department.

The work of laying out and raising nurseries, as well as the transport of all useful and necessary material to the new Stock Garden, were carried out during the year.

Approximately 3,670 packets of seeds and 1,591 economic and ornamental plants were distributed during the year to school gardens.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

The total number of school gardens at the end of the year was 327, or 40 more than last year, in addition to which there were 57 grant-in-aid schools which had to be examined for the Government grant. Fifty-five school gardens were provided with implements during the year and 21 with fencing. The majority of school gardens continue to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and teachers and pupils have worked to maintain the gardens in good condition.

Number of schools which received grants of		Rs. 30 each ..	..	13
Do.	do.	Rs. 20 each ..	..	33
Do.	do.	Rs. 15 each ..	..	62
Do.	do.	Rs. 10 each ..	..	52
			Total ..	160

ALEX. PERERA,
Acting Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens Division.

January 30, 1917.

V.—SUMMARY REPORTS OF WORK OF DIVISION OF BOTANIC GARDENS.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, PERADENIYA.

THE rainfall during the year was 7½ inches below the average of the past thirty-three years. The month of February was entirely rainless, which, following upon a dry January, made its effect marked upon the vegetation of the gardens.

CEYLON LAWN GRASS.

With the object of defining to some extent the value of various species of Ceylon grasses suitable for lawns, fifteen beds, each averaging 30 feet by 5 feet, have been made and planted upon the site of the old sugar cane plot in the south garden. Each bed is kept mown, and instructive and interesting results will become available.

PALMETUM.

Additions of recently introduced species of palms have been planted in duplicate in their respective groups of the Palmetum. Other species new to these gardens are being raised. The cuttings of *Gliricidia maculata*, inserted for shade purposes, appear to answer the purpose well. The favourable weather experienced throughout has enabled the palms planted to make rapid progress, and very few deaths have occurred.

CONIFER COLLECTION.

A number of conifers were planted to supplement the existing collection in the south garden. It is extremely difficult to establish these at Peradeniya, but most of the plants are thriving.

LAKE.

Additional seedlings of the giant water lily, *Victoria regia*, have been planted on prepared mounds in the lake. Seedlings put out in September last year flowered in February last and seeded in June and July.

The water weed, *Hydrilla verticillata*, previously one of the greatest of pests, has been entirely eradicated from the lake, presumably by the Gourami fish.

FIBRE COLLECTION.

The old rockery near the lake has been re-planted with the principal fibre plants, including Sisal hemp, Bowstring hemp, Sunn hemp, Manila hemp, Mauritius hemp, Ramie fibre, pineapple fibre, &c.

DRY REGION TREES.

Particular attention has been devoted to planting trees indigenous to the dry regions of the Colony, with a view to establishing a compact collection. These have been planted out on the area surrounding Gardener's Memorial, probably one of the driest parts of the gardens.

FERNERY.

Many of the beds had become overgrown with Selaginella and other undesirable plants. These beds have been cleared and re-planted with a variety of ferns, both indigenous and foreign.

The collection of ferns indigenous to Ceylon have also been considerably enlarged, and many of the up-country species established.

CODIAEUM (CROTON) COLLECTION.

A number of named varieties brought out from England in 1913 have been successfully layered and planted out in duplicate at the north end of the flower garden.

FRUIT PLOTS.

The vacant plot situated between the flower garden and vegetable collection has been utilized for planting up with fruit trees. These include grafted citrus, mangosteen, sapodilla, and loquat. Other fruit trees now established here include Ceylon gooseberry, hill guava, cherimoyer, mangosteen, grape, fig, &c. Particular attention is being devoted to these plants, as it is felt that much can be done in the improvement and spread of fruit cultivation in the Island.

EXTENSION OF NURSERIES.

With the increasing demands for ornamental, flowering, and foliage plants, it has been found necessary to enlarge the existing nurseries. Part of the present economic nursery was given over to the propagation of plants for planting at the new Government bungalow compounds at Colombo.

ARBORETUM.

The botanical collections in the Arboretum demand an increasing amount of attention each year, many interesting and new species having been added during the year, notably—

Afzelia bijuga.
Artocarpus odoratissima.
Castanopsis argentea.
Dialium guineense.
Dimophandra Mora.
Erythrina Vespertilio.
Gustavia augusta.
Hura crepitans.
Peltophorum Vogelianum.
Piptadenia communis.
Pterogyne nitens.
Tipuana speciosa.

LABELLING.

Progress in labelling has been continued. Some 1,800 labels, mostly brick, were put out during the year.

ROADS.

The maintenance of the paths and roads absorb a large amount of labour, and difficulty is experienced in keeping these up to the desired standard. The whole of the main drive and Trimen's drive have been re-gravelled and shaped during the year.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors, mostly from abroad, who signed the Visitors' Book during the year is 1,848. This shows a considerable decrease on last year's figures.

INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The amount realized by sale of plants and seeds for the year is Rs. 2,804·53.

Seventy-eight plants and 306 packets of seeds from foreign Botanic Gardens, Departments of Agriculture, &c., have been received during the year.

14,129 plants, including 8,076 supplied for the Colombo bungalow gardens, and 509 packets of seeds, valued Rs. 2,823·50, have been issued gratis or in exchange.

The following are the principal species introduced or re-introduced during the period under review :—

Afzelia bijuga (Agricultural Experiment Station, Madagascar).
Ceroxylon andicolum (Department of Agriculture, Bogota).
Clerodendron floribundum (Miss Tilly, Talawakele).
Coccoloba uvifera (Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras).
Congea tomentosa, var. azurea (Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras).
Erythrina Vespertilio (Miss Tilly, Talawakele).
Gymnosporia Rothiana (Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta).
Korthalsia polystachya (Botanic Gardens, Singapore).
Liquidambar formosana (Experiment Station of Forestry, Taihoku, Japan).
Mussaenda luteola (Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras).
Orbignya Lydiae (Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, Java).
Peltophorum Vogelianum (Botanic Gardens, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana).
Pinanga Kuhlii (Botanic Gardens, Singapore).
Piptadenia communis (Botanic Gardens, Paramaribo).
Ptychandra glauca (Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, Java).
Schinus terebinthifolius (Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt).
Sideroxylon ferrugineum (Experiment Station of Forestry, Taihoku, Japan).
Sterculia Trichosiphon (Miss Tilly, Talawakele).
Terminalia cycloptera (Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt).
Tipuana speciosa (Botanic Gardens, Paramaribo).
Zelkova acuminata (Experiment Station of Forestry, Taihoku, Japan).

HORTICULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Demonstrations in horticulture have been given to the students of the School of Tropical Agriculture throughout the year.

T. H. PARSONS,
Curator.

January 27, 1917.

HAKGALA BOTANIC GARDENS.

The number of inches of rain recorded during the year was 84·47, falling on 227 days, compared to 104·15 inches on 263 days for 1915. The wettest month was May, with a rainfall of 15·54 inches; and the driest February, with a fall of ·96 inch.

The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 151·1 on April 2, compared to 152·1 on April 8 of the previous year. The lowest temperature on the grass was 38·3 on February 4, compared to 39·8 on January 31 of the previous year.

Summer Arbour Surroundings.

All the old Acacia trees and stumps were removed and the ground levelled and turfed over. A retaining wall 4 feet high and 40 feet long was built on the south-east side to make the lawn as level as possible. Hedges of Box, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, and *Cryptomeria japonica* have been planted on the south-east, west, and north sides, respectively. All the banks around the arbour have been re-sloped and turfed over.

Lower Oak Plot.

All the poor specimens were taken out, the grass bank re-turfed, the ground levelled, and the path re-paved and put in order. A large number of ornamental and flowering shrubs have been planted. A few branches of the trees below the plot were lopped in order to open up the view from the lower drive.

The Fernery.

Most of the tree ferns were damaged during the monsoon. The long border on the right of the path forming the east entrance to the fernery has been devoted to a collection of Ceylon ferns, and so far about 75 kinds have been planted. A portion of the border has been set apart and planted with Lycopodiums and filmy ferns. All the beds and borders have been thoroughly overhauled and planted. A large number of Orchids, Lycopodiums, &c., have been put out on the trees and in hanging bamboo sections. The main path has been widened, and is now of a uniform width throughout.

The Upper Lake.

The path and bank round this have been re-turfed with *Paspalum dilatatum*. The shrubbery above the pond has been planted up with various ornamental and flowering shrubs and lilies. The retaining walls of the beds around the edge of the pond have been rebuilt and re-planted with Crinums, Callas, Phormium, *Musa coccinea*, Papyrus, &c. The trout received from the Ceylon Fishing Club in 1914 are growing well, and a few are now over 2 lb. in weight.

The Flower Garden.

The long border in front of the bungalow has been widened. A new lawn has been made near the orchid house and suitable shrubs planted.

Economics.

A $\frac{1}{3}$-acre plot planted with hickory king maize on December 3, 1915, was harvested during the first week in June, 1916, the yield working out at 13¾ cwt. per acre. As the wind damaged the plants during the ripening period (end of May), a small plot was planted with selected seed on October 20 last, and is growing satisfactorily.

Experiments with *Solanum Commersoni* were continued. The last crop (planted in August) was harvested on December 6, and yield at the rate of 2$\frac{1}{5}$ tons per acre. All the tubers from this crop have been kept for seed purposes.

The trees of *Acacia mollissima* (*Black Wattle*) in all the three patana plots are growing well. A few of the small trees in Plot C were damaged by sambur during December. The growth in all the plots has averaged about one foot per month.

A crop of the "cluster" and three common varieties of sweet potato was harvested on May 4. The "cluster" yielded at the rate of 105 cwt. per acre. The common varieties, purple-, hastate-, and cordate-leaved, yielded at the rate of 168 cwt., 273 cwt., and 399 cwt. per acre, respectively.

A small plot of *Physalis peruviana* (Cape Gooseberry) has been planted in the experiment plot, and the plants are growing and fruiting well.

The row of plants of Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*) in the experiment plot are not growing satisfactorily.

The small trees of Tagasaste (*Cytisus proliferus*) in the plot below the plant sheds flowered during October-December. Cattle do not seem to be fond of this fodder.

100 bulbs of *Stachys tuberosa* (Chinese artichoke) were received from the Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society, in January and planted on 10th. The plants grew well, but have not yet been dug up.

The Chinese date plum (*Diospyros Kaki*) tree near the summer arbour produced a good crop during September. All the fruits were seedless.

Three plants of the *Kokia Rockii* were planted in sheltered positions near the Student's gardens. The plant on the lawn near the succulent collection is about 5 feet high, and has started to branch.

A small tree of *Sapindus Saponaria* (Soap Berry) near the laboratory fruited for the first time in March. All the seeds were collected and sown, but have not yet germinated.

A few fertile seeds of *Araucaria Bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya pine) were collected during July and August. Only two or three seeds were found in each cone.

Visitors.

The number of visitors during the year was 2,000.

JAMES J. NOCK,
Curator.

January 29, 1917.

NUWARA ELIYA GARDENS.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A good show of flowers was kept up during the season. Among the flowers that succeeded best were phlox, sweet peas, carnations, nemesias, rodanthe, &c. The border along the main drive has been widened, and the wire fence removed from the front. The border along the upper path has been overhauled and planted up with suitable shrubs, lilies, &c.

THE FERNERY.

All the plants of lilies, &c., in the rockery at the south end of the garden have been removed and a collection of Ceylon ferns substituted.

EXPERIMENTS.

The *Acacia mollissima* plants put out in 1915 are growing well, and one of the trees produced a few flowers in December.

Cytisus proliferus seems to do very well, and the plants are now in flower. Seed will be collected and sown.

LABOUR.

It is very difficult to induce coolies to stay in the garden in consequence of the higher wages that are offered for private gardens.

JAMES J. NOCK,
Curator.

January 29, 1917.

HENARATGODA BOTANIC GARDEN.

THERE was a drought in the months of January and February, but taking the year as a whole it was satisfactory for planting.

PLANT HOUSES.

The pot plants were re-potted twice during the year. Many plants were lost during the drought of January and February owing to shortage of water. Various kinds of palms and other plants have been prepared in bamboo pots.

FERNERY.

Several beds of the fernery were forked. The mock rock dagoba was reconstructed and planted with ferns.

ROADS, PATHS, AND DRAINS.

The road leading to the Minuwangoda road from the entrance gate was widened during the year. The main drive has been levelled, and the circular road re-gravelled. Most of the culverts were repaired during the year, and three new outlets were constructed on the lower portion of the circular road.

PLANTS IN FLOWER, &C.

The double coconut (*Lodoicea callipyge*) attracted a good deal of attention. This is the only female plant flowering in the Island, and pollination has to be artificially carried out by pollen from the male flowers of a plant at Peradeniya. At present there are two matured fruits on this plant, together with several other smaller ones growing.

ECONOMICS.

Various tapping experiments with rubber are being carried out. A new series of a single cut *versus* two cuts was commenced in September.

The new planted plot of 5 acres of Para rubber interplanted with *Tephrosia candida* as a green manure is making satisfactory progress.

A small nursery of Ipecacuanha plants (*Psychotria Ipecacuanha*) has been carefully planted out. This stock of plants has been raised from a few procured three years ago, and appear to succeed satisfactorily. There is a good demand for plants.

D. F. DE S. GUNARATHNA,
Conductor.

January 9, 1917.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GARDENS, COLOMBO, KANDY, AND NUWARA ELIYA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S GARDENS.

THE condition of the grounds at Queen's House, Colombo, has been improved during the year. Re-turfing of the worn patches on the lawns and verges has considerably improved the general appearance of the garden. The long border near the boundary wall has had additional flowering trees planted in it.

The garden at King's Pavilion, Kandy, has been maintained in a satisfactory condition. Beds, borders, and shrubberies were manured, and worn places in the lawns re-turfed. The vacant plots behind the stables were planted up with Mauritius and Guinea grasses, with the object of meeting the supply of fodder necessary for the Bodyguard horses when stationed here.

The garden and grounds at Queen's Cottage Garden, Nuwara Eliya, have been kept in good order during the year. A few of the flower beds in front of the house were removed and turfed over. A wire-netting fence has been put up along the drive in front of the house in order to keep out hares. A large number of cupressus plants have been planted along the side of the old drive.

The fence around the vegetable garden has been put in good order and three new plant sheds erected. Sambur entered the garden on several occasions and did a certain amount of damage.

"Club-root" is still very troublesome, and very few cruciferous vegetables can be grown successfully. Practically the whole of the garden is infected with the disease.

A good water supply is badly needed, and a considerable amount of labour is taken up during the dry weather for watering, as the water has to be carried long distances. The present supply, from a small stream in the jungle, is quite inadequate.

GARDENS ATTACHED TO RESIDENCES OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The garden attached to Temple Trees, Colombo, was taken over by this Department in October, and improvements have been commenced in many directions.

The general upkeep of the garden at The Lodge, Kandy, has been maintained, and several minor changes are being undertaken.

The garden attached to Cuddesdon, Nuwara Eliya, has been kept in fair order and certain improvements begun.

T. H. PARSONS,
Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens.

JAMES J. NOCK,
January 29, 1917. Curator, Hakgala.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW GARDENS, COLOMBO.

THE supervision of the laying out of the compounds of the new Government bungalows in Buller's road, Colombo, was undertaken in May. Favourable weather has been experienced, and thirty bungalow compounds, out of the forty-five, for which funds were allotted, were practically completed within the year.

8,076 plants have been supplied from Peradeniya for the planting up of hedges, shade trees, &c.

Roadside planting along the new roads has also been undertaken.

T. H. PARSONS,
January 29, 1917. Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens.

VI.—SUMMARY REPORTS ON WORK OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

PERADENIYA EXPERIMENT STATION.

IN February no rain was recorded, while in June (the wettest month) 13·67 inches were recorded.

TEA.

The total output of green leaf for the year was 50,660 lb. from 15 acres, of which 4 acres interplanted with Hevea rubber were uprooted in August. Plot 155 (cattle manure) has given the highest yield, 5,340 lb. in green leaf equal to 1,290 lb. made tea per acre. The highest price paid for broken orange pekoe was 58 cents per lb.

Plots 146–150 (Manipuri indigenous) were pruned in January, leaving a live branch to carry the bushes through the dry weather.

In plots 144 and 149 the dadaps have been cut, yielding 8,518 lb. and 8,131 lb. green material per acre, respectively. In plot 150 the Albizzias were cut once, yielding 8,540 lb. per acre.

Seedlings of Assam hybrid and Manipuri indigenous have been planted to fill up vacancies. The plants were shaded with ferns, and the majority are growing well. The seeds were supplied, free of charge, by the Horagalla and Syston estates.

CACAO.

In November the highest price for the year, viz., Rs. 59·50 per cwt., was obtained in Colombo for unselected cacao. Owing to the low prices ruling at the end of the year, the crop for the latter part remains unsold.

An experiment in claying black cacao with Indian red clay (Cavi) was carried out, and cacao thus treated fetched Rs. 42 per cwt. in Colombo, or only Rs. 10 less than the best quality sold.

Several new manurial experiments have been initiated. 33 acres of old plots divided into three series of 11 acres each were manured. 4 acres of 8-year old cacao, marked B, were divided into 16 small plots to determine the effect of correcting, by lime, the acidity of soil upon the influence of nitrogenous manures, and were limed and manured according to the scheme sanctioned by the Committee of Agricultural Experiments.

Several experiments in despatching and packing cacao seed to Kuala Lumpur were tried. Pods packed in dry charcoal gave the best result, 87 per cent. of seed having germinated.

Two rounds of canker treatment and suckering were completed. Bark canker was not so prevalent as last year.

All dadaps have been severely lopped to reduce again their height and density of shade.

RUBBER.

All the experiments in tapping as detailed in the last annual report have been continued, in addition to the following new experiments started during the year :—

Twenty trees (8-year old) in tea were tapped for the first time on a third, one cut to left at 15 inches from the ground, on alternate days. The yield of each tree is being kept separately.

Plot 82 B (11-year old rubber). One row, previously tapped in 1910–13, was divided into three sections and tapped at different stages of bark renewal, as follows :—A third, 1 cut to left at 15 inches from the ground. Yields of each section are being kept separately.

A series of experiments with a view to preventing further development of bark rot were begun.

Trees under rubber manuring experiments have been dressed with various mixtures, the manures being applied in a trench dug between the rows.

The 2-acre plot (73–76) planted in avenues 40 feet by 15 feet by 15 feet in June, 1913, has been manured according to the scheme laid down.

All the manured plots have had small drains dug between the avenues of Hevea trees to prevent the possibility of surface roots absorbing any of the manure mixtures applied to other trees.

Tephrosia candida has been cut and mulched for the seventeenth time since sowing in 1913. Plants of this leguminous cover crop on the hillside plantation are attacked by a root disease (*Poria hypobrunnea*) and a scale insect (*Ceroplastodeo cajani*). The trees affected were uprooted and burnt.

COCONUTS.

The year has not been a satisfactory one. The highest price obtained by auction for nuts was Rs. 55 per 1,000 in the month of January. The price gradually fell to Rs. 31 per 1,000 at the end of the year.

The young palm plantation has been thoroughly weeded and disc-harrowed, and all drains cleared and cleaned, the cheddy being mulched round all young supplies after being forked round.

The 10-acre plot of palms was limed in January and manured in March as per scheme laid down.

The large Java nuts have been put out in nurseries and are now ready to be planted out.

Attacks of Red Weevil (*Rhynchophora ferruginea*) and Black Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) appear to have been successfully checked, only five trees being under treatment during this period.

COFFEE.

There has been a considerable demand for Robusta and hybrid coffee seed. 251 lb. of seeds have already been sold, and orders continue to come in.

The dadap shade over all plots has been lopped to shape it on the same principle as that of the tea. All vacancies of the various varieties have been supplied.

The small plot of hybrid coffee raised from seed obtained in 1905 from Messrs. Leobenf, Paris, was cut down to 3 feet in December, 1915. The bushes blossomed in March, and were again in bearing in June. These plants were supposed to be immune to disease, but before cutting down both Hemeleia and green scale were found to be present on them.

The green scale (*Lecanium viride*) and leaf fungus (*Hemeleia vastatrix*) are common on most of the young coffee, but are kept in check by spraying with kerosine emulsion for scale, and Bordeaux mixture and resin-soda mixture combined for the leaf fungus.

PADDY.

The work on paddy consisted of the trial of new varieties, transplanting, reduction of the seed rate (single planting), and the introduction of green manuring crops. It has been conclusively proved that ¼ bushel of paddy sown thinly in a seed bed is sufficient to provide seedlings for planting out an acre, and that an acre so planted will yield more than one planted in the wasteful method commonly employed of sowing anything up to 2 bushels of seed per acre.

The portion below the road which had various green manure crops sown has been divided up and planted out with six-week old seedlings of the following varieties :—(*a*) Dr. Lock's selected paddy Nos. 1 and 2 ; (*b*) Molagusamba ; (*c*) Mulan ay Manilla ; (*d*) Senora Manilla ; (*e*) Macan Pina Manilla ; (*f*) Fino rice ; (*g*) Ein-el-Bint ; and (*h*) Phillippine.

VANILLA.

The vines flowered very freely in April, and harvesting of pods commenced by the middle of December. The vines are bearing a heavy crop for the first time.

ATTAPS.

Fresh-water Attap seeds from Java have been planted round the reservoir and in wet drains. Although living, the young sprouts do not appear to be doing well.

GREEN MANURES.

All the plots have been re-sown with various green manures, including the following new varieties from Java :—*Tephrosia Vogelii*, *T. Villosa*, *Cassia Tora*, *Crotalaria alata*, *Indigofera longeracemosa*, and *I. Anil*.

PLUMERIA PERFUME.

Experiments were conducted to extract the perfume by absorption into pure vaseline, the flowers (*Plumeria alba*) being laid in trays. Samples of pomade were sent to the Imperial Institute, London, but the report received was unsatisfactory.

OTHER ECONOMICS.

Sugar cane, Manila hemp, Sisal, and the oil products are growing well.

Different varieties of sweet potatoes, yams, manioca, and sugar canes brought by the Director of Agriculture from Mauritius have been planted out in nursery beds, and are doing well.

LABOUR.

A good deal of labour has unavoidably had to be discharged, but it has been possible to retain a force sufficient to maintain the station in good order. The general health of the coolies has been satisfactory.

H. A. DEUTROM,
Acting Manager.

January 31, 1917.

DRY ZONE EXPERIMENT STATION, ANURADHAPURA.

TOBACCO.

THE following varieties were experimented with :—White Burley, Dumbara, and Zimmar's Spanish. The growth was as good as of those at Jaffna. White Burley was harvested in April, and gave 540 lb. per acre. Dumbara and Zimmar's Spanish, which were harvested a fortnight later, yielded 855 and 330 lb., respectively.

A leaf disease, quite common in America, due to soil conditions, but unknown in the Jaffna trial grounds, appeared in the plots here.

All the tobacco has been air cured, baled, and sent to Mr. Scherffius at Jaffna for final treatment.

COTTON.

Cambodia, Sea Island, and Upland cotton were given a trial. The yields were satisfactory, though a certain number of bolls fell in consequence of the unusually heavy rain in March.

Coconuts.

Three acres of coconuts have been planted out 27 feet by 27 feet diagonally early in December on unirrigable land, and are doing well. The seed nuts were obtained from Mr. F. Beven of Franklands Veyangoda, and were specially selected from good bearing palms.

Dura.

The pink and red varieties made a very satisfactory show this year, and the yields were encouraging The seed ripened in the dry weather. The crop was attacked by parrots and monkeys, attracted by its sweet and nutritious grain. Seeds of the best heads were carefully collected for distribution and for re-sowing.

The Red Dura grown from selected seed has been harvested in three months from sowing. This yielded 1¼ bushels first quality selected seed, and 1⅜ bushels second quality, totalling 2⅝ bushels, from one-tenth of an acre, or 21¾ bushels, equal to 1,348 lb. per acre. The heads were remarkably fine, and the grain large and easily threshed. Encouraging results have been received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, which indicates that the people are beginning to appreciate this grain as a food.

Oils.

The giant Russian sunflower has done much better here than at Peradeniya. The biggest head measured 1 foot 3 inches in diameter, and an average of 1 foot 2 inches in diameter.

Linseed made a fair show in the monsoon.

The oil palms continue to show rapid growth, and are kept continually irrigated.

Fodders.

Teff grass, sown on February 10, 1916, was first cut five weeks later, and yielded two more cuttings, *i.e.*, three cuttings in all, in ten weeks, when it was ploughed and re-sown.

Teosinte grew vigorously, and was much appreciated by cattle.

Sugar Cane.

This was first cut in September, 1915, and the ratoons were cut in July, 1916. Canes have been sent for analysis as to sugar content.

Other Crops.

Small areas have been planted with tea, cacao, coffee, date palms, guavas, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, citrus fruits, papaws, mangosteens, and soursops.

Annual Crops.

Trial plots have been planted with green gram, black gram, horse gram, cluster beans, kurakkan, millet, maize, cow peas, pigeon peas, sorghum, polong me, *Pannicum miliare*, haricot beans, and *Dolichos lab lab.*

January 31, 1917.

H. A. DEUTROM,
Acting Manager.

EXPERIMENT STATION, MAHA ILUPPALLAMA.

Coconuts.

The plantations have made good progress during the period under review. Plots A and B referred to in this report consist of the following :—

Plot A : 17 acres of 8-year old trees (ploughed and disc harrowed and growing on irrigable land).

Plot B : 6½ acres of 9-year old trees (not ploughed or disc harrowed, and growing on unirrigable land).

Fruits.

The citrus trees are bearing good crops of fruits.

Boundaries.

Owing to the bad condition of the boundary fence, herds of elephants, semi-wild buffaloes, and wild boar have destroyed a number of young palms. The fence is being repaired in the worst places. It will require a larger sum than can at present be spared to put the whole fence into order.

January 31, 1917.

H. A. DEUTROM,
Acting Manager.

OTHER STATIONS.

Chilaw.

The coconut experiments have been continued on 16 plots situated at Millicent estate, Chilaw The yields have been considerably in excess of those of 1915, and crop returns are being carefully recorded. Coconut experiments are also being carried out on young palms for the Department by Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse upon his property at Negombo. The growth of these young palms is being carefully recorded, and all details of the experiments are being most thoroughly kept by Mudaliyar Rajapakse, to whom the Department is indebted for his valuable assistance and advice.

Other coconut experiments are in hand at Pitiakande estate, the superintendent of which has kindly undertaken to attend to the recording of yields obtained.

VII.—SUMMARY REPORT OF THE TOBACCO PLANTER FOR 1916.

TRIALS AT JAFFNA.

THE season was unusually hot and dry throughout, preceded by an abnormally light monsoon. During the transplanting period of January and February there was no rain, and but one cloudy day.

CULTIVATION.

The young plants were transplanted, hand watered, mulched, and shaded, and made a nice growth in their early stages. The ground became so hard and dry that no ploughing could be done until the land had been irrigated. The general method of cultivation and of manuring the crop were carried out as in the previous year, with a view to producing the brightest leaf possible. A smaller number of types were grown, selected from those that had proved most promising the previous year.

WATERING AND TRANSPLANTING.

Ten watering and shading tests were made on a uniform piece of ground, one cooly being detailed to transplant all. These tests ranged from three waterings daily (the plants being well shaded at transplanting) to no water for five days and no shade at all. At the end of five days every plant in all the tests were living, which indicates that upon careful transplanting depends the success of procuring a perfect stand. It is interesting also to note that the plot which was watered most made the slowest start to grow, and the best result was obtained by watering once in a hole by the side of the plant at transplanting, mulching, and repeating the operation every four days. In these tests there was but little moisture in the soil, and the experiment was started on January 28. I attribute the slow growth of the heavily watered plants to their taking up such large quantities of water that they procured very little plant food. It was not necessary for these plants to extend their roots in search of moisture of a more concentrated form as regards plant food. After a fortnight some of the plants were taken up, and it was found that the heavily watered plants had made the least amount of root growth.

IRRIGATION.

The well being located near the lower end of the field, it has been impracticable in the past for native growers to cultivate and irrigate the upper portion of the field, while the lower portion has been under intense cultivation year after year. We therefore seeded the lower end to Sunn hemp, for a manure crop, to improve its condition.

It was expedient, in order to obtain the best results, to carry on the main operations on the new land. This land was accordingly prepared and, in January, was transplanted, with the exception of one plot, which was intended for the manure experiments. It was proposed to water the upper end of the field by means of a pump which had previously been installed. Giant bamboos were sent from Peradeniya to be used as spouting, with instructions that they be kept in the shade until required for use. When watering, other than hand watering, became necessary, the bamboos unfortunately proved useless. Palmyra troughs had then to be prepared and put up for conducting the water to the side of the field, where we could build a bund as a last resort for getting water to the crop. As the grade was against us, this bund had to be constructed 5 feet high at the lower end. It was 850 feet in length, a limited amount of water was finally conducted to the crop through this channel, but not until the plants were stunted and a large number of them had died. The resulting crop was therefore not satisfactory.

HARVESTING.

The harvesting was done in April and May. All cigar wrapper leaf was harvested by the single leaf method, and all other types by the whole plant method.

CURING.

All cigar and pipe varieties were cured by the "air curing" method. Flue curing was again tried on a small quantity of the flue curing type. The tobacco was rather thick and fleshy, and only a mahogany yellow colour could be produced. It is now possible to state definitely that Jaffna soil is not suitable for the production of flue tobacco.

STRIPPING, GRADING, AND FERMENTING.

The stripping was begun immediately after the curing was completed, and the cigar wrapper leaf graded out for separate fermentation. The fermenting bulks were made in the middle of June. The results of the fermentation are a great improvement over the preceding year, when the fermenting had to be done in an unsuitable room.

MANURE CROPS.

After the tobacco crop was finished, the Sunn hemp, which had been grown for manure, was dug in on the old land. Cavali (*Tephrosia purpurea*), which had come up in several plots, was also collected and dug in as manure, leaving the land in a much improved condition for experimental work.

NURSERIES, 1916–17.

The nurseries for the 1916–17 crop were sowed September 26–29. Only a portion of the nurseries was shaded, but all did well. We found that there was less trouble from insect pests if nurseries were sown early, because the plants had begun making a good growth before they were attacked. The transplanting of the present crop was begun on November 17. Our earliest plants are now coming in flower and look well.

FERTILIZERS.

No potassium being available on the local market this year, we secured from the Forest Department the brush from 2 acres of jungle which was collected and burnt, and the ashes were shipped to Jaffna to be used as a source of potash. For the present crop potash and superphosphate are being supplied at the time of transplanting, and nitrate of soda is being applied in solution, light application from time to time.

TRIALS AT ANURADHAPURA.

Four-fifths of an acre of land was planted with three types of tobacco, one pipe and two cigar types. They made good growth, and appeared to be of a very fair quality. The curing was unsatisfactory, as the weather was rainy and unfavourable during the curing period, and the immediate supervision of the curing had to be entrusted to an inexperienced man. It was clearly demonstrated that good tobacco can be grown in that locality, but there is danger of its being spoiled in the curing process by excessive rain.

January 24, 1917. B. F. SCHERFFIUS, Tobacco Planter.

VIII.—SUMMARY REPORT ON WORK OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES.

THE following 14 new societies were registered during the year, bringing up the total to 68. Two more applications for registration have been received and were under consideration at the end of the year :—

(55) Godakahapalata.
(56) Siduwa.
(57) Haltota.
(58) Colombo Plumbago Employés.
(59) Dakunu Talangama.
(60) Mannar East Co-operative Fish Supply.
(61) Pandatarippu.
(62) Karaveddi.
(63) Puloli.
(64) Valikamam West Headmen's.
(65) Anaikoddai.
(66) Mahagama.
(67) Maha Palata North.
(68) American Mission Agents'.

MEMBERS.

The total number of members of Co-operative Credit Societies is now 6,488, an increase of 2,230 over last year.

CAPITAL.

The paid-up capital of all the societies is Rs. 29,040.

LOANS.

Rs. 25,168 have been lent to members during the year, and Rs. 13,018·82 have been recovered.

WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

Western Province.—There are 19 registered societies in this Province. Five in Rayigam korale (inaugurated and worked by the Gate Mudaliyar Wirasingha, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate) are making satisfactory progress. Three in Alutkuru korale north, under the presidentship of Mudaliyar Samarakoddy, are also making progress. Hewagam korale contains five societies. Two are working under the presidentship of Mudaliyar G. Dias Bandaranaike. One is not working. Kalapaluwawa has shown good work under Mr. C. A. Boteju, Advocate, its President. Talangama South Society is a new society, but is rapidly progressing. Two societies were started in Pasdun korale east by Mudaliyar Samarasingha. The society in Salpiti korale is not in working order, and the progress of the society in Siyane korale east is not satisfactory.

Southern Province.—The number of societies is nine. Four in Galle District: Talpe pattu, Gangaboda pattu, Hinidum pattu, Wellaboda pattu, and Akmimana and Four Gravets, which are all working societies under the presidentship of the respective Mudaliyars. Two in Matara District. Kandaboda pattu (President Mudaliyar Gooneratne) is showing steady progress from its inception. The Weligam Korale Society has been revived by the present Mudaliyar of the korale, its new President, Mudaliyar Illangakoon. Two in Hambantota District, Giruwa pattu west and Magam pattu, under the presidentship of the respective Mudaliyars. The former revived its work lately, and the latter is a successful working society.

Central Province.—The number of societies remains, as last year, 10, of which Walapane and Nagolla-Hulangamuwa are the only progressive societies. The Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Society has made notable progress after the new Secretary took up the duties. The Uda Dumbara Society held a meeting recently and revived its work.

Northern Province.—The number of societies has been increased to 17 from 10. The Udupiddi Society is doing good work from its inception, and the Jaffna Industrial Co-operative Society is showing some progress. Of the newly-formed societies, Karaveddi and Pandatarippu have started work with great earnestness. Tellipalai Society has been revived. Two of the Mannar societies (Nanaddan East and Mantai South) have done good work.

North-Western Province.—There are only 2 societies, the Hiriyala hatpattu, started and successfully worked by Ratemahatmaya Tennekoon, and the Puttalam Society, under the presidency of the Assistant Government Agent. The latter was reconstructed in April last with two sub-committees, of which Demala hatpattu has contributed to the progress.

Province of Uva.—There are 4 societies in this Province. Uva shows slow progress. The 3 societies in Wellassa under the presidency of Ratemahatmaya Bibile have been of great help to the poor cultivators.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—There are 3 societies in this Province, 2 in Kegalla and 1 in Ratnapura. The latter has not done any work. Of the former, the Galboda and Kinigoda korales, under the presidentship of Ratemahatmaya Boyagoda, has revived its work.

North-Central Province.—Out of the 2 societies in this Province, the Anuradhapura Society has begun work under the new office bearers. Mr. S. D. Krishnaratne, Crown Proctor, has been appointed President.

Eastern Province.—Both the societies, which were registered in this Province, failed to justify their existence.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

The Secretary inspected 27 societies, and the Inspector 7 societies, during the year. The societies which were given regular inspection and closer supervision have made better progress.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Walapane Society (in Central Province), the Kumbukke pattu and the Kalapaluwawa Societies (in the Western Province), the Hinidum Pattu Society (in the Southern Province) have received Government loans. The total amount of Government loans is Rs. 2,135, of which Rs 161 has been repaid, leaving a balance on loan of Rs. 1,974.

CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY OF MANURES.

Seven societies have purchased 79 tons of manure of a value of approximately Rs. 8,000 for paddy and coconut cultivations. These societies realize the benefits of such co-operative dealings, and continued to increase their purchases as funds became available.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS.

All the societies, excepting 3 (which are industrial), are mainly bent on agricultural improvements. Several societies have tried new strains of paddy received through the Ceylon Agricultural Society, and a few societies with outside help are interesting themselves to start experimental gardens. Three societies have undertaken experiments with new manure mixture for paddy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To meet the demand of the public for information on Co-operative Credit Societies, the Secretary wrote a leaflet on Co-operative Credit Societies, their advantages, and benefit. Another leaflet is being prepared.

N. WICKREMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies.

Peradeniya, January 31, 1917.

IX.—REPORT ON WORK OF SCHOOL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE school was formally opened by the Hon. Sir Anton Bertram, Attorney-General, on Saturday, January 15, 1916. In the daily programme the mornings are devoted to field work, and the afternoons to class room work. During tillage, sowing, and reaping operations, however, the whole day is spent in field work; while at the termination of field operations near the conclusion of the session, the whole day is given to revision classes.

ADMINISTRATION.

The school staff consists of a Registrar and four agricultural teachers, who hold the diploma of the Poona Agricultural College. These teachers carry out the groundwork in all subjects. The field demonstrations in horticulture and planting were in the charge of the Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, and the Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, respectively. The members of the Scientific Division of the Department also gave special lectures. In estate accounts, the services of Mr. D. Clement de Silva, Chief Clerk of New Peradeniya estate, were secured. For practical work in chemistry, the use of the laboratory at Trinity College, Kandy, has been granted. A special course of work, theoretical and practical, in tobacco cultivation was conducted in Jaffna by Mr. B. F. Scherffius. We also had the advantage in the study of coconut cultivation of the co-operation of Mr. D. E. P. Rajapakse, of Alexandra estate, Ja-ela.

During the year, too, the four teachers used the periods free from actual school work for special work on particular cultivations: Mr. Cooke on tobacco in Jaffna; Mr. Hulugalle on coconuts in the Kurunegala District; Mr. van Buuren on tea and rubber at Peradeniya; and Mr. J. C. Drieberg on cacao in the Matale District.

STUDENTS.

The number of students admitted during the year was 77. Seventy-one of these were admitted to the English class, of whom 7 withdrew. Six Government vernacular trained teachers, who were sent here for two terms' work.

Each student had to cultivate 1/16 acre and grow three crops on it, a pulse, a grain, and a vegetable, conducting all operations by himself. In the major operations of ploughing, discing, &c., groups of students engage; but under no conditions is outside assistance permitted, even in the management of the cattle employed. Similarly, roads are made, drains cut, trees felled, and land cleared.

With few exceptions, the English class was composed of the sons or relations of landowners, who came here to qualify for the management of their own property.

VERNACULAR COURSE.

The course for the vernacular teachers was given by interpretation through the Agricultural Instructor, Mr. L. de Z. Jayatileke, as the lecturers had not at that time qualified in the vernacular. The work of the teachers who came to this course was satisfactory, and a full report was furnished to the Director of Education.

EXAMINATIONS.

One full internal examination was held during the year. Test examinations in individual subjects were distributed at intervals. For the final examination in December, 1916, 56 students presented themselves; 41 passed.

AWARDS.

The interest of the permanent planting community has been secured, and this is exhibited in the prizes offered by its leaders for competition in the 1916 course. These prizes consist of five gold medals and four silver medals for the English class, and one gold and one silver medal for the vernacular class of six. Details of these prizes are published in the prospectus of the school issued in 1916. A few prizes have been offered by members of the school staff and the Department.

HOSTELS, &c.

Two hostels have been equipped for the residence of students under adequate supervision. In them 32 students were accommodated. As this was insufficient, houses in the neighbourhood were recognized for residence of students; and these houses were regularly inspected. The health of the students was good on the whole, in spite of a few cases of chronic malaria and an outbreak of chickenpox in March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The school has issued the first number of a magazine called "The Peradeniyan." It is hoped to make this the medium of all communications from students past and present. The objects of this magazine were carefully defined by the Principal in the issue referred to. The school has, further, a debating society, for the discussion of agricultural subjects, which has done good work under the direction of Mr. van Buuren.

I append a table of details and a financial statement showing the approximate cost of working the school:—

	Rs.	c.
Amount voted	15,890	66
Amount expended	14,810	57
Expenditure.		
Salaries	8,177	0
Lecturing fees	1,514	0
Incidental expenses	892	0
Catering for students	315	0*
Stationery and office requisites	970	0
Rent of quarters	1,050	0
Furniture	1,893	0
Receipts: fees and stationery	3,325	0
Attendance.		
Average number on register	71	
Average attendance	64	
Percentage of attendances	90	
Average age of students	21	

* Spent for board and lodging of six Government vernacular students.

February 1, 1917.

ST. L. H. DE ZYLVA,
Registrar, School of Tropical Agriculture.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES FOR 1916–17.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE Co-operative Credit movement in Ceylon was commenced in 1913 under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911. During the first year 31 societies were registered, in 1914–15 23, in 1915–16 1, and for the period under review 16, making a total of 71.

2. The Director of Agriculture acts as Registrar, and I assumed charge of the societies in December, 1916, relieving Mr. T. Petch, who had been acting since the resignation of Mr. R. N. Lyne.

3. On taking over duties I found that the Ordinance prescribed that annual general meetings of all societies be held during the month of April, when accounts were to be audited and balance sheets presented. Actually very few societies had held annual general meetings since their registration, and fewer still had had their accounts properly audited. It, therefore, seemed highly desirable that annual general meetings should be held by all societies, and that all accounts from the dates of registration up to March 31, 1917, should be thoroughly inspected by Co-operative Credit officers, audited, and balance sheets prepared. This was represented to Government, which provided the necessary funds for travelling expenses in connection with this complete inspection. The Registrar attended 26 annual general meetings, and inspected and audited these societies' accounts. The remainder were carried out by the Secretary of the Board of Control and by the Inspector for Tamil societies. As the result of these inspections, complete statements of accounts can now be presented, and in future years checking accounts will not be such a lengthy undertaking, as was found to be the case during the present year, especially of those societies that had not had their accounts inspected since their registration. It is proposed in future to have accounts checked every six months, so that the Secretary and Inspector will be frequently travelling, with the object of teaching to office bearers of existing societies the principles of co-operation and account keeping, and of carrying on propaganda work with a view to starting new societies.

4. The Board of Control held no meetings during the year, but several matters connected with Government loans, pass book forms, and by-laws of societies were submitted for their consideration and advice.

5. The Secretary of the Board was on tour 101 days during the year. He attended the inaugural meetings of 13 new societies. The Inspector appointed for societies in Tamil districts was on tour 36 days.

6. A new form ("Inspection Report") has been adopted for the use of inspecting officers, and copies of these reports are sent to the Provincial Revenue officers as issued. A new form of pass book has also been adopted after approval by the Board of Control, as previous forms were considered to be unsatisfactory.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS.

7. The general progress made during the year under review is shown in the following table :—

	Type of Societies.		
	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Number of societies :—			
1915–16	54	1	55
1916–17	68	3	71
Number of members :—			
1915–16	4,036	32	4,068
1916–17	5,966	61	6,027

	Type of Societies.		
	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Paid-up capital :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1915–16	20,059 50	175 50	20,235 0
1916–17	32,707 75	286 50	32,994 25
Reserve fund :—			
1915–16	1,462 92	2 24	1,465 16
1916–17	3,222 7	23 65	3,245 72

The 16 new societies registered during the year were as follows :—

Agricultural : Siduwa, Haltota, Dakunu-Talangama, Pandatarippu, Karaveddi, Puloli, Valikamam West Headmen's, Annaikodai, Mahagama, Maha Pattu North, American Mission Agents', Kandyan Association, Unanwitiya, and Panadure-Talpitibadda.

Non-agricultural : Colombo Plumbago Employees' and Mannar East Fish Supply Co-operative Societies.

8. Of the 71 societies existing at the end of the Co-operative Credit year, 68 were agricultural societies. Three of these are of the type of central societies, and 2 of them are not working. Of the non-agricultural societies, one—the Jaffna Industrial Society—works for the benefit of gold and silversmiths, who obtain from the society stocks of gold and silver for working up orders which they may receive either individually or through the society. Another is the Mannar East Fish Supply Society, registered in July, 1916. Its objects did not conform with the requirements of the Co-operative Credit movement, and therefore it will be dissolved. The third is the Colombo Plumbago Employees Society, for loans to workers in plumbago sheds.

9. Of the 68 agricultural societies, 57 are of unlimited liability and 11 of limited liability. In future no agricultural societies of limited liability will be registered, as the watchfulness of members upon the working and business of other members is increased when the societies are unlimited, and eventually the spirit of trust is improved.

10. The actual classification of the societies is as follows :—

Number of societies : 53 working. Classified :—A = good, 26 ; B = fair, 22 ; C = bad, 4 ; D = recently formed, 1.

Eighteen not working at present. Classified :—Registered only, 8 ; registered and collected some share money, 5 ; registered and collected some share money, but now at a standstill, 5. Steps have been taken to cancel 2 of the registrations of the societies not working, and unless the other 16 show signs of activity during the year, it will be advisable to arrange for the cancellation of their registrations and for a liquidation of their assets.

11. The above statement cannot be considered to show satisfactory progress for four years' working, and I have been at some pains to inquire into the reasons thereof. They appear to be as follows:—

(i.) The Co-operative Credit movement is at present very little understood in the Colony. The principles of the movement and the benefits to be derived therefrom have not been grasped by any great number of the people.

(ii.) Many of the Presidents of societies have their time fully occupied with official duties under the Revenue officers, and can find little or no time to attend satisfactorily to duties imposed upon the President of a Credit Society. There are a few notable exceptions, where Presidents make it a business to combine their Co-operative Credit Society work with their official duties, and in all such cases progress of the societies under their charge has been satisfactory.

(iii.) *The difficulty of finding suitable Office Bearers.*—The success of every Co-operative Credit Society depends upon the efforts of the office bearers, and in the absence of personal attention by the President, much of the working of the society devolves upon the other office bearers. There have been difficulties in obtaining satisfactory officers for secretaries and treasurers, but a gradual improvement is being noticed as experience is gained.

(iv.) *The Effects of the Riots have been most marked.*—Most societies in those areas affected by the riots of 1915 stopped all work, and many only re-commenced operations of any kind in the early part of 1917. Many of the overdue loans were loans which had been issued previous to May, 1915, and in localities where compensations for riot damages have been heavy very little progress is even at present being made. Members of Co-operative Credit Societies in the districts where the riots were serious appear to have lack of confidence in the societies, but this feeling will doubtless disappear with the progress of time.

(v.) *Insufficient Supervision.*—The progress of societies can only be slow, unless the office bearers are assisted constantly from the beginning. Assistance by correspondence is of little use, as the personal factor is a very considerable one, and much more can be done by a personal visit to a society's meeting, or even to a committee meeting, than by months of correspondence. The Secretary and Inspector should be constantly visiting existing societies, as they can help them considerably during the early stages.

(vi.) *Conservatism.*—Many societies are far too conservative in their outlook. They have collected some moneys and have kept them locked up, because they have had no demands for the same. It is the duty of office bearers to see that there is this demand, for any society that does not attempt to have all its funds constantly out on loan is not conferring the maximum benefit upon its members. The demand of many villagers for money is very small, but several societies that experienced difficulties at first in getting loans started have been able to create a lively interest in their work and to confer benefits upon their members by purchasing manures and seed paddy for distribution in lieu of cost.

From the above remarks it is obvious that some reforms are necessary if further progress is to be looked for, and these are now under consideration, in conjunction with a scheme for re-modelling the agricultural services of the Colony.

WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

12. The balance sheet, which is appended, shows the position of the societies on March 31, 1917.

13. The number of contributing members of societies is at present 6,027. Members who have not paid their share contributions have been removed from the registers. The increase of members during the year is satisfactory, but the greater part of the increase is due to the formation of new societies. During the first few months of 1917 some of the older societies were able to enrol further members.

14. The paid-up capital is Rs. 32,994, in place of Rs. 20,235 on March 31, 1916. The present paid-up capital is only Rs. 5 per head. This is absurdly small, and indicates that most societies are not yet in a position to be of any substantial help to their members. The capital of all societies requires immediate increase, and an effort should be made during the year to encourage members to take a greater number of shares. There are few members that have taken any shares after their original allotment, which indicates that use of the societies as an encouragement to thrift has not as yet been sufficiently realized.

15. The number of loans granted to members was 956, of an amount of Rs. 28,381·36. 504 loans representing Rs. 15,222·37 were recovered during the year. On March 31, 1917, a total of 680 loans representing Rs. 27,818·60 were outstanding, of which 159 representing Rs. 4,099·60 had passed their due dates. Loans were issued for the following purposes:—Cultivation, purchase of cattle, seed paddy and manures, leases of lands, purchase of land, redemption of debts, carpentry, basket-making, purchase of carts, hackeries, and for the purchase of produce for subsequent sale. The repayments of loans are very regularly made in a large number of societies, but there are still a few societies where punctuality of repayment is not the rule. In one instance only did a society have to grant extensions of loans on account of failure of crops. In the others negligence appears to be the chief contributing cause to the non-payment of loans. It is also most noticeable that villagers rarely fail in the payment of debts on due dates, and that the majority of defaulters are men who from their education should have endeavoured to have set good examples for other members. This is regrettable, and probably indicates that the best results may be obtained with the minimum of trouble with overdue debts by encouraging small societies amongst the villagers themselves. In several instances instructions have been given for overdue loans to be recovered from the sureties, but it is probable that in a few instances further prosecutions will have to be entered. Several societies have approached the Registrar for the settlement of disputes over overdue loans by exercising the power vested in him under rule 12, head (*q*), section 27, sub-section (2), of the Ordinance, and this matter is receiving consideration.

Recourse was had by two societies to the Gansabhawa courts to recover overdue loans. These loans were only overdue by short periods, and action was taken by the committees as a warning against future defaulters. In most cases the moneys due were paid before the actions came before the court.

16. *Government Loans to Societies.*—One society—the Pandatarippu—received a loan of Rs. 1,000 from Government during the year. The following table shows the loans made by Government to date:—

Name of Society.	Amount. Rs.	Repayment. Rs.	Balance outstanding. Rs.
Walapane	660	132	528
Hinidum Pattu	225	45	180
Kalapaluwawa	250	50	200
Kumbukke Pattu	1,000	—	1,000
Pandatarippu	1,000	—	1,000
Total ..	3,135	227	2,908

17. Applications for loans are considered by the Local Loans and Development Commissioners before being granted. Loans are at present given on the recommendation of the Registrar in amount up to an equal amount of a paid-up capital of the society for periods of ten years at 4½ to 5 per cent. interest per annum. These loans, with interest to date, have to be repaid in ten annual instalments, and it is proposed that in future the first instalment shall be payable only two years after the receipt of the loans.

18. *Deposits.*—The amount of money on deposit is Rs. 486·84. This is a small amount, but better results cannot be looked for at the beginning, when members have to meet their share payments.

19. *Interest.*—The rate of interest charged on loans usually varies from 9 to 12 per cent., but some societies are charging as low as 6 and 8 per cent. The fixed rates of interest on deposits ranges from 2 to 4 per cent. It is probable that these rates require revision. Societies charging 12 per cent. interest on loans can afford to pay more than 4 per cent. on deposits, and if this rate were increased might be able to attract larger sums on deposit, thereby increasing their capital.

20. *Profits.*—The total profits realized by all societies during the year amounted to Rs. 2,423·51, and the expenditure Rs. 397·86, thus leaving a nett profit of Rs. 2,025·65. In a large number of societies the working expenses are met voluntarily by office bearers of the societies, and their public-spirited action in the commencement of the movement is commendable, and allows societies to be run with the minimum of expense. Four societies have declared bonuses, the amounts due to each member having been credited in their pass books.

21. *Reserve Fund.*—The total amount of all the working societies to the credit of the reserve fund is Rs. 3,245·72. In some instances it has been found necessary, in the cases of societies with small working capital, to allow the use of the reserve fund for a further period of one year for making ordinary loans to members.

22. *Agricultural Implements.*—Two societies have begun the co-operative purchase and sale to members of agricultural implements. This assistance to members appears to be appreciated.

23. *Agricultural Experiments.*—Some of the more advanced societies are taking an interest in agricultural experiments. One society has undertaken an experiment in transplanting paddy, three others have carried out trials with paddy manures supplied free of cost by the Colombo Commercial Company, and another has distributed new strains of paddy for trial. Manures are also being applied as the result of the work of societies to betel and vegetables, and some societies have proposed to start gardens for the purpose of raising seed for distribution amongst members. These proposals are still under consideration.

GENERAL.

24. The Government has been pleased to sanction Government servants becoming members of Co-operative Credit Societies, and the following notice was published in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,864 dated March 30, 1917. This notice indicates the Government's favourable attitude towards the promotion of the Co-operative Credit movement in the Island, and will remove doubts of several public servants in regard to Government attitude towards the movement :—

"In order to remove any misapprehension, His Excellency the Governor desires that it be notified for general information that there is no objection to Government servants becoming members of Co-operative Credit Societies registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911."

25. The Ceylon Co-operative Credit Ordinance is based on the Indian Act of 1904. This has been replaced by the Act of 1912, in which some considerable amendments have been introduced. It is probable that the Ceylon Ordinance will require to be brought up to date, and amendments are under consideration. Further rules will have to be framed, and it is probable that a complete consolidation of all rules of Co-operative Credit Societies will require to be undertaken in the near future, when further experience of local conditions has been gained.

26. The want of knowledge of co-operative principles underlies many of the difficulties of the present, and instructions in the details of practical working of societies are required before great progress can be looked for. The practice at present is to form societies covering large areas ; and whereas this may not appear to be the best policy from the co-operative point of view, a large number of minor headmen are receiving thereby instruction in the principles of the movement, and will be capable later on of taking charge of smaller societies designed for their particular villages. Leaflets are being prepared, and these will be published when a favourable opportunity arises. The "Tropical Agriculturist" contains regular articles on co-operation in English, and articles are contributed to the vernacular journals of the Agricultural Society "Govikam Sangarawa" and "Kamat Tolil Velakkam," which have been distributed free of cost to all working societies as issued from the beginning of 1917. The Agricultural Society has also supplied seeds and plants to Co-operative Credit Societies and to their members on easy terms. The Colombo Commerical Company has continued to supply manures on easy credit terms to societies, and several of them have greatly benefited thereby.

27. The local press continues to take an interest in the matter of co-operation and is thereby helping the movement.

28. Thanks are due to the Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies in India for their publications, and for their ready replies to queries, and for other information required for work in the Colony.

29. In conclusion, I may state that my short experience in the Colony has shown that these Co-operative Credit Societies are capable of much good work. Some societies are progressing satisfactorily, and there would appear to be no reason why greater numbers of societies should not also perform useful services. The improvement of the villager's agriculture, and with it his financial and moral condition, can be accomplished through these societies, and it is hoped that when normal conditions prevail after the war, it may be possible to organize for a great expansion of the work. There are some Provinces in which Co-operative Credit Societies are few in number, and those few only working half-heartedly. These Provinces will require special attention, and societies may, under certain circumstances, require greater financial assistance from Government than what is being accorded at present. The Co-operative Credit movement has made wonderful progress in India, and is now being used for furthering schemes of colonization and agricultural development, and I am convinced that beneficial results would be obtained from similar efforts in this Colony.

30. The officers of the credit division of this Department have worked whole-heartedly towards the expansion of the movement, and especial mention should also be made of the many office bearers of the working societies that have given gratuitous help to the societies with which they are associated, in the effort to place them upon a sound working basis. Brief reports on the work of each society at present existing is appended hereto as an appendix. This record should prove a satisfaction to some of the office bearers of societies, while to others it is hoped that it will serve as a stimulus to better work in the future.

June 25, 1917.

F. A. STOCKDALE,
Director of Agriculture,
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

APPENDIX—WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.

Minuwangoda Society (registered January, 1914) continues to make satisfactory progress, and is the most successful society in the district. During the year under review a large quantity of manure was distributed through the society. Through the activity of this society two other societies were started in the korale (Alutkuru korale north). A large measure of the success of this society is due to the interest taken by the President (Mudaliyar Samarakoddy) and the energetic Secretary (Mr. D. M. P. R. Senanayaka). This society has proposed to open an experimental garden, and this is now under consideration.

Kalapaluwawa Society (registered October, 1914) has shown good progress. Its area of operation extends only to one village. The keen interest shown by its President (Mr. Advocate Boteju) and the Treasurer (Mr. S. F. Amarasinha) has contributed to the success of the society. The society received a small loan from Government and paid its first instalment. Its meetings are regularly held, and "these meetings were always preceded by informal meetings of the members, at which addresses were sometimes given and articles from the 'Govikam Sangarawa' read," says the Secretary in his annual report. This is the only society which compelled the members to make a saving by a small monthly deposit.

Udugaha-Meda Depathuwa Society (registered September, 1914) is making some progress in spite of many obstacles. Sufficient support from the President and Vice-President is lacking, but the Secretary and the Treasurer and a few of the Committee have worked conscientiously for the welfare of the society.

Atturugiriya-Kottawa Society (registered February, 1914).—Progress is slow. Its members evinced great interest in the matter of manuring paddy, coconut, vegetables, and even betel. This has been a means of enrolling new members. If the society holds its meetings more regularly, the society will show better progress. This society also participated in the co-operative purchase of implements.

Henaratgoda Society (registered September, 1913) has been slack in holding its meetings and in its business transactions. This society, which had a good start, should now take a lesson from its neighbour, the Minuwangoda Society, and keep pace with it.

Gangaboda Pattu of Siyane Korale East Society (registered June, 1914) has not yet recovered from the effects of the riots. The Organizing President had to sever his connection with the Government, and the Vice-President was transferred from the district. The newly-appointed Muhandiram of the korale was appointed President of the society, but until he has settled down progress is not to be expected. With the assistance of a good Secretary the society ought to progress.

Dakunu Talangama Society (registered July, 1914) has already shown what a village society can do. It has made a very satisfactory start as regards the number of members, its paid-up capital, and the volume of business done within this period. This society was started on the initiation of the Treasurer of the society, who is also Secretary of another society.

Godakaha Palata Society (registered March, 1916) was started as a result of the good work being done by the Minuwangoda society. The Head Teacher of the Hunumulla school, who is the Secretary of the society, takes a great interest in the work. Mudaliyar Samarakody is the President.

Siduwa Society (registered July, 1916) is another outcome of the good work done by the Minuwangoda society, and the same Mudaliyar is its President. It must be stated to the credit of Rev. J. S. B. Mendis, who is the Secretary of the society, that the prospects of the formation of a society in this centre became brighter since his co-operation was promised. Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapaksa has donated a sum of money to meet the initial expenses of the society, and has also offered to deposit Rs. 1,000 without interest as soon as the society has collected an equal amount as its paid-up capital.

Colombo Plumbago Employees Society (registered July, 1916) was established by the Ceylon Social Service League, and proposes to assist a very deserving class of people, the employés of plumbago stores within the Municipality of Colombo. The society took a considerable time to get into working order, but it has made a start. The society has before it a great and useful field of work for the amelioration of the condition of the people for whose benefit it was started.

Jayawardenepara Kotte Society (registered March, 1915), started with the Muhandiram of Salpiti korale as President two years ago, has done nothing beyond collecting share money from a few members.

Kosgama-Kaluaggala Society (registered March, 1915) was started by the late Muhandiram of the Hewagam korale at the request of a few headmen. The Muhandiram had to leave the place, and the others do not take any interest.

Kalutara District.

Kumbukke Pattu Society (registered March, 1914) is a very progressive society. It holds its meetings regularly, and is carrying on its business satisfactorily. Members understand their business, and look upon the society as a great asset. Hardly any loans become overdue. The Secretary ungrudgingly attends to all the clerical work of the society. This society received a loan of Rs. 1,000 from the Government.

Adikari Pattu Society (registered June, 1914) was started about the same time, and works on the same lines as the last. The Secretary of this society is also enthusiastic, and attends to the work in a satisfactory manner. A few members, through a misunderstanding, had to withdraw from the society. There are a few more who do not understand the importance of punctuality in repayment of loans. The society declared a bonus of 8 per cent. this year against 12 per cent. last year, being profit accumulated for three years.

Handapangoda Society (registered October, 1913).—Last year's progress has been continued, and the work of the society has increased in all directions. The village headmen who did not join the society at the beginning are now joining. This society declared a bonus of 25 per cent., after carrying a very satisfactory amount to the reserve fund. The affairs of the society are managed by the villagers themselves, with the help of the schoolmaster, who is the President of the society.

Galpatha Society (registered March, 1914) is the fourth society in the korale, and has not progressed so satisfactorily as the other societies have done. The members are now taking an increased interest in the society.

Haltota Society (registered July, 1916), the fifth in the korale, established only recently, is making very rapid progress. It has collected a satisfactory sum as paid-up capital, and the affairs of the society are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

All these five societies are situated in Rayigam korale, and were started by the Mudaliyar of the korale, Gate Mudaliyar Wirasinha, who takes a very keen interest in them. In each of the societies the village schoolmaster as Secretary assists the society. It may be mentioned here that the example set by this Mudaliyar is slowly bearing good fruit in other korales. All the five societies deal in manure, the value of such co-operative dealings having been fully realized by the members.

Maha Pattu North Society (registered September, 1916) was started in August last by the Mudaliyar of Pasdun korale west, and has made a good start. With a good Secretary this society ought to prove its usefulness to the villager.

Mahagama Society (registered September, 1916) started about the same time by the villagers of Mahagama, with the advice of the Mudaliyar. Its working became slow owing to the continued illness of the Secretary. A new Secretary has since been appointed.

Panadure-Talpitibadda Society (registered March, 1917), the latest society to be started in the district, is organized under the presidency of the Totamune Mudaliyar, and has secured the services of a good Secretary, and there is every prospect of its doing good work.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy District.

Harispattu Society (registered July, 1913) was the first to be started in the Province, and as it has not justified its existence, steps have been taken to cancel its registration.

Udagampaha Society (registered February, 1914), with the loss of the assistance of its founder, the late Mr. N. P. Campbell, of the Social Service Union of the Trinity College, is at a standstill. Unless the society is revived, its continuance will be of no use.

Galagedara Society (registered November, 1913) had a good start, but no progress has subsequently been made. If sufficient co-operation were to be rendered by the Chief Headman of the division, it would prove a useful society.

Uda Dumbara Society (registered September, 1914) is making very poor progress. The society started with a very large area of operation, with the purpose of making it a big society, but the riots interfered with its working, and the organizers, the Secretary and the President, were somewhat disappointed at the results.

Hataraliyadda Society (registered October, 1914) showed very rapid progress at the beginning, but owing to various reasons deteriorated later. It is a pure village society, and the villagers are very keen about it. The society's work has recently been revived.

Uduwawela Society (registered October, 1914), of which great progress was expected, proved disappointing, and the work has come to a standstill. Its future will have to be considered.

Kandyan Association Society (registered December, 1916), started only a few months ago, is expected to give a stimulus to the spread of the co-operative movement in the Kandyan districts. It has a number of energetic and enthusiastic young men as members, and has opportunities for good work.

Nuwara Eliya District.

Walapane Society (registered September, 1913) is the best society in the Kandyan districts. Ratemahatmaya Alawatugoda has continued to take an interest in the society, which is making good progress. Some of the members have repeatedly failed to pay their loans at due dates. This matter is receiving attention. The society paid its second instalment on account of the Government loan, with interest due. After setting apart the required amount for the reserve fund, it declared a bonus of 3 per cent. for this year against 4 per cent. last year, being accumulated profits for the first three years' working. The opening of an experimental garden and the holding of a village agricultural show are receiving the attention of the society.

Uda Hewaheta Society (registered October, 1913) met with various difficulties, and the good work started did not bear fruit. The Organizing President resigned, and the new Ratemahatmaya of Uda Hewaheta was appointed President in his place, and has taken charge of the society's affairs.

Matale District.

Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Society (registered September, 1914) makes very satisfactory progress since the appointment of the new Secretary and the Treasurer, both of whom have ably assisted the President. Among various other matters, the society proposes to undertake the establishment of an experimental garden. The co-operative purchase of produce from members is also another subject which is receiving the attention of the society.

Udugama-Dombawala Society (registered February, 1915) has done nothing beyond registration, and no credit will go to those who initiated the society.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.

Talpe Pattu Society (registered September, 1913) is the best working society in the district. The President of the society, Mudaliyar Goonetilleke, and his Secretary, Mr. Seneviratne, are taking very great interest in its working. It has been the source of opening out new village lands for food and other agricultural products, and has been helping quite a number of cultivators to this end. Its working is very methodical. With more help the society's scope can be enlarged.

Wellaboda Pattu Society (registered November, 1912).—The first to be registered under the Ordinance, and the thanks of the people should go to its founder, Mudaliyar J. P. Gunatilaka. But

for the unsatisfactory Secretary, the society would have progressed much more. A new Secretary has been appointed, and the society's progress is assured.

Akmimana Society (registered June, 1913) is making slow progress. If the members of the Committee had taken a little more interest, the President and the Secretary of the society would have done better work.

Galle Gangaboda Pattu Society (registered June, 1913), though it does not show marked progress, is doing its work in a small way. The area of this society is too large, and a village society has already been established in the pattu.

Hinidum Pattu Society (registered November, 1913) suffered the loss of its Organizing President by his transfer, and the new Mudaliyar of the pattu has been appointed President in his place. The society recovered a number of overdue loans within the year, and has paid the first instalment of the Government loan which was taken at the end of last year.

Unanwitiya Society (registered February, 1917) was started by the villagers of Unanwitiya village, and has made a very good start. The society has appointed two Joint Secretaries. Both are enthusiastic workers. Its area of operation extends to a couple of hamlets in the neighbourhood. As a result of the working of this society, an interest is already evinced in the adjoining villages to start societies.

Matara District.

Kandaboda Pattu Society (registered October, 1913) has done the best and most systematic work in the district. Its work is progressing year after year. The success of the society is due to the interest taken by Mudaliyar Gooneratne.

Weligam Korale Society (registered December, 1912).—The society's good work started by the late President has revived since the appointment of the new President, Mudaliyar Illangakoon, who has begun to take a lively interest in the working of the society. The first Secretary having resigned, another village headman who understands the working very well has been appointed as Secretary. In the hands of these two office bearers the society is sure to do very useful work.

Hambantota District.

Magam Pattu Society (registered July, 1913) continues to do its useful work to the benefit of the cultivators. As a result of the activities of the society, the amount advanced to cultivators for an amunam of paddy has been increased by a rupee, which means a rupee gained by the cultivator, which is quite a good income for a season. It may be repeated here that Mudaliyar Amerasekera, the President of the society, should be given more support to extend the scope of the society's work. Muhandiram Usuph, the Secretary, is doing his work satisfactorily.

Giruwa Pattu Society (registered January, 1915) was lately revived, and a large number of members joined the society. With a new Secretary the society should start its working.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna District.

Uduppiddi Society (registered November, 1913) has continued to do its useful work very successfully. It is a model village society, which should be copied by others. The society declared a bonus of 5 cents per rupee share from its accumulated profits, after carrying the usual amount to the reserve fund.

Tellipalai Society (registered August, 1913) was revived, and a new President and Secretary were appointed in August last. Since then it shows progress.

Jaffna Industrial Society (registered August, 1914), the only one of its kind in the Island, continues its work in a small way. The society's usefulness can be extended if its President and Secretary receive more outside support in the keeping of books and such other work. Mr. B. Horsburgh, the Government Agent of the Province, graced one of the meetings of the society, and spoke to the members in their own tongue. This was greatly appreciated, and has served as an encouragement to them.

Copay Society's (registered September, 1913) activities are very limited, and the interest taken by the Secretary is not recompensed by the amount of work done. However, with the appointment of the new President (Rev. C. T. Williams) the society is expected to extend its work.

Jaffna Central Society (registered September, 1914) failed to realize expectations, and has done no work.

Pandatarippu Society (registered August, 1916), started in August last, has shown what a society with an energetic President can do. It not only raised a satisfactory capital, but also obtained a loan from Government. Its meetings are regular, and work is methodical. The success of the society is due to the interest taken by Maniagar Sandrasekera, the President, and also to the Secretary and Treasurer.

Karaveddi Society (registered September, 1916) was also started at the same time, and has also made satisfactory progress under the presidentship of Maniagar Chinnatamby. It was proposed to erect an irrigation pump for the benefit of the members, but the project has had to be kept back for the present. The loan applied for by this society from Government was also granted, but the society postponed taking it until the next planting season.

Puloli Society (registered September, 1916) is another society worked by Maniagar Chinnatamby, but its progress is not so marked as that of the Karaveddi.

Valikamam West Headmen's Society (registered September, 1916) is confined to the headmen of the Maniagar's division, and is a useful institution. It has made a very satisfactory beginning. Maniagar Sandrasekera is the President of the society.

Annaikkoddai Society (registered September, 1916) is also a new society, with the Gate Mudaliyar Chinniah as President. The society should show more activity by holding meetings regularly and enrolling more members.

American Mission Agents' Society (registered September, 1916) is the outcome of the efforts of the Rev. Ward, of Manipay Mission. It proposes to assist teachers and other employés of the Mission in the Jaffna District who are in need of financial help. The founder of the society, by his many years' experience, has seen the want of such an institution, which should in time to come prove a great benefit to its members. The society had to overcome many difficulties before it made a beginning.

Mannar District.

Nanaddan East Society (registered August, 1913) continues to lead the societies in the district in the matter of doing real good business. Mr. Ediramanasinha, Udaiyar, the Treasurer of the society, who has since been elected President, is mainly responsible for its progress. The number of members and the working capital are on the increase. The nominal capital of the society has been increased to double

the original capital. The society proposes to apply for a loan from Government. Mr. Seemampillai, a passed student of the School of Tropical Agriculture, has been appointed Secretary, and has begun his work well.

Nanaddan West Society (registered August, 1913), with the Adigar, the Chief Headman of the division, as President, has failed to do anything after registration.

Mantai South Society (registered August, 1913) is in the same state as it was a year ago.

Mantai North Society (registered August, 1913) is somewhat better than the Mantai South Society, and with a little more perseverance can be made to work.

Mannar East Co-operative Fish Supply Society (registered July, 1916) was registered in June last but did not proceed further, as its by-laws were not acceptable under the Ordinance.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala District.

Hiriyala Hatpattu Society (registered October, 1913) is doing its work steadily under the presidentship of the Chief Headman of the division, Ratemahatmaya Tennekoon. This is the only society in the district.

Puttalam District.

Puttalam Society (registered April, 1913) revived its work in April last, and is doing business now. It would have done better, if not for frequent changes of the President and other office bearers. Of the two Sub-Committees, that for Demala hatpattu is making good progress.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Ratnapura District.

Kadawata Korale Society (registered January, 1914) is the only society registered in this district and it failed to perform anything beyond registration. The registration of this society will have to be cancelled.

Kegalla District.

Galboda and Kinigoda Korales Society (registered March, 1913) has started its work with earnestness after many months of stagnation. Difficulties were overcome by the efforts of Ratemahatmaya Boyagoda, and with the assistance of the present Secretary the society will continue to work.

Three Korales Society (registered September, 1913) has not made any progress for the last two years. The share capital collected at the start is lying idle in the Post Office Savings Bank.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Anuradhapura District.

Anuradhapura Society (registered February, 1915) lost its original President and Secretary, and as a result its work was retarded. Early this year its work was revived, a new President and Secretary being appointed. Since then the society is doing some useful work.

Tamankaduwa Society (registered September, 1913) has not justified its existence, and steps wil have to be taken to cancel its registration.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa District.

Batticaloa District Society (registered October, 1913), since it lost its original President and Vice-President, does not show any activity, and the society is almost defunct.

Tampiluvillu Society's (registered October, 1913) registration will have to be cancelled.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Badulla District.

Uva Society (registered September, 1913) lost its Secretary by the transfer of Mudaliyar Amerasekera to another station. In his place Mudaliyar Abeywardene has been elected Secretary, and the society's work was revived.

Makulla Society (registered December, 1913) is making satisfactory progress. The society has a large number of members, and the paid-up capital is not sufficient to meet all the requirements.

Medagama Society (registered December, 1913) is also working satisfactorily, but it is not so progressive as the Makulla society. It also has a large number of members.

Bibile-Nilgala Society (registered January, 1915) has made a good start. It has enrolled a good number of members, and has given a number of loans. Mr. C. W. Bibile, a very successful student of the School of Tropical Agriculture, has been appointed Secretary of this society. The above three societies are situated in the Wellassa district, and are doing quite useful work. The villagers, who were persuaded to become members through the influence of Ratemahatmaya Bibile, President of all the three societies, have now come to realize the usefulness of the societies, and are very keen on becoming members. If the societies have sufficient funds to enlarge their work and to meet the demand of every member, the societies will without doubt go a great way to redeem these poor villagers from their present unsatisfactory situation. The societies have saved a large amount of money from going as interest to usurers, who usually charge very exorbitant rates. It is usual for the villager to borrow a rupee or 75 cents at the time of sowing and to give in exchange a bushel of paddy or kurakkan, which when sold will realize Rs. 2. The societies now lend money—each member's requirements not being more than Rs. 10, and not less than Rs. 3—at 12 per cent. per annum, that is, the member pays only 6 cents as interest on a rupee for the same period, instead of a rupee.

The above descriptions go to show that where influential people, who take real interest in the work, have made an effort to start and work a Co-operative Credit Society there has been marked progress ; whilst those societies which have office bearers with little or no sympathy for the movement, or for the welfare of the people, have failed to justify their existence.

N. WICKRAMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative
Credit Societies.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

Registered Number of Society.	Name of Society	Type of Society.	Assets.							Liabilities.							
			Cash in Hand.	Cash in Bank.	Loans due by Members.	Reserve Fund in Bank.	Value of Stock in Hand.	Other Items.	Total.	Loans from Government and Others.	Deposits from Members.	Share Capital.	Interest and Bonus due by Society.	Reserve Fund. Due to.	Reserve Fund. In Bank.	Other Items.	Total.
	WESTERN PROVINCE.																
	Colombo District.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
33	Minuwangoda ..	Limited ..	59 39	61 49	1,931 80	147 83	150 0	829 49	3,180 0	500 6	—	2,260 0	—	272 11	147 83	—	3,180 0
46	Kalapaluwawa ..	Unlimited ..	142 28	—	1,021 0	47 11	—	—	1,210 39	200 0	6 50	909 25	—	20 0	47 11	27 53	1,210 39
41	Udugaha-Meda-Depattu ..	Limited ..	105 72	36 0	712 50	—	16 0	—	870 22	—	—	826 0	—	28 22	—	16 0	870 22
59	Dakuna-Talangama ..	Unlimited ..	25 47	75 0	718 75	—	—	—	819 22	—	—	804 0	—	15 22	—	—	819 22
35	Athurugiriya-Kottawa ..	Limited ..	18 87	13 16	322 59	—	2 50	—	357 12	—	—	319 0	—	38 12	—	—	357 12
14	Henaratgoda ..	do. ..	—	84 58	580 0	—	—	—	664 58	—	—	659 0	—	5 58	—	—	664 58
55	Godakaha Palata ..	Unlimited ..	336 15	—	250 0	—	—	—	586 15	—	—	559 0	—	27 15	—	—	586 15
56	Seeduwa	do. ..	298 37	—	33 75	—	—	—	332 12	—	—	331 0	—	1 12	—	—	332 12
58	Plumbago Employés ..	Limited ..	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	50 0
39	Gangaboda Pattu (of S.K.E.)	Unlimited ..	0 10	549 45	—	—	—	—	549 55	—	—	530 0	—	19 55	—	—	549 55
54	Jayawardenepura-Kotte ..	do. ..	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	10 0
	Kalutara District.																
37	Kumbukke Pattu ..	do. ..	135 51	—	2,285 0	30 0	7 50	—	2,458 1	1,000 0	—	1,252 0	—	153 51	30 0	22 50	2,458 1
38	Adikari Pattu ..	do. ..	102 9	—	1,668 50	—	—	2 64	1,773 23	—	172 44	1,345 0	107 60	148 19	—	—	1,773 23
23	Handapangoda ..	do. ..	171 23	3 0	665 0	136 0	12 0	—	987 23	—	—	619 0	154 75	65 48	136 0	12 0	987 23
36	Galpatha	do. ..	181 69	—	570 0	—	—	—	751 69	—	—	650 0	—	96 4	—	5 65	751 69
57	Haltota	do. ..	119 75	—	2,049 87	—	—	—	2,169 62	684 0	—	1,370 0	—	80 62	—	35 0	2,169 62
67	Maha Pattu North ..	do. ..	—	516 0	100 0	—	—	—	616 0	—	—	616 0	—	—	—	—	616 0
66	Mahagama ..	do. ..	37 0	—	—	—	—	—	37 0	—	—	37 0	—	—	—	—	37 0
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.	Total ..	1,793 62	1,338 68	12,908 76	360 94	188 0	832 13	17,422 13	2,384 6	178 94	13,146 25	262 35	970 91	360 94	118 68	17,422 13
	Kandy District.																
45	Hataraliadda ..	Unlimited ..	388 60	—	120 50	—	59 50	—	568 60	22 50	—	515 0	—	31 10	—	—	568 60
42	Uda Dumbara ..	Limited ..	60 7	—	75 0	—	—	—	135 7	—	1 0	122 0	—	12 7	—	—	135 7
69	Kandyan Association ..	do. ..	265 0	—	50 0	—	—	—	315 0	—	122 0	182 0	—	—	—	11 0	315 0
28	Galagedera ..	Unlimited ..	0 6	213 32	—	—	—	—	213 38	—	—	203 0	—	10 38	—	—	213 38
34	Udagampaha ..	do. ..	—	74 80	—	—	—	—	74 80	—	—	68 0	—	6 80	—	—	74 80
9	Harispattu ..	do. ..	152 75	—	—	—	—	—	152 75	—	—	151 0	—	—	—	1 75	152 75
47	Uduwawela ..	do. ..	22 0	—	35 0	—	—	—	57 0	—	—	57 0	—	—	—	—	57 0
	Nuwara Eliya District.																
17	Walapane ..	do. ..	563 19	—	980 0	104 91	120 0	—	1,768 10	594 0	35 40	885 0	56 25	72 84	104 91	19 70	1,768 10
27	Udahewaheta ..	do. ..	—	501 0	—	—	—	—	501 0	—	—	501 0	—	—	—	—	501 0
	Matale District.																
44	Nagolla-Hulangamuwa ..	do. ..	30 60	3 40	289 90	—	—	—	323 90	—	—	305 0	—	18 90	—	—	323 90
		Total ..	1,482 27	792 52	1,550 40	104 91	179 50	—	4,109 60	616 50	158 40	2,989 0	56 25	152 9	104 91	32 45	4,109 60

	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																		
	Galle District.																		
20	Talpe Pattu ..	Limited ..	116 44	0 64	1,235 50	79 54	—	—	1,432 12	—	—	1,224 0	—	128 58	79 54	—	1,432 12		
6	Akmimana ..	Unlimited ..	127 32	10 4	507 0	37 44	—	—	681 80	—	7 0	622 25	0 62	14 49	37 44	—	681 80		
1	Wellaboda Pattu ..	Limited ..	13 9	111 75	496 25	—	17 50	—	638 59	—	—	547 25	—	73 84	—	17 50	638 59		
70	Unanwitiya ..	Unlimited ..	29 70	—	625 0	—	—	—	654 70	—	—	652 0	—	2 70	—	—	654 70		
7	Galle-Gangaboda Pattu ..	Limited ..	0 10	484 39	100 0	31 6	—	—	615 55	—	—	510 0	—	74 31	31 6	0 18	615 55		
2	Hinidum Pattu ..	Unlimited ..	203 2	4 50	300 0	—	—	—	507 52	180 0	—	258 0	—	69 52	—	—	507 52		
	Matara District.																		
22	Kandaboda Pattu ..	Limited ..	111 75	28 74	697 50	51 93	—	—	889 92	—	—	768 50	—	69 49	51 93	—	889 92		
3	Weligam Korale ..	Unlimited ..	55 0	550 0	305 0	95 71	—	—	1,005 71	—	—	910 0	—	—	95 71	—	1,005 71		
	Hambantota District.																		
8	Magam Pattu ..	do. ..	—	260 53	720 0	94 64	—	—	1,075 17	—	—	902 0	—	78 53	94 64	—	1,075 17		
48	Giruwa Pattu West ..	do. ..	—	224 0	—	—	—	—	224 0	—	—	224 0	—	—	—	—	224 0		
		Total ..	656 42	1,674 59	4,986 25	390 32	17 50	—	7,725 8	180 0	7 0	6,618 0	0 62	511 46	390 32	17 68	7,725 8		
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.																		
	Jaffna District.																		
29	Uduppiddi ..	Unlimited ..	10 44	5 0	916 0	—	—	—	931 44	—	—	770 0	38 15	123 29	—	—	931 44		
61	Pandatarippu ..	do. ..	32 74	7 0	1,180 0	—	—	—	1,219 74	—	—	1,218 0	—	—	—	1 74	1,219 74		
62	Karaveddi ..	do. ..	2 50	—	839 0	—	—	25 74	867 24	—	105 50	731 0	1 47	21 77	—	7 50	867 24		
13	Tellippalai ..	do. ..	12 33	1 0	492 0	—	5 0	—	510 33	—	—	456 0	—	49 33	—	5 0	510 33		
64	Valikamam West Headmen's	do. ..	80 0	—	370 0	—	—	—	450 0	—	—	445 0	—	—	—	5 0	450 0		
40	Jaffna Industrial ..	Limited ..	98 87	—	133 75	—	20 24	15 25	268 11	—	—	236 50	7 96	23 65	—	—	268 11		
65	Anaikoddai ..	Unlimited ..	—	—	240 0	—	—	—	240 0	—	—	240 0	—	—	—	—	240 0		
68	American Mission Agents' ..	do. ..	108 50	—	—	—	—	—	108 50	—	—	108 50	—	—	—	—	108 50		
63	Puloli	do. ..	66 0	—	100 0	—	—	—	166 0	—	—	166 0	—	—	—	—	166 0		
18	Copay	do. ..	50 61	—	10 0	4 0	—	—	64 61	—	—	53 0	—	7 61	4 0	—	64 61		
43	Jaffna Central ..	Limited ..	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	—	25 0		
	Mannar District.																		
11	Nanaddan East ..	Unlimited ..	159 25	—	475 0	—	—	—	634 25	—	—	576 0	—	44 50	—	13 75	634 25		
19	Mantai North ..	do. ..	162 25	—	20 0	—	—	—	182 25	—	—	157 0	—	25 25	—	—	182 25		
12	Mantai South ..	do. ..	2 50	—	155 0	—	—	—	157 50	—	—	155 0	—	2 50	—	—	157 50		
		Total ..	810 99	13 0	4,930 75	4 0	25 24	40 99	5,824 97	—	105 50	5,337 0	47 58	297 90	4 0	32 99	5,824 97		
	EASTERN PROVINCE.																		
	Batticaloa District.																		
24	Batticaloa	Limited ..	100 0	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	100 0	—	—	—	—	100 0		
		Total ..	100 0	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	100 0	—	—	—	—	100 0		

Balance Sheet for Year ended March 31, 1917—*contd.*

Registered Number of Society.	Name of Society.	Type of Society.	Assets.							Liabilities.							
			Cash in Hand.	Cash in Bank.	Loans due by Members.	Reserve Fund in Bank.	Value of Stock in Hand.	Other Items.	Total.	Loans from Government and Others.	Deposits from Members.	Share Capital.	Interest and Bonus due by Society.	Reserve Fund. Due to.	Reserve Fund. In Bank.	Other Items.	Total.
	North-Western Province. *Kurunegala District.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
26	Hiriyala Hatpattu ..	Unlimited ..	—	113 10	489 0	24 60	—	—	626 70	—	—	492 0	—	110 10	21 60	---	626 70
	Puttalam District.																
5	Puttalam	do. ..	7 10	541 40	207 50	—	—	—	756 0	—	12 0	700 0	—	44 0	—	—	756 0
		Total ..	7 10	654 50	696 50	24 60	—	—	1,382 70	—	12 0	1,192 0	—	154 10	24 60	—	1,382 70
	North-Central Province. *Anuradhapura District.*																
52	Anuradhapura ..	Limited ..	45 0	—	257 50	—	—	—	302 50	—	25 0	263 0	0 33	14 17	—	—	302 50
		Total ..	45 0	—	257 50	—	—	—	302 50	—	25 0	263 0	0 33	14 17	—	—	302 50
	Province of Uva. *Badulla District.*																
31	Makulla	Unlimited ..	135 40	79 36	515 0	—	—	—	729 76	—	—	664 0	—	65 76	—	—	729 76
30	Medagama ..	do. ..	73 82	147 90	405 0	—	—	—	626 72	—	—	573 0	—	53 72	—	—	626 72
50	Bibile-Nilgala ..	do. ..	7 11	88 36	486 0	—	—	—	581 47	—	—	555 0	—	26 47	—	—	581 47
15	Uva	Limited ..	4 80	223 25	168 0	—	—	—	396 5	—	—	387 0	—	9 5	—	—	396 5
		Total ..	221 13	538 87	1,574 0	—	—	—	2,334 0	—	—	2,179 0	—	155 0	—	—	2,334 0
	Province of Sabaragamuwa *Kegalla District.*																
4	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales ..	Unlimited ..	0 18	10 70	914 44	—	—	—	925 32	—	—	820 0	—	105 32	—	—	925 32
16	Three Korales ..	do. ..	—	350 0	—	—	—	—	350 0	—	—	350 0	—	—	—	—	350 0
		Total ..	0 18	360 70	914 44	—	—	—	1,275 32	—	—	1,170 0	—	105 32	—	—	1,275 32
		Grand Total ..	5,116 71	5,372 84	27,818 60	884 77	410 24	873 12	40,476 30	3,180 56	486 84	32,994 25	367 13	2,360 95	884 77	201 80	40,476 30

June 25, 1917.

F. A. STOCKDALE, Registrar.

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1916.

CIRCUITS.

DURING the year the Director made the following circuits :—

March : Lake Tamblegam—window-pane oyster investigations.
April : Mullaittivu—marine and fresh-water fisheries.
July and September : Lake Tamblegam—window-pane oyster investigations.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

The Director was appointed Chairman of Fisheries Sub-Committee. He conducted inquiries at the following places :—Colombo, Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kandy, Galle, Matara, Negombo, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, and Mannar. The Director was also appointed Chairman of the Mining Sub-Committee, and conducted inquiries at Colombo, Bandarawela, and Kandy.

WORKERS AT THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

Mr. F. M. Mackwood (Lepidoptera), Mr. W. Ormiston (Lepidoptera), Rev. P. T. Cash, B.Sc. (Arachnida), Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S. (Numismatics), and Professor C. A. Kofoid, Professor of Zoology, University of California (Flagellates).

VISITORS.

	1915.	1916.
Ceylonese	138,126 ..	146,521
European residents	756 ..	741
Strangers	6,809 ..	7,360
	145,691	154,622

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The following are the reports of (1) the Secretary and Librarian, (2) the Assistant in Systematic Entomology, and (3) the Taxidermist :—

(1) REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

Identification of Articles of "Virtu."—Many persons came to identify and value antiques, coins, and plates.

Purchase and Binding Books.—Rs. 621·44 was spent under this head.

Books issued for Home Reading.—104 books were issued for home reading to those engaged in special research.

Readers.—170 tickets were issued to readers for the year.

Cataloguing and Press-marking.—The work was continued, and all books that came in were registered in the accession book, catalogued, and press-marked.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

(2) REPORT OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT IN SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY.

DURING the past year I was chiefly occupied in attending to the entomological collection. A large number of insects, which were donated to the Museum, was identified and set in the different store boxes. I was out on circuit in the Kurunegala and Anuradhapura Districts, and got together a representative collection, chiefly of bugs and grasshoppers. I accompanied the Director to Peradeniya to transplant and label Gourami fish. Mr. O. S. Wickwar very kindly inspected the collection of Hymenoptera, and promised later to identify all the unnamed material. During the year Mr. G. M. Henry, Assistant Entomologist, Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, inspected the collection monthly, working three days each month. Mr. A. F. Arrow of the British Museum kindly identified and returned the Rutelini which was sent him in 1914. Among the workers in the Laboratory, the following gentlemen made use of the collection :—Mr. F. M. Mackwood and Mr. W. Ormiston (Lepidoptera), and Rev. P. T. Cash (Arachnida). The old catalogue of moths being obsolete, a new catalogue is in course of preparation, with notes from the Museum collection and that of Mr. Mackwood. Besides ordinary work, I tabulated the results of the Lake Tamblegam investigations and of the water samples taken in the various stations on the lake. A small collection of butterflies were identified for Mr. G. W. Halkett and for various people who either brought or sent them here. I tried several experiments with the object of removing mould from insects and found formaldehyde the most successful. I wrote for "Spolia Zeylanica" the following notes :—*Cassia nodosa* tree defoliated by caterpillars of *Catopsilia pomona*, Fabr., and Flight of *Brana callopasa*, Wlk.

C. SOLOMONS,
Acting Assistant in Systematic Entomology.

(3) Report of the Taxidermist.

Field Work.

During the year I made two trips to collect specimens for the Mammalian Gallery, one on January 18 to Hambantota and Yala for three weeks, returning on February 12, and the other on November 28 to Hambantota and Buttuwe, returning on December 20.

In the former tour the additional assistant and two collectors accompanied me, in the latter both my assistants and one collector proceeded with me. Several fine specimens of the sambur, spotted deer, wild pig, and a leopard were secured on these collecting expeditions.

Work of the Staff.

My staff assisted me in renewing and remounting the old specimens of mammals. The exhibited specimens which were affected by mould were removed from the show cases and re-exhibited after cleaning and drying. In addition to the work of this section, my assistants supervised the opening and cleaning of all the show cases in the Museum.

The new cases placed on exhibition now contain a series of sambur and deer horns, and in the next case all species of cats, including the fishing cat, the jungle cat, and the rusty spotted cat (*Felis*). Another case contains the jackal family (*Canis*) and four species of mungoose (*Herpestes*). A group of bats (*Cheiroptera*) is mounted on dried branches, with the Indian chevrotain, or mouse deer (*Tragulus*), lurking at the bottom. In one square case eight species of squirrels (*Scuiridæ*) have been grouped together on twigs of trees, with another group of the Ceylon hare (*Lepus*), taking cover inside moss and high grass.

The porcupines (*Hystrix*) are arranged on an artificial rock, with one emerging from a hole in the rock, thus endeavouring to show the natural surroundings and habits of the mammals.

The bottom of the rock shows a group of the Indian otter (*Lutra*) drinking water at an obscure water hole situated among reeds and shrubs. The next case shows an ant-hill in the foreground and a group of pangolin or ant-eater (*Manis*). A skeleton of the same is also mounted in this case.

The collection of spotted deer (*Axis*) contains a very fine antler, a young buck, and doe. These have been mounted to show natural surroundings. In another case three specimens of the Ceylon wild pig (*Sus*) (male, female, and young), including an adult and two young ones from the old collection, were mounted also to appear in natural surroundings, with a miniature water hole covered with high water grass. On the top of imitation rock work are mounted two Ceylon bears (*Melursus*), one an old specimen, and the other a young one. An adult male, female, and young of the sambur, two females of spotted deer, and a full-grown leopard (*Felis*) were secured at Buttuwe, Southern Province, in December. These will be mounted and exhibited in 1917.

The following specimens collected during the year were added to the duplicate collection :—

2 Sambur (*Rusa unicolor*).
3 Ceylon spotted deer (*Axis Ceylonensis*).
1 Ruddy mungoose (*Mungos smithi*).
2 Small Indian civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*).
1 Pennant's long-tailed squirrel (*Ratufa macroura*).
4 Lowland Ceylon palm squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum Kelaarti*).
1 Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*).

The Additional Assistant Taxidermist was instrumental in securing all the bigger mammals for the collection. An adult specimen of the rusty spotted cat (*Felis rubiginosa*), leopard cub (*Felis pardus*), and a pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) acquired by purchase, and two full-grown specimens of the Indian chevrotain, or mouse deer (*Tragulus meminna*), presented by Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, were mounted.

Mr. W. E. Wait, C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, presented the skin and skull of the bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*). This specimen is preserved, and will be mounted when it has been properly cured.

All the exhibited skeletons of large and small mammals have been thoroughly cleaned and a coating of white distemper wash applied.

The Mammalian Gallery of the Museum received much attention, and it now is much more attractive and arranged in a more systematic manner. The printed map labels were found unsatisfactory, so those in the Mammalian Gallery were replaced with labels painted on wood with the maps drawn on them.

A very rare migrant of the noddy (*Anous stolidus*) and the Malay bittern (*Gorsachius melanclopus*) were purchased. Two young birds of the blue-breasted rail (*Hypotœnidia striata*) shot at Nugegoda by the Additional Assistant Taxidermist were mounted, and will be placed on exhibition later.

Reptiles.

All the exhibited specimens of reptiles were re-filled with formaline, and a half size python (*Python molurus*) acquired by purchase has been preserved.

H. F. Fernando,
Taxidermist.

Staff.

Mr. G. M. Henry, Assistant in Systematic Entomology, continued to act as Assistant Entomologist in the Department of Agriculture at Peradeniya.

Mr. C. Solomons, Draughtsman and Laboratory Assistant, acted as Assistant in Systematic Entomology during the year, and Mr. M. M. Salim as Draughtsman and Laboratory Assistant.

"Spolia Zeylanica."

During the year 1916 Volume X., Part 38, of "Spolia Zeylanica" was published. The following papers appeared in this part :—

W. E. Wait : Notes on Ceylon Rails, Waders, Gulls, and Terns.
E. J. Wayland : *? Equus Zeylanicus.*
C. C. Solomons : *Cassia nodosa* tree defoliated by Caterpillars of *Catopsilia pomona*, Fabr.
G. M. Henry : A Note on above.
C. C. Solomons : Flight of *Brana callopasa*, Wlk.
W. Ormiston : *Nacaduba dana*, De Niceville.
W. Ormiston : *Tenas rotundalis.*

SINHALESE BANNERS AND STANDARDS.

Series A, No. 2, of the Memoirs of the Colombo Museum on Sinhalese Banners and Standards, by Mr. Edward W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law, was issued. It is fully illustrated, and contains thirty-seven plates and two text figures. This is the first attempt at a complete classification of Sinhalese flags and an account of their origin and significance.

It was felt that all the ancient heraldic and provincial banners should be seen, and the more important ones illustrated and described before it was too late. Mr. E. W. Perera deserves great credit for the excellent Memoir turned out, which constitutes one of the most important works issued by this Museum.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIMENS IN THE STONE GALLERY.

Mr. W. M. Fernando, Native Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner, assumed duties here on December 14, 1916, and was engaged in writing the catalogue of the carved and inscribed stones in the Stone Gallery, giving short historical references to archæological survey reports and other correspondence.

DONATIONS.

General.

One picture of the throne room of Windsor Castle with the throne of Sri Wickrama Raja Sinha (last King of Kandy), by Dr. C. A. Hewavitarana, M.D. (London), Colombo.
One common copper Egyptian coin, by Mr. M. Yagambaram, Lindula.
Old flint lock gun ("Brown Bess"), date 1810, by Mr. A. N. Hutt, C.C.S., Kurunegala.
Isola De Sylam Frau Mauro's Mappa Mondo 1459 in Ducal Palace at Venice, by Hon. Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa, Colombo.
One post card used in Ceylon in 1884, by Mr. A. W. Perera, Girikola.
An old pistol, by the Principal Collector of His Majesty's Customs, Colombo.
One small carved ivory fan handle and an old Kandyan betel bag, by Mr. T. B. Keppitipola, Kandy.
One wooden lacquered bottle and two wooden lacquered wine cups, by the Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society, Peradeniya.
One old Kandyan "diyakachchiya," by Mr. A. B. Cassie Lebbe, Kandy.
One silver Roman coin and two copper coins, presented by the "Old Curiosity Shop" in aid of the Red Cross funds held at the Colombo Museum in August, 1916.
An ancient Sinhalese coin, by Mr. J. Spencer Coates, Principal Mineral Surveyor.
One oil painting, "The Colombo Museum and the Cinnamon Gardens," 1877, by the late J. L. K. van Dort, by Miss Grace van Dort.
One water colour drawing, "The Mountain Zone from the Ceylon Government Railway," 1871, by the late J. L. K. van Dort, by Miss Grace van Dort.
One water colour painting, "Colombo Point from the outer Harbour," 1871, by the late J. L. K. van Dort, by Miss Grace van Dort.
Pencil drawing, "The Matara Yodeya," by the late J. L. K. van Dort, by Miss Grace van Dort.

PURCHASES.

One small Dutch cabinet.
One old Dutch vase.
One antique large nadun chair.
Two small chairs.
One small cabinet.
One davonport (box).
One old large plate with moon and Arabic letters in the middle.
One deep dish with blue flowers.
One large murunga plate.
One china bowl with lid.
One brass hanging lamp.
One brass standing lamp.
One old plate, red flowers and a bird in the middle.
One folding nadun table for games (Dutch).
One small brass bracket lamp.
One china ginger jar.
One china flowered large dish plate.
One Dutch chair.
One oil painting, "Despatches from the Front. An incident during the Rebellion in Ceylon in 1848," by the late J. L. K. van Dort.
One oil painting, "The Cutting of the First Sod" (Ceylon Government Railway), 1858, by the late J. L. K. van Dort.

ZOOLOGICAL DONATIONS.

1 Larva of *Euthalia lubentina*. Miss Muriel Arndt.
1 Myriapod (*Scutigera nobilis*). W. H. Brymer.
2 Indian Chevrotain (*Tragulus meminna*). Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike.
1 Caterpillar of the Death's Head Moth (*Acherontia styx*). Miss D. Barbet.
1 Malay Vampire Bat (*Megaderma spasma*). Mon. P. de Bure.
1 Snake, young, of *Aspidura trachyprocta*. Mrs. E. Berwick.
1 Snake, young, of *Rhinophis trevelyanus*. Miss G. Berwick.
1 Elephant Mosquito (*Toxorhynchites immisericors*). Miss H. Berwick.
1 Bird, Brown, Fish Owl (*Ketupa zeylonensis*). W. B. Bartlet.
1 Locust (*Sathrophyllia rugosa*). Mrs. A. G. Clayton.
1 Butterfly (*Cethosia neitneri*), 1 Moth (*Heteursia cingala*). H. D. Clement.
1 Fresh-water Mollusca (*Glessula inornata*), 1 Fly (*Pycnosoma flaviceps*), 1 Dragon Fly (*Anax* sp.), and Green Spider. L. M. Dias.
1 Spider (*Chilobrachys sulcata*), 1 Grasshopper (*Mesembria dubia*). L. M. Dias.
1 Snake (*Haplocercus ceylonensis*). Rev. E. V. Freeman.
1 Longicorn Beetle (*Xystrocera globosa*). Dr. J. L. Fernando.
1 Cockroach (*Rhabdoblatta præcipua*). G. W. Goodeve.
1 Caterpillar of *Wetanastria hyrtaca*. L. A. Hayter.
1 Water Scorpion (*Ranatra elongata*). J. Henry.
1 Bug (*Pyrops dohrni*). W. Hermon.
2 Bats and 8 Beetles. G. M. Henry.
1 Locust (*Sathrophyllia rugosa*). E. C. T. Holsinger.
1 Death's Head Moth (Acherontia lachesis). Mrs. Sydney Julius.
1 Lizard (*Lyriocephalus scutatus*). H. H. M. Jansz.
2 Snakes (*Aspidura trachyprocta* and *Tropidonotus plumbicolor*). Stanley Jansz.
1 Caterpillar of *Euthalia garuda*. Miss Elsie Koelman.
1 Moth (*Antheræa paphia*) and Sea-snake (*Hydrus platurus*). J. B. M. Kelaart.
1 Praying Mantis (*Gongylus gongyloides*). Miss Annie Ludovici.
1 Moth (*Antheræa paphia*). Miss Mackenzie.
1 Stick Insect (*Phibalsoma hypharpax*), 3 Bugs (*Serinethus auger*), 1 Wasp (*Eumenes flavopicta*), Medical Officer, Buttala.

1 Butterfly (*Nacaduba dana*) and 1 Northern Ceylon Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum brodei*). W. Ormiston.
1 Grasshopper (*Cyrtacanthacris ranacea*). G. W. Prins.
1 Locust (*Orthacanthæris flavescens*). H. R. D. Pieris.
1 Frog (*Rhacophorus cruciger*). T. A. Pitfield.
1 Cobra (*Naia tripudians*). F. A. P. Pullenayagam.
1 Beetle (*Batocera ferruginea*). J. Crosby Rodrigo.
Chrysalis of a Danaine Butterfly. E. V. Ward Simpson.
1 Catalogue of recent 6 Planarians based in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, by H. L. Clark. Dr. J. Pearson.
1 Butterfly (*Catopsilia crocale*), 1 Moth (*Attacus atlas*), 1 Wasp (*Sphex umbrosus*). Miss Irene Peiris.
1 Moth (*Duomoitus leuconotus*). C. T. Symons.
1 Dead Pupa of a Butterfly Faggot Cutter (*Claina crameri*). Eustace de Saram.
1 Semi Albino of the Ceylon Hare (*Lepus Sinhala*). Dr. R. L. Spittel.
1 Squilla. P. D. A. de Soysa.
2 Snakes (*Aspidura trachyprocta* and *Lycodon aulicus*). Dr. C. E. van Rooyen.
1 Elephant Mosquito (*Toxorhynchites immiseriors*). W. S. Daly Winter.
1 Octopus, Fishes (2) (*Holocanthus annularis* and *Chætodon* sp.). John Whyte.
1 Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*), Moth (*Ophiusa coronata*). Ven. F. H. de Winton.
1 Bird, Malabar Trojon (*Harpactes fasciatus*). A. W. Winter.
1 Beetle (*Cossyphus depressus*). E. J. Wayland.
8 Bottle-nosed Dolphins (*Tursiops tursio*). W. E. Wait, C.C.S.
Thread Worms. Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Kandy.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum from January 1 to December 31, 1916, was as follows :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	—	28,107 11
Other Charges :—		
Purchase, collection, preparation, &c. ..	4,469 0	
Travelling	2,077 12	
Publications, &c.	2,696 27	
Maintenance	1,237 76	
Cultural operations	766 37	
Fresh-water fishery investigations	176 98	
Incidental expenses	1,486 55	
		12,910 5
Special Expenditure :—		
Current investigations	95 29	
Hose pipes	63 37	
		158 66
Total ..		41,175 82

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Acting Director.

January 30, 1917.

MARINE BIOLOGY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MARINE BIOLOGIST FOR 1916.

INTRODUCTION.

SINCE the publication of last Administration Report two inspections have been carried out at Lake Tamblegam, one in March, 1916, and one in August-September, 1916. The inspections were made by Dr. J. Pearson as Marine Biologist. The fishing rights have been leased, and another successful fishery is anticipated. Oysters have been transplanted, and the results are very satisfactory. The tables and charts have been prepared by Mr. C. C. Solomons, Acting Assistant in Systematic Entomology.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Acting Director of the Colombo Museum,
for Marine Biologist.

WINDOW-PANE OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS AT LAKE TAMBLEGAM.

(*a*) Measurement of Fourth-Year (1912) Oysters in 1916.

MARCH.				AUGUST-SEPTEMBER.					
Area.	Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	Area.	Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	Ratio of Increase in Size.	Ratio of Increase in Weight.
E	15	154 × 158	246	B	2	154 × 162	256	—	—
				H	2	167 × 170	256	—	—
				J	3	161 × 167	263	—	—
				M	1	175 × 170	298	—	—
	15	154 × 158	246		8	162 × 166	263	—	—

(*b*) Measurement of Fourth-Year (1913) Oysters in 1916.

MARCH.				AUGUST-SEPTEMBER.					
B	10	142 × 145	175	C	8	142 × 148	188	·02	·16
C	20	139 × 145	161	D	13	129 × 135	138	·04	·20
D	10	123 × 129	115	E	20	138 × 146	164	—	—
E	2	140 × 143	181	G	10	139 × 136	168	·09	·20
F	8	139 × 144	161	H	68	138 × 145	172	·04	·17
G	30	127 × 132	140	J	7	151 × 154	206	·08	·23
H	90	132 × 141	147	L	30	136 × 143	172	·70	·34
J	10	139 × 146	167	M	10	143 × 152	203	·23	·95
L	30	123 × 130	128	S	10	142 × 151	176	—	—
M	10	116 × 117	104						
	220	130 × 137	144		176	138 × 144	172	·06	·19

(*c*) Measurement of Third-Year (1914) Oysters in 1916.

MARCH.				AUGUST-SEPTEMBER.					
C	10	100 × 107	54	C	31	117 × 121	98	·17	·81
D	60	105 × 111	70	D	67	112 × 116	86	·06	·22
G	10	117 × 119	99	Q	20	126 × 138	114	·12	·72
Q	10	112 × 116	66	R	30	130 × 134	120	—	—
				S	10	127 × 129	109	—	—
	90	106 × 112	71		158	119 × 124	99	·12	·39

(*d*) Measurement of Second-Year (1915) Oysters in 1916.

MARCH.				AUGUST-SEPTEMBER.					
D	10	91 × 94	35	D	10	103 × 109	63	·13	·80

(*e*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in March, 1916.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
143	1	160	1
145	1	164	1
147	2	165	2
153	1		
155	2		
157	2		15
158	2		

(*f*) Weight of 1912 Oysters in March, 1916.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
214	1	263	1
221	1	270	1
228	2	285	1
235	2		
242	1		
249	1		15
256	4		

(*g*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in March, 1916.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
100	1	133	6
102	1	134	4
106	1	135	14
107	1	136	5
110	4	137	3
111	1	138	6
112	3	139	1
113	4	140	21
115	3	141	1
116	6	142	9
117	3	143	9
118	3	144	1
119	1	145	9
120	13	146	1
122	4	147	1
123	5	148	3
124	3	149	2
125	8	150	4
126	7	152	4
127	4	153	2
128	7	155	2
129	1		
130	15		
131	6		220
132	8		

(*h*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in March, 1916.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
85	2	153	1
93	3	155	1
95	1	156	14
97	1	159	2
100	6	160	5
107	11	163	16
110	6	167	2
112	1	168	1
114	13	170	2
117	1	171	9
118	1	173	1
120	2	174	2
121	9	175	3
125	3	178	3
128	6	180	2
130	2	181	2
131	3	185	9
132	3	188	2
135	6	192	4
138	6	196	3
139	2	200	1
140	1	203	1
142	24	214	2
145	4		
149	11		
150	2		220
152	2		

(*i*) Measurement of 1914 Oysters in March, 1916.

82	1	109	2
85	1	110	5
90	4	112	3
92	1	113	6
94	1	115	11
95	2	116	2
96	1	117	1
97	2	120	6
98	5	122	1
100	12	124	3
102	3	125	1
103	2	126	1
104	2	129	1
105	4		
106	2		
107	2		90
108	2		

(*j*) Weight of 1914 Oysters in March, 1916.

39	1	75	1
40	1	76	1
43	4	78	4
45	2	80	3
50	1	85	4
52	1	87	1
53	5	88	1
55	4	89	5
57	8	90	1
58	2	93	2
59	1	95	1
60	4	100	3
63	1	103	2
64	6	110	2
65	4	114	2
67	1	121	1
71	4		
73	3		90
74	3		

(*k*) Measurement of 1915 Oysters in March, 1916.

85	1	95	1
87	1	97	1
90	4		
91	1		10
92	1		

(*l*) Weight of 1915 Oysters in March, 1916.

28	3
35	5
43	2
	10

(*m*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in Aug.-Sept., 1916.

153	1	167	1
155	2	175	1
160	2		
165	1		8

(*n*) Weight of 1912 Oysters in August-Sept., 1916.

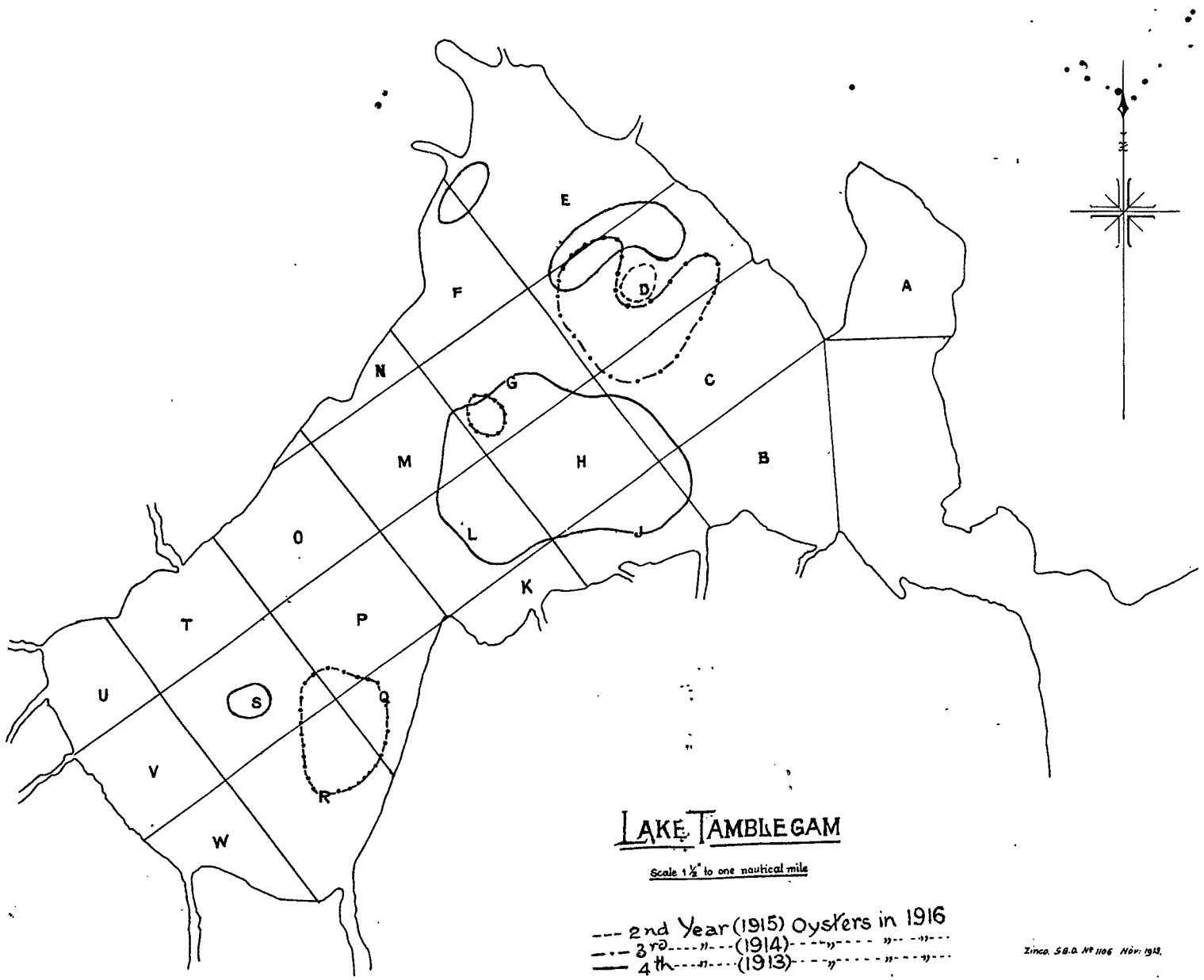
256	5
263	1
270	1
298	1
	8

(*o*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in Aug.-Sept., 1916.

112	1	141	1
113	1	142	2
115	2	143	9
116	3	144	2
120	4	145	16
122	1	146	2
123	1	147	4
125	8	148	4
127	3	150	13
128	4	153	6
130	17	155	7
132	1	156	2
133	4	157	1
134	3	158	1
135	14	160	2
136	3		
137	1		
138	6		174
140	27		

(*p*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in August-Sept., 1916.

100	1	174	2
114	5	178	10
117	1	185	11
121	1	189	2
128	5	192	11
131	1	195	3
135	4	199	20
138	1	206	4
142	11	213	2
145	4	214	1
149	8	220	1
153	2	228	13
156	12	242	1
160	1		
163	7		
166	2		174
171	27		



LAKE TAMBLEGAM

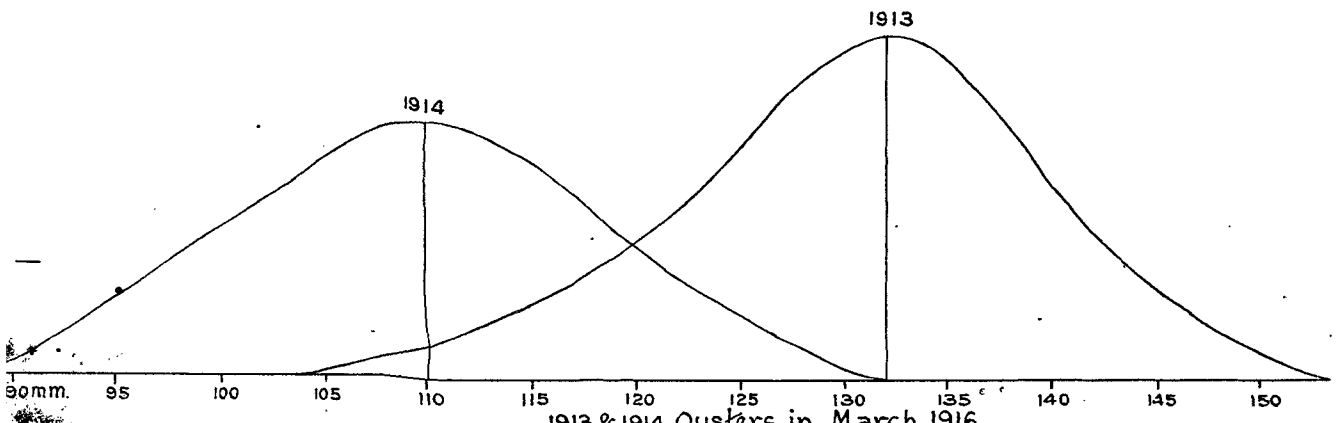
Scale 1½" to one nautical mile

--- 2nd Year (1915) Oysters in 1916
-·- 3rd ---»--- (1914) ---»--- »--»---
— 4th ---»--- (1913) ---»--- »--»---

Zinco. S.B.O. No 1106 Nov: 1913.

Photo.Litho. Survey Dept.Ceylon
21. 5. 17.

Chart, 2.



1913 & 1914 Oysters in March 1916
showing curve of Shortest Drameter

Chart, 3.

1913 & 1914 Oysters in March 1916.
curves showing Weight in Grammes.

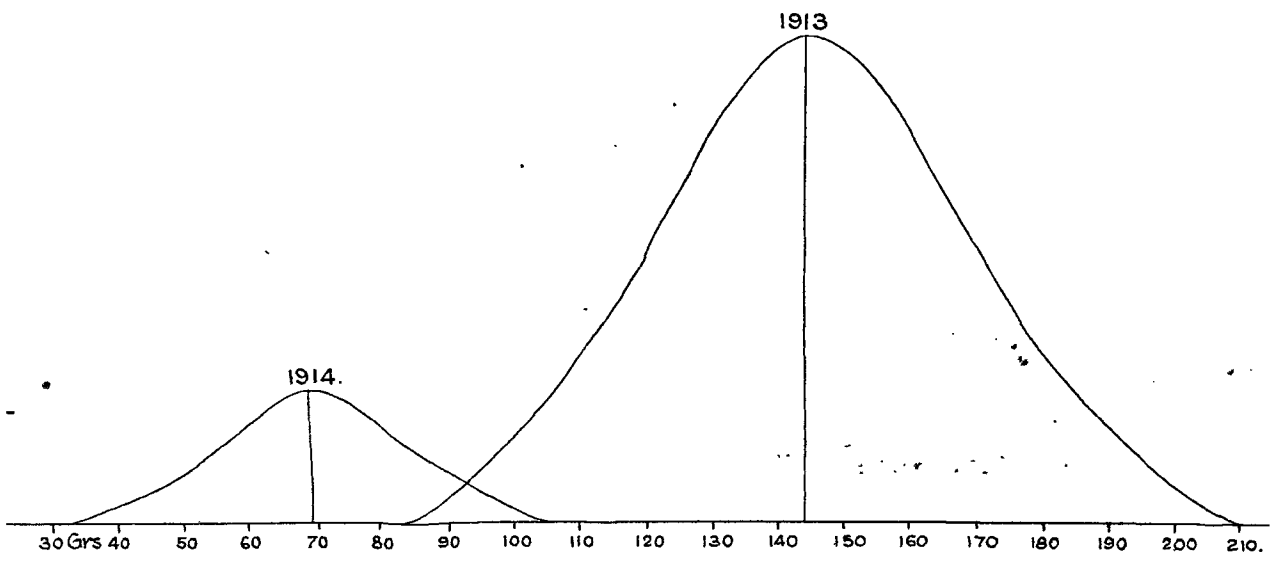


Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
19. 5. 17.

Chart, 4.

1913&1914 Oysters in August-September 1916
curve showing Weight in Grammes

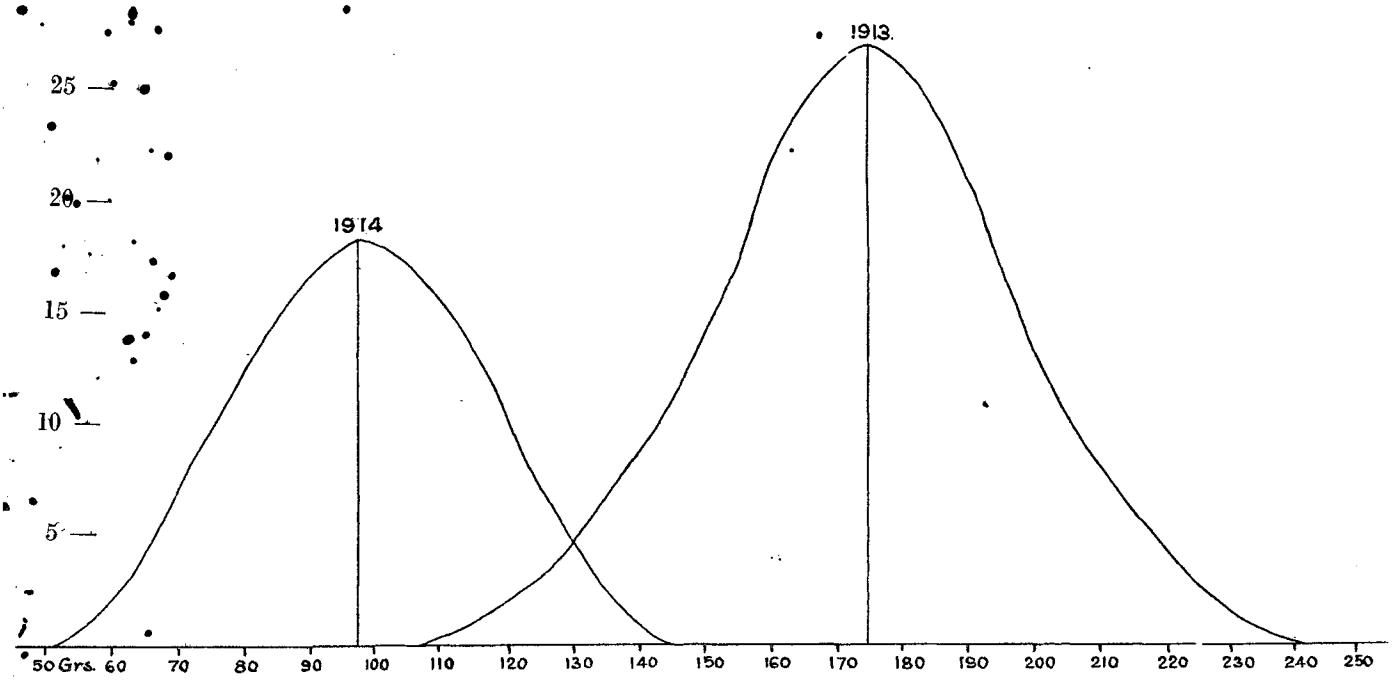
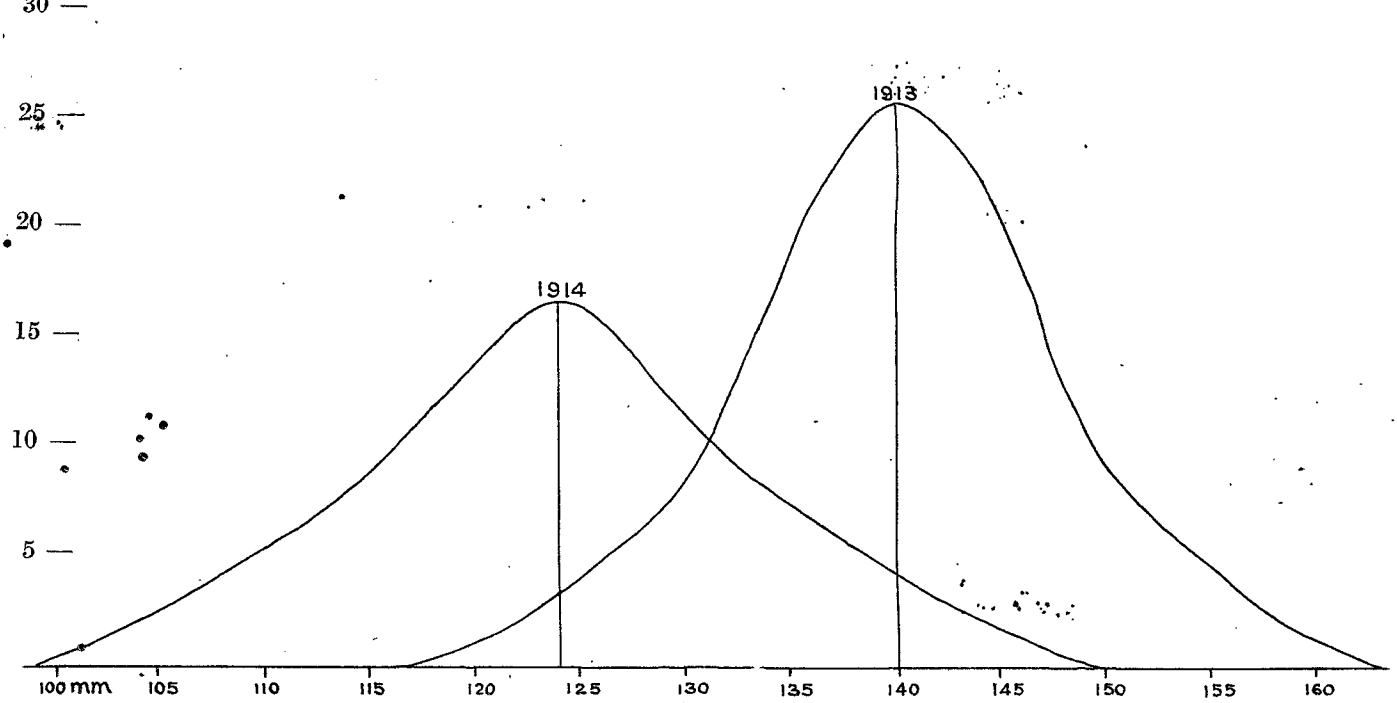


Chart 5.



1913&1914 Oysters in August-September 1916.
showing curve of Short diameter.

Photo. Litho. Survey. Dept. Ceylon.
19. 5. 17.

(*q*) Measurement of 1914 Oysters in Aug.-Sept., 1916.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diamcter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
88	1	118	4
91	1	119	1
95	1	120	15
96	1	122	5
97	1	123	3
100	5	124	4
101	1	125	14
102	6	126	1
103	3	130	15
104	3	132	5
105	2	133	2
106	2	134	2
107	2	135	7
108	3	137	3
110	2	140	6
111	2	142	2
112	6	143	2
113	6		
115	9		
116	2		158
117	8		

(*r*) Weight of 1914 Oysters in August-Sept., 1916.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
57	3	110	5
60	2	114	15
64	5	117	4
67	2	121	6
71	8	124	1
74	2	128	6
78	5	131	5
81	4	135	5
85	17	138	1
89	8	142	5
93	19	145	2
96	3	149	1
100	13		
103	4		158
107	7		

(*s*) Measurement of 1915 Oysters in Aug.-Sept., 1916.

90	1	110	1
93	1	113	1
94	1	117	1
97	1		
103	1		
105	1		10
106	1		

(*t*) Weight of 1915 Oysters in August-Sept., 1916.

43	1	81	1
50	2	89	1
57	1		
60	1		
64	2		10
71	1		

(*u*) Record of Oysters transplanted in March, 1916.

Transplanted from	Transplanted to	Number of Oysters.	Average Size, in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.
Periyar-aar	Nachchikuda	2,460	125 × 129	108
Mouth of Sembian-aar	Nachchikuda	1,900	114 × 122	74
Quarter mile up Sembian-aar	Nachchikuda	1,124	104 × 109	54
Mouth of Sembian-aar	Station B	1,700	114 × 122	74
Quarter mile up Sembian-aar	Station A	1,320	104 × 109	54

Record of Oysters transplanted in August-September, 1916.

Area C	Nachchikuda	50	128 × 133	135
Area D	Nachchikuda	75	130 × 137	126
Mouth of Sembian-aar	Nachchikuda	60	127 × 133	118
Quarter mile up Sembian-aar	Nachchikuda	650	117 × 123	98

(*v*) Rainfall in the Tamblegam District.

November.

	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	19·29	16	12·74	21	12·01	17	14·12	19	14·80	23	9·77	16	10·89	15
Kanthalai	10·54	20	14·26	19	12·78	18	12·69	13	17·47	22	7·37	12	17·07	18
Allai Tank	23·57	19	28·50	21	12·32	16	13·88	14	16·09	25	8·44	14	8·74	12
Minneriya	20·23	20	37·88	23	12·82	21	13·61	16	31·86	23	3·06	10	7·84	13
Topawewa	19·93	12	25·43	17	11·50	20	10·94	12	18·10	17	9·10	12	9·10	16
Vakaneri	16·08	14	31·23	21	13·16	19	12·66	15	19·61	19	9·16	11	10·59	14

December.

	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	15·58	17	24·76	23	5·72	20	14·37	19	15·26	22	9·13	16	4·53	11
Kanthalai	9·71	12	25·03	22	10·80	20	15·53	14	12·44	26	10·81	11	5·66	11
Allai Tank	15·51	17	28·67	23	8·16	17	19·81	15	16·69	21	15·14	13	4·50	8
Minneriya	18·81	17	53·52	21	16·22	26	16·15	16	47·09	20	6·93	11	4·29	9
Topawewa	28·69	24	51·00	16	16·88	17	15·53	14	15·10	20	12·40	13	6·25	11
Vakaneri	29·70	19	34·23	27	17·19	27	16·73	18	34·13	23	16·67	11	6·39	13

January.

	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	2·84	6	0·61	4	29·12	25	5·92	11	6·72	12	0·08	3	8·50	16
Kanthalai	7·47	9	0·50	2	29·60	25	6·85	8	10·84	14	0·00	0	15·26	15
Allai Tank	3·11	11	0·35	3	34·02	24	7·95	8	7·27	16	0·04	2	16·19	16
Minneriya	5·76	9	4·33	6	51·06	30	10·16	11	27·39	16	0·00	0	17·63	16
Topawewa	1·38	4	—	—	32·94	24	—	—	16·10	11	0·40	3	22·15	16
Vakaneri	5·61	11	2·22	6	43·71	29	11·24	14	27·37	13	2·28	8	23·72	15

February.

	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	0·17	3	0·01	1	1·72	8	2·10	4	1·77	2	0·13	3	6·01	5
Kanthalai	0·00	0	0·00	0	6·11	3	2·43	3	0·60	2	0·00	0	8·20	9
Allai Tank	0·45	2	0·00	0	1·40	7	2·53	3	0·68	1	0·40	2	7·66	5
Minneriya	0·25	2	0·00	0	6·50	7	3·58	5	0·46	2	1·60	2	8·50	7
Topawewa	0·00	0	—	—	3·37	11	—	—	1·35	3	2·10	2	10·45	14
Vakaneri	1·45	5	0·05	1	6·08	13	3·32	5	0·60	5	0·69	1	11·33	10

(*w*) Records of Water Samples.

Water samples were taken at eight stations in Lake Tamblegam during 1916. The stations were as follows :—

Station 1 : Off the mouth of the Tamblegam-aar (area W).
Station 2 : Halfway between Kakamunai and Peyaddimunai (area P).
Station 3 : One-third mile north-east of Kakamunai (area L).
Station 4 : Halfway between Periya Kalmunai and Sallaimunai (area D).
Station 5 : Sethukuda (area E).
Station 6 : One-third mile north-west of Kodaipota (area B).
Station 7 : The centre of Nachchikuda (area A).
Station 8 : In the narrow channel near Semmalai leading into the main portion of the bay.

The water samples were not examined chemically, but Knudsen's hydrometers were used, and corrections were made by means of Knudsen's *hydrographical tables*. The following are the records for 1916 :—

Station.	Date.	Cl.	S.	ৎ
1	30–1–16	7·62	13·78	11·06
2	30–1–16	8·38	15·15	12·16
3	30–1–16	9·43	17·05	13·69
4	30–1–16	8·80	15·91	12·78
5	30–1–16	9·28	16·78	13·48
6	30–1–16	7·67	13·87	11·14
7	30–1–16	9·79	17·69	14·21
8	30–1–16	9·45	17·09	13·72
1	29–2–16	17·70	31·98	25·69
2	29–2–16	17·96	32·45	26·07
3	29–2–16	18·29	33·04	26·55
4	29–2–16	16·90	30·53	24·53
5	29–2–16	16·71	30·18	24·25
6	29–2–16	16·55	29·89	24·02
7	29–2–16	17·80	32·16	25·84
8	29–2–16	17·38	31·40	25·23
1	19–3–16	17·67	31·92	25·65
2	19–3–16	17·63	31·84	25·59
3	19–3–16	17·64	31·84	25·61
4	19–3–16	17·66	31·91	25·64
5	19–3–16	17·92	32·38	26·01
6	19–3–16	17·87	32·29	25·94
7	19–3–16	18·54	33·49	26·91
8	19–3–16	18·65	33·69	27·07
1	29–4–16	20·81	37·59	30·22
2	29–4–16	19·56	35·34	28·40
3	29–4–16	19·67	35·54	28·56
4	29–4–16	19·09	34·49	27·71
5	29–4–16	19·26	34·79	27·96
6	29–4–16	19·26	34·79	27·96
7	29–4–16	19·02	34·36	27·61
8	29–4–16	19·13	34·56	27·77
1	30–5–16	13·40	24·22	19·45
2	30–5–16	13·98	25·26	20·29
3	30–5–16	14·72	26·60	21·37
4	30–5–16	14·68	26·54	21·31
5	30–5–16	14·04	25·37	20·38
6	30–5–16	16·19	29·25	23·50
7	30–5–16	15·96	28·84	23·17
8	30–5–16	15·91	28·75	23·09
1	30–6–16	19·65	35·50	28·53
2	30–6–16	19·80	35·77	28·75
3	30–6–16	19·84	35·83	28·80
4	30–6–16	19·83	35·82	28·79
5	30–6–16	19·51	35·24	28·32
6	30–6–16	19·47	35·17	28·27
7	30–6–16	19·21	34·70	27·89
8	30–6–16	18·88	34·12	27·42
1	31–7–16	16·91	30·55	24·55
2	31–7–16	14·91	26·94	21·64
3	31–7–16	16·54	29·88	24·01
4	31–7–16	17·72	32·01	25·72
5	31–7–16	17·94	32·41	25·04
6	31–7–16	16·61	30·01	24·11
7	31–7–16	17·91	32·36	26·00
8	31–7–16	17·76	32·09	25·78
1	31–8–16	19·38	35·01	28·14
2	31–8–16	19·20	34·69	27·87
3	31–8–16	19·25	34·78	27·95
4	31–8–16	19·14	34·58	27·79
5	31–8–16	18·93	34·20	27·48
6	31–8–16	18·86	34·07	27·38
7	31–8–16	18·51	33·44	26·87
8	31–8–16	18·24	32·94	26·47
1	19–10–16	19·46	35·16	28·25
2	19–10–16	19·39	35·03	28·15
3	19–10–16	19·38	35·01	28·14
4	19–10–16	18·95	34·23	27·51
5	19–10–16	18·88	34·11	27·41
6	19–10–16	19·17	34·63	27·83
7	19–10–16	18·73	33·84	27·19
8	19–10–16	18·77	33·91	27·25
1	30–11–16	19·92	35·99	28·92
2	30–11–16	19·91	35·97	28·91
3	30–11–16	20·07	36·26	29·14
4	30–11–16	19·92	35·99	28·92
5	30–11–16	19·34	34·94	28·08
6	30–11–16	19·34	34·94	28·08
7	30–11–16	18·65	33·69	27·07
8	30–11–16	18·65	33·69	27·07
1	5–12–16	3·16	5·73	4·56
2	5–12–16	2·39	4·34	3·44
3	5–12–16	4·36	7·90	6·32
4	5–12–16	9·28	16·78	13·48
5	5–12–16	9·21	16·65	13·37
6	5–12–16	6·81	12·32	9·89
7	5–12–16	8·73	15·79	12·68
8	5–12–16	10·41	18·82	15·12

Cl. = Weight of chlorine in grs. found in 1000 grs. of sea water.
S. = Weight of salt in grs. found in 1000 grs. of sea water.
ৎ = Specific gravity of the sea water at 0° C. compared with an equal volume of pure water at 4° C. A specific gravity of, say, 1·02824 is expressed as 28·24.

VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1916.

I.—STAFF.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Colombo.—Mr. E. T. Hoole, G.B.V.C.
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Nuwara Eliya.—Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayaka, G.B.V.C.
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Kandy.—Mr. G. B. de Silva, G.B.V.C.
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Ratnapura.—Mr. V. A. Hoole, G.B.V.C.
Manager, Government Dairy.—Mr. P. C. J. Fernando.
Assistant Manager, Ambepussa Farm.—Mr. R. F. P. Jayawardana (acting).
Laboratory Assistant.—Mr. E. Duffey.

Stock Inspectors.—Messrs. A. M. Ahamat, B. D. Stephen, J. I. Apponso (at Bombay Veterinary College), D. P. A. Dissanayaka, R. F. P. Jayawardana, G. E. Perera Senaratna, S. E. Samaranayaka, J. Habaragoda, D. L. Dias, Tassim Mahamooth, H. E. P. Jayawardana, D. de A. Seneviratna, S. N. Samuel, and S. W. Jansz.

Mr. Owen M. Jansz resigned on April 18, 1916.

II.—INFECTIVE DISEASES.

Horses.—The only outbreak of disease was one of influenza in the first half of the year, which caused no loss.

Cattle : Rinderpest.—The decrease in the number of outbreaks continued throughout 1916. The Northern, North-Central, and Southern Provinces were free during the year. In the Western Province : 466 cases, 89 recoveries, 377 deaths (of which 17 were shot) ; Central Province : 49 cases, 13 recoveries 31 deaths, 5 balance ill at the close of the year ; Eastern Province : 124 cases, 45 recoveries, 79 deaths ; North-Western Province : 60 cases, 11 recoveries, 48 deaths (of which 4 were shot), 1 balance ill at the close of the year ; Province of Uva : 3 cases, 3 deaths (of which 1 was shot) ; Province of Sabaragamuwa : 154 cases, 32 recoveries, 122 deaths (of which 33 were shot). The Central and North-Western Provinces remained infected at the close of the year. The total number of cases for the year was 856 cases, against 1,493 last year.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.—Outbreaks occurred in six Provinces ; the Northern, Southern, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces were free during the year. There was a marked decrease compared with 1915. The total number of cases, including Colombo town and Quarantine Station, was 284 (recoveries 280, deaths 4), against 2,366 cases last year.

Surra.—Four cases were detected during August in Uva, 2 died naturally and 2 were shot.

Anthrax.—Western Province : 5 cases ; Central Province : 12 cases ; North-Central Province : 3 cases ; total for the Provinces : 20 cases ; 20 deaths. This disease is extremely prevalent amongst goats and sheep imported from India. Out of 76,820 of these animals imported to the Quarantine Station, Colombo, 1,196 died from anthrax, practically 1½ per cent.

Infectious Ophthalmia.—An outbreak of this disease occurred amongst cattle in the Eastern Province, 4½ miles from Trincomalee, in May ; 64 cases occurred, and all recovered under treatment. The outbreak ended in July.

Swine.—The outbreak of swine septicæmia recorded last year extended into 1916. It ended in July. In the Western Province : 254 cases, 254 deaths (of which 7 were shot) ; in the North-Western Province : 20 cases, 20 deaths (of which 3 were shot) ; total cases : 274, against 2,512 last year. A possible carrier of the disease is *Ctenocephalus canis*, which was found infesting sick pigs.

Legislation.—Proclamation of October 27, 1916, orders that no dog shall be imported from India without a license in writing under the hand of the Colonial Secretary, and repeals Proclamation of July 30, 1910, which prohibited the importation of dogs from India.

Cattle and Disease Return for 1916.

Province.	Number.		Number affected by Diseases.		Nature of the Disease.		Recoveries.	Deaths.	On hand at the end of December 31, 1916.
	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.					
						Cases.			
Western ..	43,443	188,587	1,045	1,612	All diseases*	2,657	1,445	1,212	—
	232,030		2,657		Rinderpest	466	89	377	—
					Anthrax	5	—	5	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	6	5	1	—
Central ..	45,886	55,653	1,245	1,619	All diseases*	2,864	1,237	1,627	—
	101,539		2,864		Rinderpest	49	13	31	5
					Anthrax	12	—	12	—
					Hæm. septicæmia	15	12	3	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	154	137	2	15
					Dysentery	2	2	—	—
					Pneumonia	3	1	2	—
					Diarrhœa	2	2	—	—
					Cancer of horn	1	—	1	—
					Black quarter	20	—	20	—
Southern ..	37,692	135,933	475	757	All diseases ..		765	467	—
	173,625		1,232						
North-Central ..	104,557	103,535	1,242	961	All diseases*	2,203	—	2,203	—
	208,092		2,203		Anthrax	3	—	3	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	1	1	—	—
Eastern ..	37,745	64,221	75	204	All diseases*	279	114	118	47
	101,966		279		Rinderpest	124	45	79	—
					Ophthalmia	64	64	—	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	3	3	—	—
North-Western ..	134,218	242,583	—	—	All diseases*	12,405	6,392	6,013	—
	376,801		12,405		Rinderpest	60	11	48	1
					Foot-and-mouth disease	16	16	—	—
Uva ..	30,949	105,839	1,551	4,420	All diseases*	5,971	3,644	2,327	—
	136,788		5,971		Surra	4	—	4	—
					Rinderpest	3	—	3	—
					Black quarter	10	—	10	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	49	48	1	—
Sabaragamuwa ..	43,838	58,594	1,472	1,482	All diseases*	2,954	1,295	1,659	—
	102,432		2,954		Rinderpest	154	32	122	—
Northern ..	28,490	175,257	320	365	All diseases	685	683	2	—
	203,747		685						

* "All diseases" includes the figures for infectious diseases shown separately.

The total number of cattle for the whole Island is 1,637,020, and the number of deaths from all causes is 15,628, giving a percentage of ·954. In 1915 the total number of cattle was 1,555,234. In the year under review there is an increase of 81,786 cattle.

The statement of disease above excludes Colombo Municipality, the figures within Municipal limits being—

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Colombo Town.			
Anthrax (excluding Quarantine Station)	7 ..	— ..	7
Rinderpest	113 ..	15 ..	98
Foot-and-mouth disease ..	40 ..	40 ..	—
Quarantine Station.			
Anthrax	1,196 ..	— ..	1,196
Rinderpest	57 ..	17 ..	40
Foot-and-mouth disease ..	15 ..	15 ..	—

Inoculation with Anti-Rinderpest Serum.

Number of cattle inoculated in 1916 ..	223	Number that became ill within a month	85
Number that remained free ..	138	Recoveries	38
		Deaths	47

III.—RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS IMPORTED DURING 1916.

Country of Production.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
To Colombo.				
United Kingdom	23	—	—	—
British Colonies :—				
British India ..	232	8,795	13,415	71,263
Straits Settlements	1	—	2	—
Total	256	8,795	13,417	71,263
To Kayts :—				
Adirampatam	—	248	—	—
Negapatam ..	1	—	—	—
Paumben ..	5	6	—	—
Point Calimere	3	150	—	—
Porto Novo ..	—	1	—	—
Total	9	405	—	—
Grand Total	265	9,200	11,955	64,865

Compared with 1915, an increase of 206 horses, decrease of 1,368 cattle, and an increase of 6,927 goats and sheep is shown.

IV.—QUARANTINE.

The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon kindly furnishes the following information :—

Colombo Quarantine Station.

Statement showing the Number of Cattle admitted during 1916.

Number of cattle admitted	5,615
Number of buffaloes admitted	1,912
Number of sheep and goats admitted	85,354
Number of cattle imported for slaughter	3,808
Number of buffaloes imported for slaughter	800
Number of cattle imported for work ..	1,345
Number of cattle imported for milking	462
Number of buffaloes imported for milking	1,112

Tuticorin Quarantine Depôt.

Statement of Animals passed for Shipment during 1916.

Month.	Cattle Section.					Sheep and Goats Section.		
	Bulls.	Cows	and Calves.	Buffaloes and Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total.
January	360	133	29	236	118	876	1,818	6,411	8,229
February	415	152	13	156	41	777	1,063	4,105	5,168
March	325	117	10	143	58	653	572	3,526	4,098
April	486	75	6	109	78	754	799	4,676	5,475
May	588	103	7	163	92	953	607	5,331	5,938
June	634	111	33	160	109	1,047	643	6,813	7,456
July	344	68	27	211	126	776	603	5,883	6,486
August	618	84	39	168	126	1,035	754	5,897	6,651
September	266	93	34	146	81	620	1,287	5,831	7,118
October	157	66	25	122	82	452	1,430	5,820	7,250
November	121	52	20	157	127	477	869	4,509	5,378
December	49	43	27	108	84	311	1,085	5,745	6,830
Total	4,363	1,097	270	1,879	1,122	8,731	11,530	64,547	76,077

The Veterinary Officer in charge reports :—

Staff.—The depôt was worked by Veterinary Assistant T. S. Alagappa Pillay till the forenoon of February 16, 1916, when Veterinary Inspector A. Rajappa took charge of the depôt and continued to work till the end of the year.

Shipment.—The number of cattle passed for shipment during the year under report was 8,731 (including calves) and that of sheep and goats 76,077, as against 9,332 and 70,921 respectively during the previous year.

Outbreaks.—Foot-and-mouth disease prevailed in the depôt from the end of March to the middle of June, during which time 18 affected cattle were detected, against 83 during last year. There was no mortality.

Anthrax prevailed throughout the year under review, but was most marked in March and April. Eight deaths occurred among cattle and 18 among sheep and goats, making a total of 26, against 13 during the previous year. No other contagious disease occurred during the year.

Non-Contagious Diseases.—The mortality under this head was 16 cases among cattle and 1 among sheep and goats. Most of these cases were due to the unwholesome water supplied for the animals at Tattaparai. A few cases of diarrhœa also occurred in the depôt.

Inoculation.—During the year under report there was no necessity for carrying out inoculation against any contagious disease.

General Remarks.—The depôt that was removed to Tattaparai in January, 1915, as a temporary measure, had to remain there during the year 1916 also, for want of a suitable site at or near Tuticorin. Considering the many hardships experienced by both the dealers and their animals at Tattaparai by way of bad water, want of any material shelter, disappointment in shipments owing to irregular steamer services, and late or insufficient supply of railway trucks, the Madras Government finally decided to transfer the depôt to Tuticorin, though at some disadvantage.

Considering the responsible nature of quarantine work, the appointment of an officer of an Inspector's rank was sanctioned by the Madras Government, with effect from February 16, 1916.

Remarks of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, who supervises the station :—

As all the non-perishable goods traffic between Tattaparai and Tuticorin has been postponed since January, 1917, by the South Indian Railway Company until further orders, it was found impossible to remain at Tattaparai. The depôt has therefore been transferred to Tuticorin with the approval of the local Government. No permanent arrangements have been made at Tuticorin, as it has been decided by the Ceylon Government to give up quarantining on this side, and as we have been asked not to incur any further expenditure at Tuticorin.

Kayts Quarantine Station.

The following are the figures as regards the landing of animals at Kayts, Northern Province :—

Horses	—
Cattle	656
Goats and sheep	—

All remained free from disease during the period of quarantine.

V.—RABIES.

District.	Number of Cases examined at the Bacteriological Institute.	Number Positive.	Number Negative.	Number of Patients to Coonoor for Treatment.
Colombo ..	12	3	9	139
Hatton ..	1	—	1	
Dikoya ..	1	—	1	
Henaratgoda ..	1	1	—	
Negombo ..	3	—	3	
Avissawella ..	1	—	1	
Ratnapura ..	2	—	2	
Gampola ..	1	—	1	
Rambukkana ..	1	—	1	
Total ..	23	4	19	

The Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, and the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, kindly furnished the above information.

It is unsatisfactory to observe that the number of people who went to Coonoor for treatment shows an increase of 67 compared with 1915.

The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, Colombo, informs me that the number of suspected cases of rabies in Municipal limits was 22. Generally it is only in those cases where people are bitten that specimens are sent to the Institute for examination.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The horses of His Excellency the Governor's Escort, the Police horses, the draught bulls of the Public Works Department, Convict Establishment, Botanic Gardens, and Government Dairy cattle have been treated when necessary.

Horses for insurance under the Volunteer Horse Insurance Scheme have been inspected as required.

The following have been kindly identified by the Government Entomologist during the year :—

Flies.—Tabanus striatus (Fb.), Kandy District, in April.
Pycnosoma flaviceps (Mag.), the cause of Myiasis in dog's mouth, Colombo, November.
Ticks.—Boophilus australis (Fuller), Experiment Station, Peradeniya.

Arsenical Poisoning of Cattle.—In May 10 cattle were accidentally poisoned in Uva, owing to licking the earth floor of a verandah which had been treated with a preservative solution containing arsenic to destroy white ants. The saline matter in the preparation enticed the cattle to lick the floor.

Cattle Poisoning by Artificial Manure.—In October a cart bull was poisoned in Kandy District, owing to eating artificial manure, which was found to contain calcium cyanamide.

Castration.—In April the Stock Inspector, Northern Province, went to Delft and trained a man to castrate cattle.

VII.—GOVERNMENT DAIRY, MODEL FARM, AND BRANCH FARM AT AMBEPUSSA.

Government Dairy.

Manager.—Mr. P. C. J. Fernando.

Disease amongst Stock.—No outbreak of infectious disease occurred during the year. Losses were due in most instances to parasitic gastritis (*Hæmonchus contortus*).

Purchase of Stock.—Eleven cows were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,250·50.

Sale of Stock.—Proceeds of the sales of stock were Rs. 3,780·93. Twenty-four heifers were sent to the branch farm at Ambepussa to grow up. At a moderate estimate of Rs. 50 each at a saleable age, these would have fetched an additional sum of Rs. 1,200.

Working of the Dairy.—The total working expenses were Rs. 45,351·53, and the total receipts were Rs. 49,309·27½, giving a balance of Rs. 3,957·74½.

The same institutions as last year were supplied with milk. The total output for the year was 27,685 gallons, against 25,596 gallons last year, the greater portion of which is supplied free to Government hospitals in Colombo.

Statements of receipts and expenditure and live stock on hand are annexed :—

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Government Dairy for 1916.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount Rs. c.
Amount realized by sale of milk :—			
January	3,414 83½	Rent of racecourse grazing ..	665 80
February	3,389 98½	Pay of dairy and grass land coolies ..	5,669 94
March	3,674 62	Value of cattle food	34,374 40
April	3,529 44	Value of stock purchased ..	2,250 50
May	3,897 17	Incidental expenses	1,305 89
June	4,196 66½	Pay of the Manager	1,085 0
July	4,072 42	Balance	3,957 74½
August	3,970 33		
September	3,874 29½		
October	3,867 36		
November	3,439 67½		
December	3,485 55		
Proceeds of sale of stock ..	3,780 93		
Stud fees	715 0		
Cattle trespass	1 0		
Total ...	49,309 27½	Total ...	49,309 27½

Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for 1916.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1916.	Purchased during the Year or transferred.	Born during the Year.	Received back from Ambepussa Farm.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Sent to Ambepussa Farm.	Sent to Model Farm.	Number to be struck off the List.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1916.
Cows ..	114	17	—	5	136	16	11	—	—	27	109
Calves ..	96	10	94	13	213	26	54	24	—	113*	100
Stud bulls ..	7	2	—	1	10	1	1	1	—	—	7
Draught bulls	5	3	—	1	9	—	1	1	1	—	6

* Nine transferred (6 to "Cows," 1 to "Draught bulls," 2 to "Stud bulls").

Branch Farm, Ambepussa.

Manager.—Mr. R. F. P. Jayawardana, Stock Inspector (acting).

Work.—This farm is used for the purpose of growing young stock to come into the dairy in due course.

Statements of expenditure and live stock are annexed :—

Expenditure Statement of the Ambepussa Farm for 1916.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Pay of Manager	870 0
Wages of coolies	980 50
Cattle food	975 39
Incidental expenses	151 14
Labour in clearing and planting grass, &c.	1,619 25
Total ..	4,596 28

Live Stock Return of the Ambepussa Farm for 1916.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1916.	Born during the Year.	Received from the Government Dairy, Colombo.	Died. during the Year.	Returned to the Government Dairy, Colombo.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1916.
Heifers	43	—	24	13	13	42*
Cows	6	—	—	2	4	—
Calves	—	2*	—	—	1	—
Bulls	1	—	2	—	2	1
	50	2	26	15	20	43

* One calf transferred to heifers.

Model Farm.

Manager.—Mr. C. T. Perera until November, when he was transferred to Matara, and Mr. G. S. P. Dahanayaka took his place.

Statements of receipts and expenditure and live stock return are annexed :—

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Model Farm for 1916.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Rent of grass lands	1,476 0	Pay of watcher and coolies ..	532 44
Rent of land leased to Colombo Municipality	36 0	Cost of sheep food	141 2
Rent of grazing land	48 0	Incidental expenses	62 68
Rent of huts	5 85	Balance	924 71
Sale of sheep	95 0		
Total ..	1,660 85	Total ..	1,660 [illegible]

Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for 1916.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1916.	Purchased during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Number to be struck off.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1916.
Rams and ewes ..	23	—	—	23	1	19	20	32*
Lambs ..	29*	—	15	44	—	—	—	15

* 29 lambs transferred to "Rams and ewes."

In conclusion, I may mention that, apart from outbreaks of disease, which naturally give a good deal of trouble, the Assistant Veterinary Surgeons and Stock Inspectors carry out a great deal of unobtrusive work in keeping the main lines of transport, galas, &c., under supervision and, as far as possible, clear of disease, which entails a good deal of hard travelling. The Dairy Manager's duties entail constant attention, and in such a large establishment there is ordinarily a good deal of worry. To the entire staff I desire to express appreciation of efficient work throughout the year.

Colombo, February 26, 1917.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR 1916.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report includes a summary of the work done during the year 1916, *i.e.*, for twelve months. The amount of work dealt with has not increased, so far as the actual number of samples, &c., is concerned; this year no samples were examined for the Censor. But the details of the work show that the utility of the work conducted in the laboratory is being recognized more widely.

II.—STAFF.

2. Mr. K. C. Browning proceeded on leave on December 1, 1916, with permission to offer himself for war service. During the year one addition has been made to the staff in the person of Mr. A. G. L. Oorloff, who commenced work in May; he had been a student in training at the Government Technical Schools for three years. Mr. K. Thyalnayagam, Clerk, was transferred from this Department, with effect from June 12, 1916, and his place was taken by Mr. N. Thambippillay from the same date.

III.—MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS.

3. During the period covered by the present report the medico-legal work has included 608 productions from 251 cases; whereas in 1915 887 productions from 292 cases were examined.

4. *Stains.*—As usual, the examination of productions for blood or other stains constituted the major portion of the medico-legal work.

5. The number of productions examined for blood alone was 167, blood being identified in 95. Requests have been received from Police Magistrates for the examination of productions for human blood in 20 cases. In 9 of these cases no blood at all was identified. In 2 others the blood stains were so small or so dilute as to render the application of this test impossible. In 6 cases no serum was available. In 2 cases there appeared to be no good reason for applying the test. In 1 case the test was applied with positive results.

6. Twenty-seven productions were examined for seminal stains, and semen was identified in 12. 64 productions were examined for both blood and semen, and blood was identified in 40 and semen in 9. The low percentage in the detection of semen in the latter case may be due, in addition to other causes, to the possibility of blood cloaking semen in certain cases.

7. Reports have been received from the Police as to the results of 41 cases; of these, convictions were obtained in 15 cases.

8. *Poisoning Cases.*—There were 62 cases of suspected poisoning, involving the examination of 155 productions, in 30 of which some poison was identified.

9. This year atropine was found in 12 productions, white arsenic in 8, and in 10 others strychnine, brucine, aconitine, &c., were found.

10. Reports from the Police as to the results were received in 47 cases. 10 of these were cases connected with inquests. 20 cases have been filed for want of evidence.

11. *Prohibited Drugs.*—There was a slight increase in the number of Police Court cases in which productions were sent to this laboratory for examination for ganja and opium. Excluding samples sent in by the Excise Commissioner and the Principal Collector of Customs, there were 74 cases, involving the examination of 162 productions, ganja or opium being identified in 82 productions. Most of the ganja identified was the imported product. Twelve samples were sent in for examination for cocaine. Cocaine was found in only one of them.

12. The reported results of 71 cases show 39 convictions.

IV.—REMARKS ON MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

13. Attention has been called in previous reports to the fact that productions have frequently been received improperly packed and accompanied by insufficient information. An attempt to remedy this has been made by the introduction of Medical Form 345 to accompany each production sent for examination. The form contains simple instructions as to the correct method of handling, packing, and despatching productions, and also has a number of blanks to be filled in giving the information required by this Department.

14. Again it has been impossible, owing to lack of facilities, to make full use of the precipitin test for human blood. It seems regrettable that in the large majority of cases such a valuable test has to be omitted.

15. The arrangements made with the Inspector-General of Police for giving demonstrations of some methods used in examining productions, in rape and stabbing cases, to members of the Police Force in training are still in force. Two classes have attended the laboratory for this purpose during the year under review.

A few cases involving the examination of blood stains have occurred, in which it appears probable that an examination on the scene of the crime would have yielded better results than those obtained by an examination of fragmentary portions in the laboratory. For certain reasons, such as lack of staff, travelling vote, &c., it was not practicable to deal in this way with these cases.

16. The safety of productions sent to the laboratory for examination is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance.

17. The number of cases in which suspected cocaine samples have been received for examination remains very small.

18. In previous reports it has been stated that a large amount of research work is urgently required on the subject of local poisons and drugs.

V.—CUSTOMS WORK.

19. For the Customs 76 samples were examined. This included 69 samples of kerosine oil. The other samples were mostly mixtures suspected to contain prohibited drugs.

VI.—WORK FOR LOCAL BOARDS, &C.

20. This consisted mainly in the examination of drinking and soda waters. Samples were also examined for the Railway, the Public Works Department, the Sanitary Department, and for the Colombo Port Surgeon.

21. Out of 59 samples of water, 22 were condemned as unsuitable for human consumption.

22. A periodical examination is now made of water from the tanks of boats used for taking drinking water to vessels in the harbour. During 1916 12 samples have been received, of which 6 were found to be unsatisfactory, and in these cases a recommendation was sent that the tanks should be thoroughly cleaned. Subsequent analyses have given satisfactory results.

VII.—WORK FOR THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

23. Work of this Department necessitated the examination of 18 samples.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

24. These numbered 138, and were of a most varied nature, including milks, cement, motor spirit, salt, oils, ghee, pollard, &c., from various Government Departments.

25. With regard to the milk samples, these were mostly sent by the Sanitary Department. Out of 39 samples of milk, 33 were found to be grossly adulterated.

IX.—RESEARCH WORK.

26. Investigations on the subject of toddy have been continued, and have been embodied in a scientific communication published in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Vol. XXXV., No. 22.

27. Methods of detecting minute traces of mercury and arsenic have been investigated; the results will be published shortly.

C. T. SYMONS,
Acting Government Analyst.

Colombo, May 3, 1917.

Tabular Summary of Analyses, January 1 to December 31, 1916.

	Productions.	Cases.	Percentage of Detection.
I.—Medico-Legal :—			
1. Blood	167	58	57
2. Semen	27	16	44
3. Blood and semen	64	31	Blood 63 Semen 14
4. Poison	155	62	19
5. Ganja and opium	162	74	51
6. Cocaine	12	3	8
7. Miscellaneous	21	7	—
Total	608	251	
II.—Customs		76 samples	
III.—Water		59 samples	
IV.—Excise		18 samples	
V.— Miscellaneous		138 samples	

Total number of reports, 390. Total samples, 899.

PART V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1916.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Public Works Department during the year 1916.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The amounts expended under the respective heads of the Supply Bill for the financial period October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916, are as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments (inclusive of Clerical Service) ..	865,864	96
Other Charges (inclusive of stationery, &c.)	126,852	54
Public Works Recurrent (inclusive of days' labour) ..	3,942,348	53
Public Works Extraordinary	4,529,856	0
Other Departmental Votes, &c.	332,749	95
Total ..	9,797,671	98

3. For purposes of comparison the following tabular statement of expenditure for the last twenty-one years is submitted :—

Year.	Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Miscellaneous, including Loans, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895 ..	1,756,001 ..	1,286,889 ..	— ..	3,042,890
1896 ..	1,823,558 ..	1,219,106 ..	— ..	3,042,664
1897 ..	1,726,669 ..	1,838,650 ..	— ..	3,565,319
1898 ..	1,900,307 ..	1,510,143 ..	369,324 ..	3,779,774
1899 ..	2,040,684 ..	1,707,119 ..	1,250,125 ..	4,997,928
1900 ..	2,029,279 ..	1,610,261 ..	1,074,665 ..	4,714,205
1901 ..	2,112,905 ..	1,348,032 ..	666,028 ..	4,126,965
1902 ..	2,163,394 ..	1,448,491 ..	572,143 ..	4,184,028
1903 ..	2,240,086 ..	1,339,699 ..	1,275,968 ..	4,855,753
1904 ..	2,286,812 ..	1,858,657 ..	619,275 ..	4,764,744
1905 ..	2,324,805 ..	1,595,612 ..	370,431 ..	4,290,848
1906 ..	2,582,398 ..	1,901,588 ..	133,083 ..	4,617,069
1907 ..	2,648,741 ..	1,929,416 ..	227,081 ..	4,805,238
1908 ..	2,684,811 ..	1,781,145 ..	1,080,706 ..	5,546,662
1909 ..	2,796,779 ..	1,637,134 ..	1,203,400 ..	5,637,313
1910–11 (18 months) ..	4,511,611 ..	2,313,423 ..	3,048,443 ..	9,873,477
1911–12 ..	3,211,341 ..	2,017,577 ..	2,022,372 ..	7,251,290
1912–13 ..	3,406,677 ..	2,368,184 ..	2,471,462 ..	8,216,323
1913–14 (15 months) ..	4,620,749 ..	6,774,607 ..	2,090,160 ..	13,485,516
1914–15 ..	2,746,540 ..	2,693,826 ..	1,624,499 ..	7,064,865
1915–16 ..	3,942,348 ..	4,529,856 ..	332,750 ..	8,804,954

The total expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Public Works Annually Recurrent.	Public Works Extraordinary, including other Departmental Works.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ..	1,080,287 63 ..	2,851,639 68 ..	3,931,927 31
Central, North ..	354,362 55 ..	101,694 41 ..	456,056 96
Central, South ..	331,435 47 ..	138,337 49 ..	469,772 96
Southern ..	317,623 91 ..	196,545 20 ..	514,169 11
Northern ..	256,659 54 ..	628,594 47 ..	885,254 1
Eastern ..	260,951 1 ..	85,232 69 ..	346,183 70
North-Western ..	431,648 32 ..	349,690 83 ..	781,339 15
North-Central ..	187,877 53 ..	33,515 18 ..	221,392 71
Uva	367,372 81 ..	197,907 20 ..	565,280 1
Sabaragamuwa ..	354,129 76 ..	279,448 80 ..	633,578 56
	3,942,348 53	4,862,605 95	8,804,954 48
		Establishment ..	865,864 96
		Other Charges ..	126,852 54
		Total ..	9,797,671 98

Expenditure incurred at the Government Factory and on the Colombo Lake Development Scheme is included in that of the Western Province, and expenditure in connection with the Cooly Immigration Camp, Mandapam, in that of the Northern Province.

5. The expenditure in the Provinces under the different sub-heads of the Annual Estimates, excluding Personal Emoluments and Other Charges, is shown in tabular form on page 3.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

6. The roads of the Colony are classified as metalled, track metalled, gravelled, and natural. The total length maintained during the year is as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Track Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western ..	408·51	6·00	11·90	—	426·41
Central, North ..	280·06	—	51·97	30·75	362·78
Central, South ..	341·45	—	4·49	25·63	371·57
Southern ..	300·35	—	23·99	—	324·34
Northern ..	274·72	102·08	67·67	69·81	514·28
Eastern ..	104·92	159·75	82·73	26·50	373·90
North-Western ..	335·60	55·75	110·37	29·00	530·72
North-Central ..	138·38	133·00	55·34	—	326·72
Uva ..	315·18	—	31·32	80·39	426·89
Sabaragamuwa ..	323·99	1·65	25·96	17·00	368·60
Total ..	2,823·16	458·23	465·74	279·08	4,026·21

7. The total mileage is in excess of that of last year by 22·91 miles, due to the addition of 16·41 miles of new road and 6·50 miles of minor road taken over for improvement and maintenance.

8. The average cost of road maintenance per mile in the several Provinces is as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Rs. c.	Track Metalled. Rs. c.	Gravelled. Rs. c.	Natural. Rs. c.	General Average. Rs. c.
Western ..	1,296 92	766 18	489 25	—	1,190 27
Central, North ..	1,001 8	—	295 13	68 35	820 88
Central, South ..	727 62	—	163 71	49 20	674 1
Southern ..	924 94	—	330 9	—	879 60
Northern ..	443 89	527 81	307 8	41 69	387 95
Eastern ..	920 4	560 70	351 85	54 77	579 47
North-Western ..	856 0	768 17	350 52	12 71	695 57
North-Central ..	567 95	626 99	213 98	—	534 91
Uva ..	977 36	—	472 71	87 81	772 82
Sabaragamuwa ..	972 96	722 93	359 4	125 82	889 53
General Average ..	889 32	601 13	333 95	61 96	734 93

9. The following is a comparison of the general average cost of road maintenance per mile for all classes of roads for the years 1913–14, 1914–15, and 1915–16 :—

Province.	1913–14. Cost per Mile. Rs.	1914–15. Cost per Mile. Rs.	1915–16. Cost per Mile. Rs.
Western ..	1,030	876	1,190
Central, North ..	660	704	821
Central, South ..		588	674
Southern ..	682	635	880
Northern ..	318	269	388
Eastern ..	507	466	579
North-Western ..	580	505	696
North-Central ..	518	407	535
Uva ..	711	606	773
Sabaragamuwa ..	774	678	890
General Average	642	564	735

10. With certain exceptions, the roads of the Colony have, on the whole, been maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition and state of repair, but the traffic conditions now obtaining demand a more liberal expenditure on the main thoroughfares generally. The failure of the north-east monsoon in 1915 and the severe drought in the early months of 1916 were followed by heavy rains and floods throughout the seaboard, from Chilaw to Matara, in May. Much damage was done to bridges, culverts, and embankments, as well as to road surfaces. In the Chilaw, Negombo, Colombo, and Kalutara Districts the roads were cut up badly under traffic, as the result of the saturated condition of the soil underlying the metalled crust, which in many cases is very thin and without foundation of any sort. Extra supplies of metal were hurried out and road surfaces put into passable condition as quickly as possible, but a recurrence of this state of affairs will be always probable under like conditions, and particularly so as the traffic is rapidly increasing on most of these roads with the development of the country under coconuts and rubber. Most of the roads in the above-named districts were poorly constructed at the start, and have gradually evolved in the course of years to the status of metalled roads, without sufficient attention being paid or money spent to render them suitable for the traffic they have now to carry. The only cure is to widen these roads and foundation and metal them thoroughly, an awkward and expensive undertaking in the face of heavy traffic, but one which must be faced.

11. The difficulty of supplying metal to the roads in the Chilaw District, where the local quarries are practically exhausted, has been partially met once more by transport from Ragama by rail, the necessary metal being provided from the Railway quarry there through the courtesy of the General Manager and the Chief Construction Engineer, Railway Extensions. To put this supply on a satisfactory footing, 20 special wagons have been built and supplied to this Department during the year under review, and land for a large quarry and railway connection thereto acquired at Mahara. Arrangements for this rail connection are now in hand, and depôts and sidings at stations on the Chilaw line have already been provided. The quarry at Mahara is adjacent to the prison, and will be worked by prison labour.

Statement of Expenditure under the different Sub-heads of the Annual Estimates in the Provinces.

Classification.	Province.										Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central, North.	Central, South.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
Recurrent Expenditure.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	507,476 80	291,958 44	273,647 96	260,329 56	199,517 45	216,670 9	369,157 35	174,785 33	329,909 31	327,858 92	—	2,951,311 21
Maintenance of Inland Navigation ..	30,877 88	—	—	—	5,177 35	7,266 72	15,739 35	—	—	—	—	59,061 30
Maintenance of Buildings ..	100,842 29	20,724 69	27,219 20	25,934 26	22,978 5	15,897 11	17,159 29	8,118 73	18,716 86	13,951 65	24,999 6	296,541 19
Special Repairs to Buildings ..	5,253 42	11,821 6	3,849 21	9,678 37	2,263 48	3,015 6	7,336 80	—	12,253 90	—	—	55,471 30
Additions to Buildings	4,465 24	1,636 79	5,326 68	867 81	913 5	27 0	785 63	—	—	1,776 29	—	15,798 49
Maintenance of Bridges ..	19,156 88	25,925 23	5,688 87	11,648 38	5,210 96	10,567 83	14,898 81	2,544 93	3,103 28	8,271 5	—	107,016 22
Miscellaneous	145,123 7	2,296 34	15,703 55	9,165 53	20,599 20	7,507 20	6,571 9	2,428 54	3,389 46	2,271 85	242,092 99	457,148 82
Total ..	813,195 58	354,362 55	331,435 47	317,623 91	256,659 54	260,951 1	431,648 32	187,877 53	367,372 81	354,129 76	267,092 5	3,942,348 53
Extraordinary Expenditure.												
New Works and Buildings ..	1,297,551 97	13,363 65	44,266 24	10,489 69	69,055 67	12,045 6	138,781 30	19,751 53	58,172 84	119,762 19	—	1,783,240 14
Additions and Improvements to Buildings	73,789 6	7,697 60	8,484 91	19,873 70	9,075 81	3,625 53	5,374 9	3,572 27	31,560 82	10,302 29	—	173,356 8
New Bridges	48,298 94	—	—	—	—	14,680 38	50,973 91	—	—	—	—	113,953 23
Repair of Bridges	21,003 52	48,817 33	1,097 50	59,619 62	6,801 77	3,375 34	27,682 6	3,075 42	692 36	49,458 2	—	221,622 94
Lands and Buildings to be acquired ..	—	—	37 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 85
Miscellaneous	1,011,545 98	6,748 70	12,485 89	69,303 66	525,905 47	15,904 92	14,242 42	1,177 61	33,037 13	23,380 0	28,790 40	1,742,522 18
New Roads	—	—	44,845 35	—	16,531 50	—	36,404 96	—	10,181 81	50,144 93	—	158,108 55
Additions and Improvements to Roads ..	37,909 86	25,067 13	27,119 75	37,258 53	1,224 25	35,601 46	76,232 9	5,938 35	64,262 24	26,401 37	—	337,015 3
Total ..	2,490,099 33	101,694 41	138,337 49	196,545 20	628,594 47	85,232 69	349,690 83	33,515 18	197,907 20	279,448 80	28,790 40	4,529,856 0
Grand Total ..	3,303,294 91	456,056 96	469,772 96	514,169 11	885,254 1	346,183 70	781,339 15	221,392 71	565,280 1	633,578 56	295,882 45	8,472,204 53

12. Various experiments with asphaltum, a waste product from the Californian petroleum wells, and much used in parts of America for road surfacing and painting, were made during the year, and will be continued this year. The results so far have been disappointing, and for road painting it seems probable that a preparation of tar and pitch and a patent preparation named "Tarco," which have also been tried, will give better results in this climate.

The experiments in carpeting with asphaltum where a layer of a finely graded mixture of metal and sand with asphaltum is laid at a temperature of 325°F. on the existing road surface appear to be standing well, but the time has been too short to give a definite opinion. The cost, however, works out at Rs. 13,000 a mile, which is prohibitive, unless the life of the carpeting is of extraordinary long duration.

The tendency nowadays for all roads in England, except in the special cases of town and suburban roads, is to adopt painting as the most economical method of surface preservation and dust prevention. Practically all special pavements, whether of bituminous compounds, graded stone, tarmac, wood blocks, or stone setts, require a special foundation, generally of concrete, and the cost of such roadways renders their adoption impracticable over any considerable mileage.

The cost of road painting with "Tarco" is approximately Rs. 1,250 a mile, and of painting with a tar and pitch mixture approximately Rs. 1,350 a mile for one coat on roads of the average width obtaining in the Colony. On busy roads two or more coatings a year may be necessary, but the subsequent ones will cost less than the first. It is probable that the life of a metal coating is increased 20 per cent. by regular painting. It is regrettable that the locally produced tar is of little or no use for this work, as imported tar is necessarily more expensive and just now difficult to procure.

13. The number of steam rollers remains the same as last year, viz., 78. Orders for 4 were placed towards the end of 1915 and for 3 in 1916, but so far none of them have been delivered, and it is doubtful when delivery will be made. The price per roller has increased from £352 in 1915 to £600 in 1916. The beneficial results of steam rolling are manifest on all roads where they are in use, and in course of time the bullock roller will be a thing of the past, but before this is possible the number of steam rollers will have to be doubled. As pointed out in my last annual report, it is desirable that a foreman experienced in the construction of steam rollers should be engaged when opportunity offers to supervise the repairs and rebuilding of these rollers, which has become a large item in the work of the Government Factory.

14. The widening and improvement of roads, more particularly of those in the hilly districts, has been proceeded with and good progress made. The chief fault of most up-country roads and, indeed, of most Ceylon roads is that they are too narrow, and this fault has in not a few instances been accentuated by cultivation being carried on right up to the roadside. The constant weeding and scraping has in the course of years so narrowed some roads that it is often difficult to find a place for cars to pass in safety, and space for metal piling has to be found among the tea bushes. The damage is not apparent when the land is first cleared and planted, the erosion being gradual takes time to show its results; but to this in no small measure is attributable the large sums that have to be annually expended in the repair of slips and other road damage, which in former years were of comparatively infrequent occurrence. Reservations for the protection of roads should be provided.

15. The line accommodation for coolies working on our roads is insufficient. A considerable sum is annually spent in renting houses and rooms, and in the erection and repair of temporary buildings to supplement this, but this method of providing accommodation is unsatisfactory and in the long run expensive.

16. The roads now open to motor lorry traffic with the gross weights admissible are as follows :—

(a) Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under the Regulations (Maximum weight 6 tons).

Western Province.

Colombo-Kandy road.
Horana-Alutgama road (with the exception of the Anguruwatota ferry and Welipenne bridge on 22nd mile).
Katukurunda-Nagoda-Kalawellawa road.
Colombo-Kalutara-Bentota road (with the exception of the Digarolla bridge).
Colombo-Avissawella road (*viâ* Urugodawatta).

Central Province.

Talawakele-Agrapatana road.
Gampola-Pussellawa road (with the exception of Gampola bridge).
Pupuressa road.
Tispane road.
Kandy-Deltota road.
Kandy-Rangala road *viâ* Dumbara Valley, Rajawella, and Teldeniya.
Nawalapitiya-Kotmale road.
Dotale road.
Wattegama *viâ* Teldeniya to Nugatenna Gap.
Wattegama Railway Station *viâ* Madulkele to Bambara-ela.
Talawakele to Watagoda up to the turn off to Watagoda factory.
Gampola-Nawalapitiya road.
Nawalapitiya-Hatton road up to the 5th mile.
Hatton-Talawakele road.
Hatton-Norwood bridge road.
Bathford Valley road.
Annfield road.

Southern Province.

Matara-Deniyaya road.
Deniyaya-Hayes road.
Colombo-Matara road (within the Municipal limits of Galle).
Galle-Udugama road.

Province of Uva.

Bandarawela-Badulla road.
Badulla-Passara road.
Spring Valley road.
Bandarawela-Haputale road.
Kumbalwella-Passara road.
Bandarawela-Liyangahawela road.
Dikwella-Madulla road.
Haldummulla-Haputale road.
Koslanda-Haldummulla road.
Passara-Madulsima road.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Colombo-Kandy road.
Ratnapura-Karawita road (*viâ* Esplanade road and Cross street, excluding Main street from 56 to 56¼ mileposts).
Pelmadulla-Rakwana road.
Ratnapura-Balangoda road (*viâ* Esplanade road and Cross street, excluding Main street from 56 to 56¼ mileposts).
Polgahawela-Kegalla road.

(b) Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under modified conditions as to Total Weights stated.

	Weight allowed. Tons.
Western Province.	
Nambapana road	3
Nagoda-Neboda road	3
Tebuwana-Anguruwatota road ..	3
Labugama road	4½
Horawala-Moragala road	4½
Veyangoda-Ruanwella road	4½
Central Province.	
Kandy-Matale road	3
Matale-Dambulla road	3
Nawalapitiya-Dolosbage road ..	3
Craighead-Somerset road	3
Tawalantenne-Pundaluoya-Watagoda road ..	3
Lindula-Nanuoya road	3
Deltota-Hewaheta-Rikiligasgoda road ..	4½
Glenugie-Upcot road	3
Maskeliya road : Norwood bridge to Moray ..	3
Maskeliya road : Maskeliya to Cruden ..	3
Dikoya road : Norwood bridge to Campion ..	3
Dimbula-Dikoya road	3
Gorge Valley road up to the bridge on Henford estate	4½
Wallaha road	3
Iriyagama-Aladeniya road, 2nd to 6th mile ..	3
Kandy-Padiyapelella-Mulhalkele road (with the exception of Mulhalkele bridge) ..	4½
Rattota road	3
Nanuoya station to Nuwara Eliya ..	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Ramboda	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Hakgala	4½
Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa road ..	4½
Talawakele-Nanuoya road	4½
Glenlyon-Preston road (at a speed of not more than 3 miles per hour over Torrington bridge)	4½
Pussellawa-Ramboda road up to the 33rd mile	4½
Wattegama-Katugastota road ..	4½
Katugastota-Galagedara road ..	4½
Nawalapitiya-Hatton road from the 5th mile to Hatton	3
Wanarajah branch road up to Castlereagh bridge, but not over the same ..	4½
Madulkele-Kabaragala road ..	4½
Southern Province.	
Muppane-Hambantota road ..	3
Eastern Province.	
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
North-Western Province.	
Mallowapitiya-Rambodagala road ..	4½
Galagedara-Kurunegala road ..	4½
Province of Uva.	
Muppane-Hambantota road ..	3
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Avissawella-Ratnapura road	4½
Yatiyantota-Kitulgala road	4½
Karawanella-Glenalla road up to the 52nd milepost	3
Yatiyantota-Polatagama road ..	3
Yatiyantota-Ardross road	3
Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road ..	3
Rambukkana-Aranayaka road ..	3
Avissawella-Yatiyantota road, except bridge on 41st mile	4½
Veyangoda-Ruanwella road	4½

17. The pace at which lorries are run on some routes still causes undue wear to road surfaces, and is a source of danger to the public. The co-operation of owners and users of these vehicles in keeping down speeds to the legal limit is again invited.

Inland Navigation.

18. With the exception of certain portions of the Toppu-Puttalam canal, where the accumulation of silt gave trouble, the canals and channels were kept in a fair state of repair.

Maintenance of Buildings.

19. The number of buildings in charge of the Department and the cost of maintenance for the year is as follows :—

Class of Building.	Number of Buildings.	Average Cost. Rs. c.
Government buildings, excluding King's Houses ..	729 ..	199 17
Hospitals and dispensaries	227 ..	309 10
Police buildings	80 ..	250 12

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

20. Numerous minor additions were effected to various buildings at a total expenditure of Rs. 15,797·66, the distribution being as follows :—

	Number of Buildings.	Cost. Rs. c.
Government buildings	25 ..	6,731 52
Hospitals and dispensaries	17 ..	4,319 99
Police buildings	13 ..	2,397 95
Postal buildings	9 ..	1,587 86
Prison buildings	5 ..	732 52
Customs buildings	1 ..	27 82

Maintenance of Bridges.

21. The bridges of 50 feet span and over, which number 322, were kept in an efficient state of repair, with the exception of Gin-ganga bridge, Galle District, which was damaged by flood and is under repair, and the Gin-oya bridge, Chilaw District, and the Digarolla bridge, Panadure district, where the loads have had to be strictly limited owing to corrosion of the steel trestles. In both cases new bridges are in course of construction. During the period under review 3,364 lineal feet of timber or other weak bridges were reconstructed or in course of reconstruction.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

22. The expenditure incurred under this head of the Estimates was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
New works and buildings	1,783,240	14
Additions and improvements to buildings	173,356	8
New bridges	113,953	23
Repair of bridges	221,622	94
Lands and buildings acquired	37	85
Miscellaneous	1,742,522	18
New roads	158,108	55
Additions and improvements to roads	337,015	3
Total ..	4,529,856	0

The distribution of this expenditure was as follows :—

Province.	New Works and Buildings.		Additions and Improvements to Buildings.		New Bridges.		Repair of Bridges.		Lands and Buildings acquired.		Miscellaneous.		New Roads.		Additions and Improvements to Roads.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western ..	1,297,551	97	73,789	6	48,298	94	21,003	52	—	..	1,011,545	98	—	..	37,909	86
Central, North .	13,363	65	7,697	60	—	..	48,817	33	—	..	6,748	70	—	..	25,067	13
Central, South .	44,266	24	8,484	91	—	..	1,097	50	37	85	12,485	89	44,845	35	27,119	75
Southern ..	10,489	69	19,873	70	—	..	59,619	62	—	..	69,303	66	—	..	37,258	53
Northern ..	69,055	67	9,075	81	—	..	6,801	77	—	..	525,905	47	16,531	50	1,224	25
Eastern ..	12,045	6	3,625	53	14,680	38	3,375	34	—	..	15,904	92	—	..	35,601	36
North-Western ..	138,781	30	5,374	9	50,973	91	27,682	6	—	..	14,242	42	36,404	96	76,232	9
North-Central ..	19,751	53	3,572	27	—	..	3,075	42	—	..	1,177	61	—	..	5,938	35
Uva ..	58,172	84	31,560	82	—	..	692	36	—	..	33,037	13	10,181	81	64,262	24
Sabaragamuwa .	119,762	19	10,302	29	—	..	49,458	2	—	..	23,380	0	50,144	93	26,401	37
Miscellaneous ..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	28,790	40	—	..	—	

23. The more important works in hand during the year are detailed in the following paragraphs. The general rise in the prices of steel, cement, coal, and indeed every imported article, as well as the difficulty in obtaining them, has increased the cost of work and retarded progress in not a few instances. The use of steel and cement has been restricted as far as possible; old material from obsolete and dismantled bridges has been worked into new ones, and the construction of masonry arches for smaller spans has been ordered wherever practicable. Few new works were commenced during the period under review, the bulk of the expenditure being incurred in completing and carrying on works already started, and in the case of bridges, making renewals which it would have been unsafe to postpone.

Western Province.

24. *Bungalows for Government Officers in Colombo.*—Of the 55 bungalows provided in the modified scheme, 28 have been completed and occupied, and 17 are nearing completion, and will be ready for occupation in the course of a few months. It is not proposed to take the remaining bungalows in hand at present. These houses have been carefully planned and well built, and reflect credit on the Architectural and Executive Staff. The gardens have been tastefully laid out under the direction of the Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, and when the trees and shrubs planted become more mature, these bungalows in the vicinity of the racecourse will form one of the most attractive residential quarters of Colombo. Expenditure during the year Rs. 441,353·76.

25. *Extension of the Customs Premises, Old Coaling Grounds, Colombo.*—The concrete walling forming the wharf frontage to the harbour and mouth of the lake to harbour canal was completed during the year. This now completes the two different portions of work on the harbour frontage allotted to this Department: the one providing for quayage, jetties, and warehouses from the root of the South-west Breakwater up to and including the Passenger Jetty; and the other, a later one, the bulk of the programme outlined in Sessional Paper X. of 1913, pages 13 and 14, under the heads (*e*), (*g*), and (*h*) in paragraphs 66 and 67. The completion of this latter work has been delayed, but it has now been handed over to the Port Commission many months in advance of the dates stipulated in the report above referred to. The work done during the year is as follows :—

Quay Wall.—210 lineal feet of concrete walling built on 8 feet octagonal concrete cylinders sunk to a depth of 20 feet below mean sea level.

Jetties.—Three jetties have been constructed, two being 120 feet long by 20 feet wide and one 120 feet long by 28 feet wide. They are composed of hardwood platforms supported on 5 feet diameter concrete cylinders sunk to a depth of 25 feet below mean sea level. The longitudinal bearers and fender beams are in reinforced concrete. The centre and wider jetty is roofed in.

The Old Plumbago Shed was taken down and re-erected in another and more convenient site, alongside the new wall on the eastern side of the canal. A good deal of the corrugated sheeting of this building had to be renewed and additional doors were added. The other work done in connection with this project comprised the completion of the sloping paved approach roads, 2,156 squares of stone sett paving, 5 sets of entrance gates and checkers' office, 933 lineal feet of boundary walling, and the trenching for 1,100 feet of 10-inch water main. Expenditure for the year Rs. 153,332·50.

26. *Erection of Grain Sheds, Colombo.*—Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in procuring the necessary materials for this work, notably cement, expanded steel, and cast iron gutters, but steady progress has been made notwithstanding, and portions of the various warehouses were handed over to the Principal Collector of Customs immediately they were completed, a total of Rs. 102,685

square feet of covered area being thus handed over in the course of the year, making 142,685 square feet in all in occupation. The portions completed during the year are as follows :—

	Verandah. Square Feet.	Store. Square Feet.	Total. Square feet.	Date of Completion.
Whole of D Warehouse	4,250	15,750	20,000	November 22, 1915
Whole of F Warehouse	6,250	26,250	32,500	June 26, 1916
Part of C Warehouse	5,250	21,000	26,250	January 5, 1916
Part of A Warehouse	2,310	5,375	7,685	June 2, 1916
Part of G Warehouse	3,650	12,600	16,250	June 10, 1916
	21,710	80,975	102,685	

Portions of Warehouses A and C cannot be proceeded with until the railway line which crosses a portion of the site is laid in its final position. Two other warehouses, the last of the ten comprised in the scheme, have been commenced. In addition to the buildings themselves, 47,987 squares sett paved roads have been laid and 2,743 lineal feet of concrete drains constructed, while latrine accommodation and a water service have been provided. When completed these granaries will afford storage for 500,000 bags of rice. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 526,334. This work and that described in the previous paragraph have been carried out by the Factory Engineer.

27. *Colombo Lake Development Scheme.*—The progress made with this work and those subsidiary to it, viz., the canal from the lake to the harbour and the approach roads and bridges for the new crossing of the railway at Parsons road, has been good.

The land reclaimed increased the total to 43 acres. The lake walling is now complete from the Galle Face spill to dhoby island, with the exception of the portion which will be occupied by the entrance to the lake to harbour canal, and the reclamation behind it is practically completed. The roading of the portion at the Galle Face end has also been completed.

The bridge across the channel between dhoby island and Captain's Garden is ready for the placing of the superstructure, and the reclamation and walling at Captain's Garden have been commenced. Dredging has been systematically proceeded with. Channels have been dredged to many important points, and shallow parts of the lake deepened.

On the canal from the lake to the harbour the walls have been completed, with the exception of the portions occupied by locks, Norris road bridge, and Main street bridge, while the north wall of the additional basin is practically finished.

The abutments and piers of Norris road bridge are in progress, and the abutments and piers for the southern portion of the Main street bridge completed. On each of these bridges, which are 100 feet wide, half widths are being undertaken at a time, in order to accommodate the traffic on these busy roads.

The total length of walling built on the lake and canal sides is 12,425 lineal feet, or something over 2¼ miles.

Excellent progress has also been made with the approaches to the bridge over the railway at Parsons road, which will when completed enable the present level crossings over two lines of railway to be done away with. The re-arrangement of roads will allow of access to the new reclamation, as well as to the Fort, more or less on present lines, but by raised embankments, in order to get the necessary head room for the railway. The bridge over the railway is being constructed by the Railway Department, but all other work is in charge of the Public Works Department.

28. *Passenger Jetty.*—The first instalment of the projected improvements at the Passenger Jetty in the shape of alterations to the approach bridge begun late in 1915 was continued. When complete railway communication under the bridge will be possible, and provision is made in the scheme for linking up the existing lines between the root of the South-west Breakwater and the Passenger Jetty with the Mutwal Railway. The works referred to in this paragraph are under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.

29. *Police Station and Barracks, Panadure.*—Quarters for an Inspector, sergeants, married and single constables, with necessary baths and latrines and other outbuildings, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 50,599·40.

30. *District Engineer's Office and Quarters, Panadure.*—This group of buildings, comprising an office, stores, work sheds, yard, and quarters for the District Engineer, was completed at a cost of Rs. 51,179·53.

31. *Hospital at Pimbura.*—Work on this hospital in the Kalutara District made little progress in the first part of the period under review, but rapid progress has since been made, and most of the buildings should be completed in a few months. The five wards will accommodate 86 beds, and the hospital will be provided with an administration block and quarters for the Medical Officer, dispenser, nurses, and attendants. Expenditure during the year Rs. 41,527·41.

32. *Merchants' Ward and Operating Room, General Hospital.*—The gift of a Colombo resident, this block of wards, which is being erected to the east of and at right angles to the Planters' Ward of the Colombo Hospital, will provide accommodation on two floors for 9 beds. Work was started in June, 1916, and by the end of the year the roofs of the main building and sanitary annexes were on, and the walls of the operating room carried up to roof level. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 18,516.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

33. *Extensions, Customs Office, Colombo.*—This work—the addition of a new wing to H. M. Customs House, Colombo—was completed during the year, the total cost being Rs. 117,789·95. The building now furnishes a convenient and commodious range of offices, with a large room for Board or Committee meetings.

34. *Additions, Civil Medical Stores.*—This work consisted of (*a*) a fireproof store, 32 feet by 20 feet, for turpentine and oils; (*b*) a store of 508 feet by 20 feet for disinfectants; (*c*) extensions of the main building on the south side, and was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,974.

35. *Additions, Neboda Hospital.*—Owing to delay in the acquisition of the land required and modifications in the project, work on the buildings comprising these additions was not started until late in the year. Steady progress is being made on the buildings where the sites are available, but this Department up to the time of writing this report had not been put in possession of the site of the Medical Officer's quarters.

Bridges.

36. *Digarolla Bridge.*—The existing Digarolla bridge, which carries the Colombo-Galle road across the Panadure river or lagoon at Moratuwa, is both long and narrow. It consists of 20 spans of 30 feet carried on trestles formed of old rails. For some years past the corroded condition of these trestles where they are in contact with the brackish water of the lagoon has been a cause of anxiety. The piles of four trestles failed in 1914, causing a dangerous sag and twist in the superstructure, and repairs were effected only with great difficulty and at considerable expense. The conditions of modern traffic and the cost of strengthening the bridge to take it made the necessity for a new structure apparent, and work was commenced in the middle of 1916 and is now in progress. The new bridge will be one of 8 spans, 6 of 81 feet and 2 of 31 feet 6 inches, carried on concrete cylinder piers, and provided with a roadway 18 feet wide, with footpaths on either side. Expenditure Rs. 48,298.

37. *Clyde Bridge, Kalutara District.*—Work on this bridge of 100 feet span was proceeded with. The piled foundations, abutment, and retaining walls on one side of the stream have been completed, and the piling for the other abutment practically finished. The steelwork is at the site. The work, which is on a tributary of the Kalu-ganga, and is close to the main stream, has suffered frequent interruption from floods.

38. *Talpitiya Bridge.*—The bridge on the 19th mile of the Colombo-Galle road, which was washed away in the floods of May, 1916, is being replaced by one of 2 spans of 50 feet, supporting an 18 feet roadway, the abutments and pier being carried on concrete cylinders. Work has been slow owing to the difficulty in sinking through the remains of the old abutments and fallen piers below water level, but it is hoped, now these obstructions have been got rid of, to expedite progress considerably.

39. In addition to the works referred to, nine other bridges of minor importance have been in course of construction in this Province.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

40. *Moragala-Pelawatta Road.*—The work of raising, widening, and metalling the 6th, 7th, and 8th miles of the former minor road between Moragala and Pelawatta in the Kalutara District was proceeded with, and is nearly completed.

41. *Veyangoda-Ruanwella Road.*—This work which consisted in deviating and raising above flood level the 1st mile of the above road was completed. Four bridge spans of 30 feet each were provided. The total cost was Rs. 69,551.

42. *Road Widening.*—(*a*) The Katukurunda-Nagoda road is being widened to provide a platform width of 16 feet with foundation and metalling. Land and houses are being acquired to improve the very dangerous junction with the Colombo-Galle road at Katukurunda.

(*b*) *Panadure-Nambapana Road.*—The widening of the metalled surface of this road to 14 feet on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th miles has made steady progress.

(*c*) *Padukka-Bope Road.*—One mile of widening, bottoming, and metalling this road has been completed, and work on the remaining 1½ miles is in progress.

(*d*) A commencement has been made with the following :—Improvements, Henaratgoda-Yakwala-Radawana road ; widening roads to new Government buildings, Panadure ; improving Walbotale-Kinadeniya road ; widening the Henaratgoda road ; and providing metal depôts on the roads in the Negombo District, on the Anguruwatota-Alutgama road, and Colombo-Avissawella road.

Central Province, North.

New Works and Buildings.

43. *Children's Ward, Kandy Hospital.*—Provision is made for 16 beds, with usual bathing and latrine accommodation. The site has been cleared, and materials for construction collected.

44. *Buildings for Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya.*—This work which consists of the construction of a class room, quarters for clerks, 3 sets of cooly lines, and the sinking of 2 wells was commenced late in the year. Satisfactory progress is being made.

45. *Public Works Department Buildings, Nalanda.*—The construction of quarters and offices for a Public Works Department station at Nalanda made slow progress during the year, owing to delay in obtaining possession of the site. Materials have been collected, and future progress should be rapid.

46. *Public Works Department Cooly Lines, &c.*—Twelve rooms of permanent lines have been built at Teldeniya and an overseer's quarters in Kandy.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

47. Additions and improvements were effected to the following buildings :—Post Office, Maturata ; Kadugannawa school ; Jail Superintendent's quarters, Kandy ; Deltota hospital ; Kandy hospital ; Madulkele hospital ; Mulhalkele hospital ; and Rangalla dispensary.

Bridges.

48. The obsolete platforms of one bridge on the Gonawatta ferry-Rajawella road and of four bridges on the Kandy-Haragama-Kurunduoya road were replaced by up-to-date platforms.

49. The Pallepola-oya bridge on the Palapatwela-Galawela road was completed in September, 1916, at a cost of Rs. 40,728·58. It consists of 2 spans of 60 feet lattice girders carried on concrete cylinders, and has a platform width of 14 feet, the roadway being sett paved.

Miscellaneous.

50. Under the head of Flood Damages, a short deviation of the Dumbara Valley road, including the construction of a small bridge, was completed, and substantial repairs to culverts and removal of slips were carried out on numerous roads, the total expenditure being Rs. 20,531.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

51. The widening and improvement of the following roads was continued and is still in hand :—

Peradeniya-Rikiligasgoda road, where culverts have been widened, corners cut back, and the metalling of the Deltota-Rikiligasgoda section advanced.

Kandy-Haragama-Kurunduoya road, where metalling, widening culverts, and improvements to corners have been carried out.

Road from Hunasgiriya Junction to Iriyagastenna, where the widening of the road platform is in progress.

Madulkele-Kabaragala road, cutting back and benching dangerous corners.

Central Province, South.

New Works and Buildings.

52. *Colonial Secretary's Residence, Nuwara Eliya.*—Though occupied in the last financial year, the work on this residence was not fully completed. The total cost has been Rs. 83,978. Cost per cubic foot 58 cents.

53. *Post Office, Nanu-oya.*—This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 18,651, the cost per cubic foot being 37½ cents.

54. *Dispensary, Watawala.*—Quarters for a District Medical Officer and dispenser have been completed, with the exception of the stables, the cost per cubic foot being 20½ cents. These buildings are adjacent to the site chosen for the proposed Watawala hospital.

55. Progress has been made with a new block of quarters for married constables at Nuwara Eliya, and with quarters for the Secretary of the District Court, as also with quarters for the District Engineer's clerk, Dimbula.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

56. *Improvements, Nawalapitiya Hospital.*—Legal difficulties in connection with the handing over of the site for the Medical Officer's quarters and mortuary prevented the completion of the building scheme for this hospital. These difficulties have since been overcome, and the work will now be proceeded with.

57. *Additions, Dolosbage Hospital.*—The work on the construction of an additional ward of 12 beds and an operating room has been very slow. The foundations had to be carried down to a considerable depth owing to the treacherous ground met with, and labour proved difficult to obtain. Better progress is now being made.

58. *Uda Pussellawa Hospital.*—A Jewell filter has been installed, and the drainage and approach road improved.

59. *Pussellawa Hospital.*—Covered ways have been provided from the wards to the latrines and kitchen, and the approach road improved.

Bridges.

60. *Bridge on 10th Mile, Dolosbage Road.*—The reconstruction of this bridge of small span but with heavy abutments, which had been destroyed by flood, was commenced late in the year, and made good progress.

New Roads.

61. *Road from St. Margarets to Kirklees.*—The last mile of this road was opened to traffic in November, 1916, and the work is practically complete. The road is 5½ miles in length, has been cut 14 feet wide in the solid in sidelong ground and 20 feet wide in double cutting, and is bottomed and metalled throughout. Total expenditure Rs. 119,653·31, or Rs. 21,755·14 a mile.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

62. Improvements in widening metalled surfaces at narrow places, improving dangerous corners, lengthening culverts, and other works of improvement were carried out on the following roads :—Lindula-Nanuoya road, Glenlyon-Preston road, Hatton-Dikoya road, Uda Pussellawa road, Lindula-Agras road, Ramboda-Wilson's bungalow road, Peradeniya-Gampola road, Talawakele-Lindula road, and Nawalapitiya-Hatton road.

Miscellaneous.

63. Storm damages to roads necessitating the rebuilding of numerous culverts, retaining walls, and the repair of bridges were fairly numerous, and the number of slips cleared considerable, the expenditure incurred on this account being Rs. 12,371.

Southern Province.

New Works and Buildings.

64. *Galle Customs.*—The new export shed with a floor area of 3,900 square feet was completed, as also the new jetty. The jetty is 162 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is carried on concrete cylinders 6 feet in diameter spaced 20 feet from centre to centre longitudinally and 14 feet transversely, the end pair being carried down to a depth of 20 feet. Special cylinders of 8 feet diameter form the seats for two 3-ton cranes. The jetty is roofed in for 137 feet of its length. Total cost Rs. 73,849·02. Cost per square foot Rs. 22·51. Cost of cylinders sunk, 6 feet diameter Rs. 59·25 per foot run, 8 feet diameter Rs. 77·20 per foot run, the sinking being troublesome owing to the presence of old piles, rubble, and boulders.

65. *Quarters for Police Magistrate, Matara.*—This building, which was practically finished in 1915–16, had the finishing touches put to it, and was completed at a cost of Rs. 26,162·07, or 21 cents a cubic foot.

66. *Forest Ranger's Quarters, Hambantota.*—This work was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,642. Cost per cubic foot 22 cents.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

67. Improvements to the Police Barracks, Pilot's quarters, and Post Office, Galle, were completed.

Bridges.

68. The reconstruction of the Kananke bridge of 150 feet clear span on the Galle-Akuressa road was successfully completed, the work being in the hands of the Factory Engineer.

69. Steady progress has been made with the new bridge at Goiyapana, on the Galle-Matara road, which will replace the existing timber piled structure. The cylinders for the abutments and pier have been sunk and one span erected. The bridge is one of 2 spans of 57 feet 8 inches each, with a 14 feet roadway and 4 feet footway on one side.

70. The heavy rainfall experienced in the Galle and Matara Districts from March to May, 1916, caused floods of unusual severity, and the damage caused to bridges on the coast road was considerable, several being wrecked and others seriously injured. The following were the most important :—

(*a*) *Gintota Bridge.*—Serious scour on the southern bank of the river endangered the safety of the abutment on that bank and the adjacent pier. It was decided to repair the damage by (*a*) removing the old abutment and replacing it by a pier of two cylinders, (*b*) building a new abutment on cylinders further inland, (*c*) providing another span, making five in all, and (*d*) underpinning the damaged pier. The addition of a fifth span was considered advisable, as the ground round the old abutment and approach was badly scoured and undermined owing to the shifting of the river southwards. The work is well in hand, and will be completed in April, 1917.

(*b*) *Aturuwella Bridge.*—This bridge across the Deduwa flood outlet had four piers wrecked, and though it has been possible to keep traffic open by supporting the roadway with cribs and trestles, reconstruction on the same site is not considered desirable owing to proximity of the sea. A road deviation is in course of construction, with a bridge of 2 spans of 36 feet with 18 feet roadway over the channel, the abutment and pier cylinders of which have been sunk.

(*c*) *Mirissa Bridge.*—This bridge of 20 feet span was washed away in May, 1916, and is being replaced by a new lattice girder bridge of 50 feet span with 14 feet roadway: the steel work is carried by masonry abutments built on concrete cylinders sunk down to hard ground. The abutments on the seaside, which are exposed to the south-west monsoon, are protected by rubble mounds.

(*d*) *Midigama Bridge.*—This bridge of 20 feet span was also washed away in May, 1916, and is being replaced by a 35 feet span bridge with 14 feet 10 inches roadway: the steelwork being carried in the same way as the Mirissa bridge. The line of the new bridge was shifted slightly to the south of the existing bridge to enable the concrete cylinders to be sunk.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

71. *Ambalangoda-Elpitiya Road.*—A commencement has been made with the general improvement of this minor road, which will on completion of the work be taken over as a principal road. The work consists of widening, metalling, bridging, and re-grading where necessary.

72. Steady progress has been made with the widening and bottoming of the Hambantota-Tanamalwila road and the Matara-Tangalla road, and also in the widening of the Galle-Udugama road and Matara-Akuressa road.

Miscellaneous.

73. *Weligama Drainage.*—A total length of 9,195 lineal feet of drains has now been laid in this important bazaar, and the work is nearing completion.

74. *Coast Erosion.*—During the period under review erosion by the sea on the west and south-west coasts has been unusually severe, and at Hikkaduwa and Matara the damage done has been serious. At other places, where the coast road runs in close proximity to the beach, fresh erosion has only been stopped by the prompt tipping of rubble. At Hikkaduwa, where the land and road have been carried away for a considerable distance on the 60th mile, Colombo-Galle road, large quantities of rubble have been tipped, but without avail, and groins have been erected, only to be undermined and wrecked within a few days. The slope of the beach is steep, and the waves break right inshore on soft sand. It would appear that a far heavier class of rubble than it has hitherto been possible to obtain is required for protection at this place. The denudation of the foreshore of coral for lime burning at Hikkaduwa, which is still carried on surreptitiously, has undoubtedly much to do with this erosion.

75. At Matara, where erosion has been proceeding for years, but has only recently become dangerous, the conditions are different. The causeway to the island just off the coast has interrupted and diverted the natural travel of the sand, which is greater from east to west, with the result that the beach to the west of it has gradually been depleted. It is hoped to be able to restore the natural order of things by the removal of the causeway, and by assisting the beach to the westward to gradually recover itself by the help of low groins, which will be raised as the sand accumulates between them.

Northern Province.

New Works and Buildings.

76. *Government Buildings, Talaimannar.*—The expenditure in connection with the above buildings, which are now practically completed, was Rs. 64,314.

Efforts to prevent the drifting of sand by levelling, earth covering, and the planting of trees and creeping plants have been continued, and considerable improvement has resulted. In windy weather—and it is often windy at Talaimannar—the air is laden with sand, which gets into everything and everywhere, and these efforts to prevent this state of affairs should be continued and extended. The filling up of hollows to facilitate drainage and prevent the breeding of mosquitoes has also been continued.

Three miles of road have now been constructed between the north pier and Talaimannar station with a coral stone foundation and gravelled surface. The convenience afforded by these roads is great. The cost was Rs. 36,356.

The segregation camp, an iron frame building with concrete floors, has been practically completed, and has been in use for some time.

77. *Lighthouse, Kovilam Point.*—This work was completed in a satisfactory manner at a cost of Rs. 25,958, or Re. 1·14 a cubic foot, exclusive of lantern and ironwork above the cap. The tower is carried on a reinforced concrete platform over piles, and is built of dressed coral stone in lime mortar,

the exterior being cement rendered. The walls are 2 feet 7½ inches thick above the plinth, and are carried up from the top of the plinth with a uniform thickness at a batter of 1 in 48. The internal diameter of the tower is 8 feet 3 inches, and the height from top of foundation to cap, which is of reinforced concrete, is 90¾ feet. The focal plane of the light, which is a fourth order light, is 97½ feet above mean sea level, and is visible for 16 miles.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

78. *Police Barracks, Jaffna.*—This work which consisted of concreting floors to rooms and verandahs of A block, and for concreting floors of rooms in C, D, and E blocks, and for fixing trellis work to the verandahs of four wards was proceeded with, but not completed.

79. *Jaffna Jail.*—Improved ventilation was provided in 26 cells by alterations to the ceilings and ridge of the block. Cost Rs. 1,284·36.

80. *Mantota Hospital.*—The ventilation of the male wards was improved, and the drainage made more efficient.

Bridges.

81. An unsound bridge of 16 feet span on the Kayttadi-Mankulam road was replaced by one of type design at a cost of Rs. 1,488, while the work of reconstructing the Kalaru bridge—one of 3 spans of 30 feet with high piers—on the Mannar-Madawachchi road was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,867·93.

Roads.

82. *Parantan-Karaichchi Road.*—Work on this road was continued, and five culverts constructed, the road being completed as far as it is at present considered necessary. The total expenditure has been Rs. 138,552, or Rs. 19,964 a mile.

83. *Pandichuddan-Kandavalai Road.*—The causeways on the 1st and 2nd miles were completed. The surface of this road should be metalled, the soil is soft, and cuts up badly under traffic.

84. *Vavuniya-Paraiyanalankulam Road.*—The metalling of this road has now been carried 16 miles from Vavuniya towards the Paraiyanalankulam junction with the Mannar-Madawachchi road, 3 miles being completed during the year.

Miscellaneous.

85. *Causeway, Puneryn.*—This causeway 217 feet in length, carrying an 18 feet roadway, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 14,685.

86. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—This work has been proceeded with, prison labour being employed, the area reclaimed during the year being 8½ acres. It is desirable at the present stage of the work to concentrate the labour on the deviation of Seabeach road, as the early completion of this part of the scheme will not only prove of considerable benefit to the town, but will enable the drainage of the adjacent area to be proceeded with. The work at present stands as follows :—

			A.	R.	P.
Area reclaimed before 1914	..	..	9	0	0
Area reclaimed in 1914–15	..	..	3	3	0
Area reclaimed in 1915–16	..	..	7	0	16
Area reclaimed in 1916–17	..	..	8	1	26
		Total reclaimed ..	28	1	2
Still to be reclaimed ..	..	..	35	2	38
		Total Area ..	64	0	0

Eastern Province.

New Works and Buildings.

87. *Officers' Quarters, Batticaloa Prison.*—Nine new quarters for jail guards were completed, each consisting of two rooms with kitchen and bathroom accommodation. Cost Rs. 10,292, or 19 cents per cubic foot.

88. *Apothecary's Quarters, Eravur.*—This quarter of type design, consisting of three rooms, with kitchen, bathing, and latrine accommodation, was erected at a cost of Rs. 4,149, or 24 cents a cubic foot.

89. *Leper Asylum, Batticaloa.*—Work in connection with this project, which had been shut down owing to retrenchment, was recommenced late in the year ; it is being proceeded with.

90. *Water Supply, Batticaloa.*—The works in connection with the water supply of Batticaloa have been completed, and are about to be handed over to the Local Board. Water service has now been given without interruption since April, 1916, and the plant been found to work satisfactorily. The supply from the pump and collecting wells have proved ample, and the quality of the water good. During the drought in the first half of 1916 and the subsequent dry season the maximum fall in the pump well due to the day's pumping was 9 inches ; this was invariably made good by the water rising to its former level during the night. The cost of the scheme, including the duplicate pumping plant, reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity, and 11¼ miles of pumping and service mains, is Rs. 143,000, the pumping capacity being 100,000 gallons per diem working 10 hours.

Bridges.

91. A new bridge of the type steel trestle and rolled joist pattern has been erected at Nadukalturai on the 24th mile, Batticaloa-Trincomalee road, to replace the old timber bridge at that place. The new bridge, which is 150 feet long, was begun in May, 1916, and completed in six months.

Roads.

92. *Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—Good progress was made with the bottoming and metalling of this road. An excellent labour force was available, and every advantage taken of it, ballast and metal for improving miles 1 to 12 being procured. A good start has been made with laying the foundation stone and spreading and consolidating the metal, and the first 10 miles will shortly be completed.

93. *Nilaveli-Kuchchaveli Road.*—The 18th and 19th miles of this road have now been properly formed and gravelled, and cart traffic is now possible to a point 21 miles north of Trincomalee.

94. *Batticaloa-Trincomalee Road.*—The work of constructing concrete ramps to facilitate the passage of vehicles at eight ferries on this road has been proceeded with, and a decided improvement effected. A further improvement has been carried out by extending the causeway on the 22nd mile by 250 feet.

North-Western Province.

New Works and Buildings.

95. *Police Barracks, Kurunegala.*—The construction of these buildings was practically completed, the following being occupied during the year :—

One block of 8 rooms for married constables.
One block of 12 rooms for married constables.
One block of 12 rooms for married sergeants.
One block baths and latrines for sergeants.
One block latrines and cattle pound.
One block stables.
Two blocks quarters for Sub-Inspectors.

With the station house and Inspectors' quarters, these buildings, grouped round the parade ground, form an excellent local headquarters for the police. The quarters are convenient, well ventilated, and substantially built. Amount spent during the year Rs. 79,354.

96. *Quarters for Public Works Department Clerks, Kurunegala.*—Four quarters have been completed, two being for senior clerks and two for junior clerks. Cost Rs. 21,589, or 24 cents a cubic foot.

97. *Public Works Department Buildings, Maho.*—The construction of these buildings, which form the headquarters of the new Maho district, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 25,530 ; they consist of a District Engineer's bungalow (a former circuit bungalow enlarged), a quarter for clerks, an office and store, a steam roller and cart shed, and six rooms of cooly lines.

98. *Chilaw Hospital.*—Steady progress has been made with the erection of this hospital, and the following buildings were partly completed and roofed, viz. :—

Administration block.	Parangi ward and isolation ward.
Two male wards.	Nurses' quarters.
Two female wards.	Kitchen block and attendants' quarters.

Bridges.

99. *Gin-oya Bridge, Negombo-Chilaw Road.*—Most of the steelwork for this bridge of 4 spans of 70 feet was completed prior to the commencement of work on the site, which it was not possible to take in hand until the land required for the abutments and approaches had been acquired in June, 1916.

Rapid progress has since been made in sinking the cylinders for the piers and abutments, and the work generally hurried forward, as the old bridge across the river is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Factory Engineer is in charge of the work.

100. *Deduru-oya Bridge, Kurunegala-Puttalam Road.*—The removal of the old timber platform bridge across the Deduru-oya and the erection of a new bridge in its place has been proceeded with, and the work is nearing completion.

101. Timber bridges are fast disappearing in the North-Western Province, and during the year under review twenty-six such bridges of short span were replaced by modern structures.

Roads.

102. *Alawwa-Dampelessa Road.*—This road has now been carried through and opened to traffic. The work, which has throughout been done by village labour, has been slow, and often interrupted by epidemics of malaria. A gravelled surface has been provided to the road, but traffic is increasing rapidly, and it is probable that metalling will have to be laid at no distant date.

103. *Mallowapitiya-Rambodagala Road.*—This road, which is 13¾ miles long, was completed. It is largely used, and is open to motor lorry traffic.

104. *Kurunegala-Kandy Road.*—The Kurunegala end of this road, from the town to the railway station, was widened to 23 feet, foundationed, and metalled at a cost of Rs. 9,853.

105. *Dankotuwa-Madampe Road.*—The improvement of this minor road has made slow progress, owing to difficulty in obtaining metal and stone for foundations. Metal and rubble are now being sent up by train from Mahara, and progress will be more rapid in future. Stone of any kind is almost unobtainable in the Chilaw District, and its transport from Mahara is both expensive and slow. Labour is also a difficulty.

106. *Nattandiya-Dunkannawa Road.*—Slow progress was made here also for the same reason as the above.

North-Central Province.

New Works and Buildings.

107. *Clerks' Quarters, Anuradhapura.*—Two semi-detached quarters for junior clerks were completed at a cost of Rs. 9,752, or 21 cents per cubic foot.

108. *Quarters for the District Engineer, Maradankadawala.*—Owing to the out-of-the-way position of Maradankadawala and the difficulty in getting skilled labour and materials, the building of these quarters has taken considerably longer than was anticipated. The work is now nearing completion.

109. *Survey Department Premises, Anuradhapura.*—An office for the Superintendent of Surveys and an office for his clerks were erected and alterations to the coach house were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,595.

Bridges.

110. Two bridges of small span were erected on the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road, and the decking of another on the Mirisgonioya-Galkandamadu road was renewed. A bridge of 16 feet span was also erected on the 1st mile of the road to Sigiriya.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

111. The track metalling and widening of the Maradankadawala-Habarana road has been completed.

Province of Uva.

New Works and Buildings.

112. *Passara Hospital.*—This work has been completed and in occupation and use for some months. The hospital provides 42 beds, and has the usual quota of offices and quarters. Cost Rs. 73,308·25.

113. *Alutnuwara Hospital.*—Considerable progress has been made with this work ; the administration block, apothecary's quarters, and one ward are almost completed.

114. *Lunugala Hospital.*—In connection with the re-modelling of this hospital, the kitchen block has been completed and is in use, the Medical Officer's quarters and the corridors are nearing completion, and work on the operating room, administration block, &c., is in hand. An additional room in the nurses' quarters is also being built.

115. *Buttala Hospital.*—New quarters for the District Medical Officer and an administration block have been completed and handed over. Cost Rs. 14,593, or 24 cents a cubic foot. The erection of latrines, mortuary, and kitchen block is in hand, but is being delayed owing to difficulties in obtaining timber.

116. *Muppane Hospital.*—A modern operating room and connecting corridor to the wards have been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,255, or 33½ cents per cubic foot. Servants' quarters and a kitchen have also been provided. Cost per cubic foot 20 cents.

117. Dispensaries have been completed at Badulwela, Hambegamuwa, and Kahataruppe under circumstances of exceptional difficulty owing to locality and inaccessibility.

118. *Haputale Hospital.*—Quarters for two apothecaries are in course of erection, and certain improvements to the hospital have been effected.

119. *Forest Department Office, Haputale.*—This building, which provides office accommodation for the Assistant Conservator of Forests and his staff, has been completed. The walls are of rubble masonry pointed in cement, the floors of concrete, and the roof of Calicut tiles on sawn timber. Expenditure Rs. 7,949, or 28 cents per cubic foot.

Bridges.

120. *Heda-oya Bridge, Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—This bridge which consists of 7 spans of 27 feet 6 inches supported on iron trestles enclosed in a concrete casing has been successfully completed. The total length is 240 feet. Expenditure Rs. 62,964. Cost per foot run Rs. 260.

121. *Bridges, Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—The timber platforms of all the bridges on this road have now been replaced by steel and concrete at a cost of Rs. 7,871.

122. *Spring Valley Road.*—The reconstruction of the bridge on the 7½ miles has been practically finished.

123. *Pussellawa Bridge, Badulla-Taldena Road.*—Work on this bridge and on several culverts near to it has been completed successfully.

Roads.

124. *Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—The remaining portion of this road, 4·67 miles in length, has been completed as a gravel road and opened to traffic. Expenditure Rs. 91,399, and, excluding the Heda-oya bridge, but including the cost of the approaches, cost per mile Rs. 19,600. The metalling of the road generally from Muppane to the Province boundary has been proceeded with. Metal for 15 miles has been got out, and the remainder is well in hand. Various hills have been cut down and the gradients improved.

125. *Widening of Roads.*—The first 3 miles of the Badulla-Batticaloa road have been widened to a metalled width of 14 feet and platform of 20 feet. Similar work on the Haputale Pass and the Haldummulla-Wellawaya road is progressing satisfactorily. Certain narrow places on the Wellawaya-Pottuvil road have been widened, and also on the Hangiliela-Hakgala road.

Miscellaneous.

126. *Passara Water Supply.*—This gravitation scheme has been completed. It furnishes an excellent supply of good water to Passara town and to the hospital, resthouse, and Post Office. Cost Rs. 24,790.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

New Works and Buildings.

127. *Kitulgala Hospital.*—The construction of this hospital, which provides accommodation for 84 beds, was sufficiently far advanced to be handed over to the Medical Department for occupation by the end of the year, the expenditure up to that time being Rs. 113,720.

128. *Kahawatta Hospital.*—Four main wards of this hospital are nearly completed, and a fifth is being roofed ; the administration block, mortuary, kitchen, Medical Officer's quarters, apothecary's quarters, and attendants' quarters are completed, and the quarters for nurses is well in hand. Expenditure Rs. 91,356.

129. *Aranayaka Hospital.*—Work on this hospital is well in hand, and making steady progress. The site has been prepared, roads formed, banks turfed, and the whole fenced in. The apothecary's quarters have been completed, and the erection of wards, quarters, and other buildings is proceeding. Expenditure Rs. 14,068.

130. The wards in all the above hospitals are of the " light construction " type, which under normal conditions, regarding the supply of steelwork and cement, admits speedy and economical construction. Light steel framing and trusses carry a Calicut or Poilite tiled and ceiled roof, the floor being of concrete. Between the steel uprights, dwarf walls 4 feet 6 inches high are built, and, while protection is afforded from weather, ample through ventilation and cross breezes are ensured. Where wards are mosquito-proofed, timber window framing is fitted above the dwarf wall with clear glass and wire gauze in alternate panels. The whole ward is thus rendered mosquito-proof, while light and air are abundant.

131. *Kolonna Hospital.*—The new female ward for this hospital was completed, and considerable alteration and improvement made in the arrangement of the hospital generally. Expenditure Rs. 12,496.

132. *Quarters for Police, Avissawella.*—This work which provides quarters for four married men with bathing and latrine accommodation attached, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,750.

133. *Kegalla Hospital.*—Though most of the work comprised in the re-modelling of this hospital was completed during the previous financial year, an expenditure of Rs. 5,749 was incurred in 1916 in finishing off certain details, and in the erection of a new stable and coach house for the District Medical Officer.

Bridges.

134. Slow progress was made with the approaches and construction of the Rahawatta-ela bridge on the Kegalla-Polgahawela road. There was much sickness amongst the labour employed on the work which delayed progress. A great improvement to a dangerous corner on the 3rd mile of this road has been effected by the construction of a skew bridge across the stream.

135. The old girders and wooden platform of the bridge on the 85th mile of the Ratnapura-Halpe road, near Balangoda hospital, were replaced by a modern bridge of 100 feet span, the work being carried out by the staff of the Government Factory at a cost of Rs. 20,421, or Rs. 204 a foot run.

136. *Weraluppe Bridge.*—The old girders and timber platform of this bridge, situated at the Colombo entrance to Ratnapura, were replaced by a bridge of modern design, carrying footpaths on the outer sides of the girders. Span 66 feet. Cost Rs. 14,826.

137. Permanent platforms replacing the old planking on the Gurugoda-oya and Kurugammodara bridges were completed, and a stone sett paving was laid on the Yatiyantota station road bridge.

138. The reconstruction of the obsolete bridges on the Karawanella-Glenalla road has been practically finished, and two bridges of a similar character have been replaced on the Madampe-Hambantota road.

139. *Hangamuwa Bridge.*—The additional span of 60 feet, provided to give more waterway in time of flood, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 20,432.

Roads.

140. *Karandupone-Rambukkana Road.*—Good progress has been made with the construction of this road, which is now completed, with the exception of the bridge across the Maha-oya. The abutments of the bridge and four of the piers have been completed, and work on the remaining four piers is well in hand. Steelwork for the superstructure is on the site. The bridge is one of 9 spans of 30 feet, and has a total length of 312 feet.

141. *Madampe-Hambantota Road.*—Improvements to this road by reducing steep gradients and making diversions where required have been effected on the 85th, 86th, 87th, and 88th miles, and work on the 89th mile is in hand.

142. *Pelmadulla-Balangoda Road.*—The work of widening this important road has been continued and good progress made, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 12,209.

143. *Avissawella-Ginigathena Road.*—The work of extending short culverts and widening and protecting dangerous corners of this road as well as the metalling of the surface which was previously widened has been continued.

MANDAPAM CAMP.

144. Steady progress has been made in the construction of the immigrant cooly camp at Mandapam, and it is anticipated that it will be sufficiently far advanced to allow of the camp being transferred from Tonitorai in May next. The following items of work have been completed :—

Metalled Roads.

16 feet	·30 mile	9 feet	2·91 miles

Water Supply.—Work on the reservoir was started in February and completed in November, 1916. Two feeder wells were sunk and connected to the main well, thereby increasing the supply to the quantity required for all purposes. A steam pump has been provided for this service pending the arrival of the electric plant. 4,809 lineal feet of mains and 12,703 lineal feet of service piping have been laid.

Sewage Scheme.—Work was started in November, and 5,640 lineal feet of sewers have been laid, together with all the connections to the twenty latrines of the camp. Work on the pumping tank at the sewer outfall is in hand.

Fencing.—A boundary fence of reinforced concrete posts and barbed wire has been erected round the camp site (some 11,000 lineal feet), and fencing has also been completed round the wards of the cooly camp, hospital, and officers' quarters.

Buildings.—The approximate floor area of the completed buildings is 270,000 square feet, or 6 acres. Expenditure for the year Rs. 488,461.

145. During the year the temporary camp at Tonitturai was maintained and added to as required, Rs. 13,372 being expended in this service.

Eleven Farmer's boilers were installed in the east kitchen in January, 1916, and have given satisfaction.

An experimental steam cooker was made at the Government Factory and installed in the cooly camp east kitchen in November, 1916. A series of tests have given very satisfactory results, and it has been decided to adopt this method of cooking in the permanent camp.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

146. The work carried out by the Government Factory, both inside the Factory and out of it, has been, as usual, varied and extensive; in the period under review the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,478,443·66.

147. The principal works carried out by the Factory Engineer were :—

1. Grain sheds, Racquet Court.
2. Colombo Customs extension.
3. New wing, Customs Office.
4. Construction of Kananke bridge.
5. Gin-oya bridge.
6. Bridge, 85th mile, Ratnapura-Halpe road.
7. Digarolla bridge.
8. Mahaweli-ganga bridge, Dumbara Valley road.
9. Gintota bridge.
10. Mahara Jail water supply and improvements.
11. Mahara Public Works Department quarry.
12. The steelwork for 44 bridges of varying spans up to 100 feet.
13. Steel framing for the wards of three hospitals.
14. Pontoons for dredgers and metal transport.
15. Repair and overhauling of steam rollers.
16. Repair of telegraph and telephone instruments.

148. In all 850 orders were in course of execution during the year. There was a large increase in the volume of machined work turned out of the machine shop, for the wear and tear on the machinery and plant in use throughout the Island is heavy, and must naturally still further increase with the continual expansion that is going on.

Electrical.

149. The expenditure on maintenance, new works, and extensions to Government electrical installations was Rs. 95,316·73 and for electricity Rs. 61,211·23, making a total of Rs. 156,527·96, the distribution of the former being as follows :—

Maintenance.	Rs.	c.
Electric lights, fans, motors, and other apparatus, Colombo and Kandy ..	24,999	6
Electric light and power station and distribution system, Nuwara Eliya ..	3,870	93
New Works and Extensions.		
New Government bungalows, Colombo ..	20,257	46
Colombo Customs	13,005	7
Railway, Colombo	4,797	89
Medical Department	1,710	80
Police Department	2,814	16
Education Department	1,667	92
Post Office	654	78
Nuwara Eliya	6,273	5
Miscellaneous	1,205	39
Telegraph instruments	9,187	53
Telephone and Railway signalling instruments	4,872	69
Total ..	95,316	73

150. During the past year the block of warehouses in the Colombo Customs near the Patent Slip has been fitted with a complete electrical installation on a three-wire system. Seventeen Government bungalows have been installed with electric lights and fans, and a variety of small installations in Colombo and Kandy have been completed. A total of 82 ceiling and desk fans, 427 lamps of 16, 32, 50, 100, 200, and 500 candle power, and one 5 B.H.P. A. C. motor have been installed.

151. *Hydro-Electric Installation, Nuwara Eliya.*—The financial results of the nine months' working in 1916 have been satisfactory, resulting in a nett profit of Rs. 20,151·84. The generating plant has been run satisfactorily, but the demand during the season, when Nuwara Eliya is at its fullest, is about as heavy as the present pipe line and turbines can meet. Plans are being prepared for an additional pipe line for supplying power for extensions and new consumers, and as a stand-by against possible happenings to the existing one.

GENERAL.

152. Among the more important work carried out in the Head Office, in addition to the checking and revision of plans and estimates received from the Provinces, the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) Preparation of preliminary plans and estimates for—

New Customs building at Passenger Jetty.
Proposed University College, Colombo.
Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chilaw.
Quarters for the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Haputale, Uva Division.
Quarters for the District Engineer, Moneragala.
Schools for poorer classes in the city of Colombo.
Quarters for Telegraph and Telephone Inspectors, Anuradhapura.
New Branch Post Office, Kandy.
Chilaw bridge.
Hatton water supply.
Tangalla water supply.
Talawakele-Lindula road.
Agalawatta-Badureliya road.
Kuliyapitiya-Hettipola road.

(*b*) Preparation of working drawings and estimates for—

New laboratory for Government Analyst, Colombo.
Extra accommodation, Lunatic Asylum.
Quarters for Religious Nursing Sisters, General Hospital.
Quarters for Master Attendant, Colombo.
Quarters for Clerks, Nuwara Eliya.
Government Offices, Nuwara Eliya.
Pimbura Hospital.
Police Headquarters on old Royal College site.
Panadure Hospital, Salgado Ward.
Digarolla bridge, Moratuwa.
Temporary salt stores.

(*c*) Preparation of detail drawings for works in progress :—

Government quarters, Colombo.
Merchants' Ward, General Hospital.
Rice Warehouse, Colombo.
Extensions to Customs Office, Colombo.
Reservoir, Cooly Camp, Mandapam.
Gin-oya bridge.
Kotiyagala bridge.

(*d*) Preparation of working drawings for—

Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.
Type plans of police buildings.
Type plans of hospital buildings.
Type plans of doors and windows.
Signal Station, Galle, and quarters for officer in charge.
Additions and improvements to District Court, Jaffna.
Negombo Jail, additional cells; and conversion of Chilaw Jail into a police station.
Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuwara Eliya.
Quarters for Police Magistrate, Dandagama.
New Public Works Department Headquarters, Nalanda.
Hospital, Udugama.
Quarters for the District Judge, Chilaw.
Nikaweratiya hospital.
Puttalam hospital.
Police Training School, Bambalapitiya.
Hospital, Lunugala.
Kirindi-oya bridge.
Mabola bridge, Colombo-Negombo road.
Uma-oya bridge.
Maguru-oya bridge, Kurunegala-Giriwella road.
Tripichang-oya bridge.
Minuwangoda bridge.
Bope bridge, Galle.
Bridges on Haragama-Kurundu-oya road.
Deduru-oya bridge.
Talpitiya bridge, 19th mile, Colombo-Galle road.
Aturuwella bridge, 41st mile, Colombo-Galle road.

STAFF.

153. *Retirements.*—Mr. J. D. Hawkes, District Engineer, resigned his appointment on October 17, 1916.

Mr. G. Waddell, Deputy Director of Public Works, proceeded on three months' leave on December 1, 1916, prior to retirement after thirty years' service in the Colony. Mr. Waddell's knowledge of the country and people and his general all-round ability and capacity for work made him a very valuable officer, and by his departure the Public Works Department loses one of its best men.

154. *War Service.*—The following officers are serving :—

Mr. H. B. Lees	..	Captain, Royal Engineers.
Mr. A. Lewis	..	Ministry of Munitions.
Mr. B. A. Horsfall	..	Second Lieutenant, East Lancashire.
Mr. J. Gray	..	Ministry of Munitions.
Mr. S. H. Bower	..	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Mr. H. L. Groocock	..	Captain, Royal Engineers.
Mr. W. J. Thornhill	..	Captain, Royal Engineers.
Mr. S. Davies	..	Captain, Royal Engineers.
Mr. W. A. Coradine	..	Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Mr. C. H. Bradley	..	Captain, Royal Engineers.
Mr. E. B. Bowen	..	Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Mr. S. J. Kirby	..	Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Mr. L. W. Peach	..	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

Mr. H. P. G. Young, who had seen service in Gallipoli, was invalided out of the Army, and returned to duty.

In addition to the above, six officers have been mobilized throughout the year with the Ceylon Engineer Volunteers and one with the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers.

T. H. CHAPMAN,
Director of Public Works.

Colombo, April 20, 1917.

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1916.

GENERAL.

THIS report is for the calendar year 1916 ; the financial returns are for the year ended September 30, 1916.

2. During the financial year irrigation rates were paid on 123,844 acres, or 193½ square miles, of land under major irrigation works. The total amount of the rates recovered to cover the cost of maintenance of irrigation works and interest on capital expenditure was Rs. 99,926·15, or 81 cents per acre. The actual cost of maintenance alone was Rs. 179,100·22, or Re. 1·45 per acre, exclusive of staff charges and plant ; the bare cost of such maintenance thus exceeded the amount recovered to meet it by 64 cents per acre.

3. The amount recovered in repayment of the cost of works constructed for land proprietors was Rs. 7,294·03.

4. The total expenditure on irrigation works during the financial year 1915–16 was Rs. 745,580·80, for the financial year 1914–15 it was Rs. 792,761·41, there has thus been a decrease of Rs. 47,180·61. The expenditure on construction of works alone was Rs. 181,522·27, as compared with Rs. 259,201·89 for the previous financial year. The expenditure on the maintenance of irrigation works, including repairs, was Rs. 194,502·20. The expenditure given for construction and maintenance does not include expenditure on tools and plant. This was Rs. 18,394·55.

NEW PROPOSALS.

5. The project for diverting the waters of the Nalanda-oya into the Malwatta-oya valley for use ultimately at the Giant's tank and Akattimurippu schemes, near Mannar, is still in hand. The surveys in the neighbourhood of Nalanda, Dambulla, and Kalawewa were completed, and designs and estimates prepared for this portion of the work. The surveys of the irrigable areas at Giant's tank and Akattimurippu are still in hand, and were pushed on as much as the present shortage of staff would allow. It is not expected that the whole project will be ready before the latter end of 1918.

6. A proposal for reducing the ill-effects of floods at Weligama in the Southern Province is receiving attention, and surveys are being made.

7. The surveys and designs for the extension and improvement of the Allai scheme and for the irrigation of the Kandalkadu lands by the Kantalai scheme are in hand, but are progressing slowly owing to shortage of staff.

8. Designs and estimates were completed for the extension of the Rukam scheme in the Eastern Province. This extension is to irrigate an additional area of approximately 2,500 acres at Virakaddu, and to make the existing works safe from damage by the exceptional floods which occur at intervals of some years. The proposal is not being proceeded with at present.

9. Investigations with a view to utilizing the Vadamarachchi lagoon in the Jaffna peninsula for irrigation were undertaken.

CONSTRUCTION.

10. The following are the more important works of construction now in hand :—

(i.) *The Karachchi Scheme in the Northern Province.*—Sanctioned estimate Rs. 1,376,876 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year Rs. 1,107,896·10.

(ii.) *The Tabbowa Scheme in the North-Western Province.*—Estimated cost Rs. 374,700 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year Rs. 45,989·98. Work on this scheme has been suspended temporarily.

(iii.) *The Unnichchai Scheme in the Eastern Province.*—Sanctioned estimate Rs. 777,100 ; ultimate probable cost Rs. 1,058,600 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year Rs. 660,931·24.

(iv.) *The Pattipola-aru Scheme in the Eastern Province.*—Estimated cost Rs. 445,289 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year Rs. 424,422·85. This work is very nearly completed, but the steelwork for the head anicut will not be ordered until after the conclusion of the war.

(v.) *The Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme in the Southern Province.*—Estimated cost Rs. 278,560 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year Rs. 218,893·82.

11. Further details of construction are given under the headings of the divisions.

12. The rate of construction of irrigation works cannot be considered satisfactory. These works are nearly all situated in remote and unhealthy places, which offer no attractions to the labouring classes. It is intended greatly to increase the strength of the pioneer force, on which, to a great extent, the Department has to rely for skilled labour.

The greater part of the expenditure on irrigation works in Ceylon is for local labour, a comparatively small proportion being for imported materials and appliances; and work done in Great Britain and other countries on such items as steelwork, machinery, &c., does not, therefore, greatly assist in the progress of the works, which depends almost entirely on there being a good supply of skilled and other labourers. On the conclusion of the war it is proposed again to give this matter special attention.

CULTIVATION AND IRRIGATION.

13. Generally speaking, the area irrigated has been below the average, owing to the partial failure of the north-east monsoon, and to the rains having fallen largely out of the usual seasons; but under the major works in the Southern Province this has not been the case; there the area irrigated has been large, and the crops have been excellent.

14. A considerable amount of work has now been done in collecting data on irrigation, and the officers of the Department have acquired a fair amount of experience of the requirements of rice irrigation. These data are gradually being co-ordinated, and improvements have been and are being made, although it is the policy of the Department not to make innovations until such data and knowledge have first been gained. The gathering of accurate data is a slow and laborious process, and all innovations, however beneficial, are at first objected to by the cultivators, but the result of the past work is becoming, and will be more, evident as time goes on. It is certain that the officers of the Department should be in close touch with the irrigators and have a sound knowledge of the actual processes of irrigation, for without such intimate contact with the practical working of irrigation it is not possible to design and carry out the works to the best advantage, and the knowledge thus gained is essential for the proper issue and distribution of water.

15. The following points are of interest:—The Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Western Division, Mr. B. G. Meaden, reports that the yield from an area of 2,840 acres cultivated on five different works was 68,193 bushels of paddy. This is equivalent to 24 bushels per acre. The best yield was under Tinipitiya tank, near Chilaw, where 850 acres gave 25,200 bushels, or 29¾ bushels per acre.

16. The same officer (who is temporarily in charge of the Central Division as well as the Western Division) reports as follows:—"In Badulla Subdivision 2,135 acres were cultivated under the major works, and the yield was 101,568 bushels." This is more than 47½ bushels per acre. It should be remembered, however, that there is no machinery for obtaining accurate returns of this nature.

17. Mr. C. Zanetti, the Irrigation Engineer, Hambantota Subdivision, who has an intimate knowledge of the people, writes as follows:—"There is not a district where paddy cultivation under systematic irrigation is more prosperous and profitable than it is under these two schemes, under which nature has given so much in fertility, a gift rendered invaluable by the ensured, regulated, and timely supply of water, which at the absurd rate of Re. 1 per acre is practically another gift to the prosperous landowner. I have been with, and seen enough of, the people of the district to say with confidence that there is no happier lot in any other district where paddy cultivation is the staple industry. There is no poverty either with the *goiya* or with the hired labourer. Healthy, well clothed and fed, all appear happy in their lot, while the proprietor hoards riches on their labour and cheap irrigation." These remarks apply to the Kirindi-oya and Walawe schemes in the Southern Province. Exceptionally good harvests were obtained.

18. The management of irrigation on these works is in the hands of the Irrigation Department, and the Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports as follows concerning it:—"Distribution of water has been continued on the same basis and calculations as arrived at and introduced during the previous year, and, with the exception of one instance, particularized later, the system proved very satisfactory this year. The cultivator is learning to economize in the use of water, and there is, besides, a noticeable gradual improvement of his fields, where evenness, ridges, and irrigating channels are concerned.

"For the cultivation of the total cultivable extent under the Kirindi-oya left bank scheme, 5 inches (of water) per week are issued at the commencement for a fortnight, the mudding period, inclusive of rainfall. Four inches are issued per week during sowing, and less in instances where drainage water can be utilized. During the growth of the crop 3 inches and even less are issued per week. The one instance where this scale of issue has proved insufficient is the supply through the Debarawewa Mutiyama low-level channel, where a considerable increase has appeared thus far indispensable. The cause of this has not yet been explained, but the insufficiency has always been proved by inspections and investigations before the supply was increased.

"The issue of water under the Walawe scheme is worked on the same principles, and there, too, with satisfactory results.

"The crops under Kirama and Urubokka were also well above the average, and an 8-fold return is admitted by the headmen under both schemes. Mr. Caspersz, the Subdivisional Officer, states that he considers the harvest gave a 12-fold return, at least.

"In this connection it may be of interest to note that the writer was informed on good authority, when in charge of the Batticaloa Division, that the theft of seed paddy during sowing is so common as to become practically an accepted custom. A landowner will issue, say, 2 bushels of seed paddy, of which 1 bushel will be sown and 1 bushel 'borrowed.' Supposing the landowner obtains 20 bushels of grain from the threshing-floor, he will naturally consider he has obtained a 10-fold return only, whereas the real return is 20-fold."

19. The irrigation of coconuts on Easter Seaton estate, near Batticaloa, has been continued, and although the conditions are unfavourable for satisfactory irrigation of the trees, yet the results are giving satisfaction.

STAFF.

20. (i.) The writer returned to the Colony on September 2, 1916, after being absent on leave for ten months.

(ii.) Mr. C. F. S. Baker, M.I.C.E., acted as Director during the writer's absence, and resumed duties as Assistant Director on his return.

(iii.) Mr. W. Brown, M.I.C.E., acted as Assistant Director, and resumed duty as Divisional Irrigation Engineer attached to headquarters on the writer's return.

(iv.) Mr. C. C. Harward, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, went on nine months' leave on January 1, 1916, and returned on September 7, 1916.

(v.) Mr. T. Stewart, Irrigation Engineer, went on ten months' leave on November 8, 1916.

(vi.) Mr. C. Zanetti, Irrigation Engineer, who went on ten months' leave on March 28, 1915, returned on January 28, 1916.

(vii.) Mr. L. G. de Lima, Temporary Irrigation Engineer, who went on three months' leave in 1915, returned on January 19, 1916.

(viii.) Mr. F. Booth, Chief Irrigation Inspector, retired from the service on January 2, 1916.

(ix.) Messrs. B. C. Somanader and E. Goonesinghe were promoted to be Irrigation Inspectors, First Class, on January 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, respectively; Mr. R. Nevins to be an Irrigation Inspector, Second Class, on January 1, 1916, and Mr. S. A. Weeraperuma to be an Irrigation Inspector in Grade I. of the old scheme on July 1, 1916.

(x.) Messrs. S. Vytilingam, H. Schokman, and A. L. M. Shariff Deen were appointed Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, Second Class, during the year.

(xi.) Mr. C. V. Lyford, Irrigation Inspector, Second Class, and Messrs. T. Ramasamy and V. Canagasabai, Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, Second Class, resigned from the service during the year.

(xii.) The writer much regrets to record the death of Mr. S. E. Scheffer, Irrigation Inspector, Second Class, on April 6, 1916. By his death the Department has lost an exceptionally promising young officer, hardworking, keen, and reliable.

21. The staff is considerably below strength. Messrs. C. A. Coombs, J. A. Wilson, and T. G. F. Hemsworth, Irrigation Engineers, have received temporary commissions in the Royal Engineers, and are serving at the various fronts. At the end of the year out of an authorized staff of 22 engineers only 15 were available. No steps are being taken to fill vacancies during the war. In the Upper Subordinate Class, of which the full strength is 27, there were 9 vacancies at the end of the year. The Lower Subordinate Class was 4 below the authorized strength at the end of the year.

DIVISIONAL REPORTS.

22. For departmental administrative purposes the Island is divided into six divisions in charge of Divisional Irrigation Engineers. Under them are Irrigation Engineers and Upper Subordinates in charge of subdivisions or special works. The following are extracts from the annual reports of the Divisional Irrigation Engineers :—

I.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Divisional Irrigation Engineer : Mr. L. P. Emerson, A.M.I.C.E.

Surveys and Investigations.

Giant's Tank Scheme, Northern Province.—This large survey of about 50,000 acres has progressed slowly owing to the constant illness of the small staff available ; nearly one-half of the work has been completed ; the bulk of the work will probably be completed in 1917.

Kalawewa Scheme, North-Central Province.—A contour plan of this large tank with its resultant, a capacity curve, has been completed. This survey not only denoted the quantity of water now in the tank, but also gives the information that if the spill water is raised 7 feet the present capacity of the tank will be doubled. Other minor surveys have been carried out in connection with this scheme for increasing the capacity of Kalawewa to enable it to supplement the present supply to Giant's tank.

Construction.

Karachchi Scheme, Northern Province.—Work was continued throughout the year on the work of excavating the spillway and constructing the bund. The work of constructing the main sluice has been completed. One of the three falls in the spillway is practically complete. The actual quantities of work done during the year are as follows :—

	Cubes.
Earthwork in main dam	15,845·00
Puddle in trench and wall of main dam	1,978·78
Excavation in puddle trench	838·45
Excavation of spillway	15,113·15
Concrete in main sluice	233·29
Excavation at spill fall No. 1	827·78
Concrete in spill fall No. 1	191·94

Maintenance.

The usual work of maintaining the existing works was carried out, including the building of a few extra regulators on the Kalawewa scheme ; this enables the cultivators to obtain water with greater ease.

At Nuwarawewa a new channel was cut from the low-level channel ; this channel improves the supply to fields dependent under it.

Cultivation.

Generally speaking, this year has been one of curtailed cultivation owing to the partial failure of the monsoon.

II.—BATTICALOA DIVISION.

Divisional Irrigation Engineer : Mr. C. C. Harward, A.M.I.C.E.

Surveys and Investigations.

Unnichchai.—The survey of the channels under this scheme is in progress. Eight miles of main channel have been surveyed and marked out on the ground by concrete landmarks. All the distributaries required in the first 6 miles of the existing main left bank channel have been surveyed and set out on the ground. The work of surveying the remainder of the channels required is being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

Vakaneri.—A cadastral survey of the land under this scheme was made by the Survey Department and in this connection a survey was made by the Irrigation Department showing all the drainage channels under the scheme. The distributaries necessary to irrigate a block of 500 acres under Nos. 1 and 2 channels were surveyed and marked on the ground with concrete landmarks. All the irrigation reservations under Vakaneri scheme were marked out on the ground with concrete landmarks.

Pattipola-aru Scheme.—A traverse was run to check the values of the primary bench marks on this scheme.

Putuvelikkulam.—A survey of this tank was made in connection with a proposal to restore the tank.

Diwulana Road.—A survey of this road was made with a view to making it into an agricultural road.

The following minor surveys were carried out :—

Survey of Viraiyadi and Senkalpadai anicuts.
Survey of Uppar aqueduct at Valalavaikkandam.
Survey of Amparai spill.
Survey of Paddampiddi and Kurunalkanchi anicuts.
Survey of Irakkamam tank spill.
Survey of Kalmadu anicut.
Survey of Kondavaddavan spill.
Survey of borrow pits at Kanankadu.
Survey of Palattadiveli (flood prevention).
Survey of Huda-oya (Panawa pattu).

Construction.

Unnichchai.—The left bank spill and sluice were completed in the early part of the year. Water was stored in the tank for the first time. The quantities of work done during the year are as follows :—

130·5 cubes of masonry.	750 cubes of earthwork.
211 cubes of stone wedged.	50 cubes of puddle.
50 cubes of metal broken.	

Pattipola-aru Extension Scheme.—The following quantities of work were carried out :—

Madugaha-ela Anicut.

28 cubes of boulder rubble
11 cubes of gravel } downstream apron.

Kondavaddavan Inlet Channel.

24 cubes rock excavation.	3,646 cubes earthwork.

Pattipola-aru Scheme (Repairs to Kaliyodai Anicut).—This work was completed during the year. The quantities are given below :—

276 cubes excavation.	159 piles driven (Lakawana steel piling).
200 cubes filling.	100 cubes of concrete.
317 cubes rubble.	2 cubes of reinforced concrete.
115 cubes puddle.	22 cubes of stone pitching.

Roads for Pattipola-aru Scheme (Sammanturai-Amparai Road).—This work was completed during the year by the construction of a 20 foot span bridge. Quantities : 12·89 cubes concrete ; 4·34 cubes masonry.

Miscellaneous.

A fence was erected round the irrigation bungalow at Paddiruppu. A two-roomed permanent cooly line was erected at Naulla. A two-roomed permanent cooly line was erected at Kaliyodai. 307 cubes of rubble pitching were placed on Vakaneri bund. An apron was constructed in Vakaneri spillway. Quantities : 25 cubes of concrete.

Maintenance.

The works have been maintained in fair order during the year.

Flood Damage Repairs.—The erection of an iron bridge over Punani anicut has been completed.

Cultivation.

The crop returns for 1916 show a considerable falling off due to the failure of the rains. In the most important cultivating districts the rainfall for 1916 was from 25 to 30 inches below that for 1915. This is quite sufficient to account for the falling off of the crops, and it is considered that the returns obtained (especially under Rugam) were very good under the circumstances. The total area reaped in the division was 38,535 acres, as against 51,397 acres in 1915. The experiment of irrigating coconuts on Easter Seaton estate is continuing to give satisfaction to the proprietors.

III.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Divisional Irrigation Engineer : Mr. O. W. Henman, A.M.I.C.E.

Surveys and Investigations.

Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme.—Two miles of the main Yodakandiya channel and three distributaries were re-traced during the year, and reservation blocks laid along the final trace.

Kirindi-oya Left Bank Scheme.—Progress was made with the surveys of the Yodawewa channels. The work has been considerably delayed by cultivation and submersion of the low-level lands, and because the Irrigation Superintendent, who is responsible for the work, had his annual repair and "close season" work to attend to during the most suitable season for field work.

Walawe Left Bank Scheme.—The contour surveys and investigations for this scheme were carried on throughout the year, and good progress made. The field work is practically completed, though the site of the spill has not yet been definitely determined. In this connection trial pits are being sunk. 90 miles of line have been cleared and levelled over, and concrete blocks inserted over the whole survey. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining coolies for this work on account of the herds of elephants that infest the district. At one camp centre a cooly line was erected in a tree, and was quite a popular resort.

Urubokka Scheme.—The site surveys of the proposed permanent anicuts along the Urubokka-oya below Udukiriwila tank have been completed during the year. Trial pits have been sunk on the sites selected for five new anicuts.

Matara Subdivision.—The irrigable areas under Hali-ela tank were defined on the 16-chain sheets and the tank contoured. Surveys and investigations in connection with the proposed Weligama flood outlet scheme were commenced at the close of the year, and have recently been completed.

Construction.

Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme.—Expenditure, Rs. 17,436·96. The most important item was the construction of the main spill to Yodakandiya tank. This work, apart from the ironwork, which will not be ordered till the end of the war, is approaching completion. Work done during the year includes 1,440 cubes excavation, 64 cubes masonry, 96 cubes cement concrete, 17 squares pitching, and 50 cubes hand-packed rubble.

The raising of the main road between the 14th–16th miles was completed and handed over to the Public Works Department in February. Its present condition after nearly a year's use speaks well for the consolidation and pitching.

Owing to shortage of labour but little progress was made with the distributary channels. 410 cubes earthwork was done, also 200 cubes on the northern spills.

Urubokka Scheme.—The bridge over the 9-door anicut for the Village Committee was finished during the year, and the 1 mile long section of the Wiraketiya-Katuwana road passing through the Udukiriwila tank works was completed and the road opened for through traffic. The two bridges on this section have been well constructed, and the new road is a great boon to the district. Extensive improvements were effected to the Subdivisional Officer's bungalow at Wiraketiya at a cost of Rs. 1,067·28.

Hali-ela Tank.—The reconstruction of the tank was finally completed in July last, and the tank is now in full working order. Expenditure during the year is Rs. 1,161·55.

Maintenance.

The works have been maintained in satisfactory condition.

IV.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Divisional Irrigation Engineer : Mr. B. G. Meaden, A.M.I.C.E.

Surveys and Investigations.

A further special survey estimate was sanctioned for the Diyaturai anicut scheme. Gaugings have been taken throughout the year, and are still being continued. Definite proposals can be made when the gaugings to the end of March, 1917, are available.

A survey of the land irrigated from Tinipitiya tank has been made, and the survey shows that there is considerably more land irrigated than is on the specification of rate-paying lands.

Various minor surveys in the North-Western Province have been carried out at a total cost of Rs. 69·21.

Construction.

Tabbowa Scheme.—No funds were voted in 1916 for the continuation of the work on this scheme. The work previously done, and the roads, buildings, and plant have been maintained in good order. Expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 1,600·80.

Kospotu-oya Anicut Improvements.—Work has been considerably interfered with and delayed by frequent floods in the river. The construction of the anicut wall is to be re-commenced as soon as the state of the river permits. The work done includes :—

	Cubes.
Masonry	18
Tipped rubble	75
Puddle	10
Earthwork	40

The total expenditure during the financial year was Rs. 3,157.

Inspection Bungalow at Maha Uswewa.—This building was erected at a cost of Rs. 2,207·68.

Maintenance.

The major works were maintained in fairly good order. Special attention has been given to the maintenance of the Deduru-oya irrigation works, where, in addition to ordinary upkeep work, several distribution sluices have been rebuilt, and a leak of long standing in Dolukanda channel has been stopped.

At Magallawewa Rs. 747·16 was spent in rubble protection to the tank bund against wave scour.

In December damage occurred to the downstream apron of Tinipitiya anicut owing to the action of the water in the river bed just below. This matter is receiving attention.

Village Works.

Rs. 1,137·10 was spent on repairs to various village irrigation works. Cement pipes to the value of Rs. 1,068·08 have been made and distributed.

Cultivation.

The usual cultivation of about 4,000 acres has been carried out under Deduru-oya scheme. An inquiry has been made into the present system of cultivation and of distribution of water for these works, and proposals for improvements have been drawn up and are now under consideration.

The cultivations under the major works in the Western Province were successful. Under most of the major works in the North-Western Province there is a noticeable lack of promptness in commencing cultivation, and of failure to take full advantage of the rainfall and of the irrigating capacity of the works. There is also a decided absence of efficient control in the distribution of water. The difficulty lies partly in the defective system of cultivation and distribution in vogue, but principally in the cultivators' objection to insistence on cultivation at fixed dates, and to the limitation of the quantity of water to be used. The proposals for the improved system of cultivation and distribution of water under Deduru-oya scheme, if adopted, should prove of great advantage to the field owners and to the district generally.

V.—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Divisional Irrigation Engineer : Mr. B. G. Meaden, A.M.I.C.E.

Surveys and Investigations.

The following surveys have been made during the year :—

Badulla District.—Yakdehi-ela, Kande-ela, Dehigollemaha-ela, and Uma-ela. These were small surveys for proposed improvements.

Kandy District.—Bathamure-oya amuna : for improvements. Elpitiya Raja-ela : to ascertain the irrigable area.

Wellawaya District.—Hambegamuwa tank scheme : for proposed left bank channel.

Nalanda-oya gauge weir in Matale District and the Mahaweli-ganga gauge at Peradeniya have been maintained in order, and gaugings for investigations have been taken throughout the year.

Construction.

Lamasuriyagama Anicut, Central Province.—Construction was commenced in 1915, and the work was completed in August, 1916. The new anicut is proving a great boon to the field owners.

Elpitiya Raja-ela, Central Province.—The new dam and head sluice and repairs to the spill have been completed, and cultivation by means of these works has been resumed.

Badulupitiya-ela, Province of Uva.—Improvements to the existing anicut and ela have been taken in hand, and a masonry stream-crossing costing Rs. 852·82 has been constructed. Work on the extension of the anicut is about to be proceeded with.

Uma-ela, Province of Uva.—Rs. 533·02 was spent on the construction of two regulators and two distribution sluices.

Taldena-ela, Province of Uva.—Repairs to flood damages which occurred in 1913 were completed this year, and water is now being issued for cultivation.

Improvements to the temporary quarters of the Subdivisional Officer, Lunugala, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 668·98.

Maintenance.

The major irrigation works have all been maintained in good working order. Special work was done on the following :—

Gal-oya, Province of Uva.—Rs. 1,335·52 has been spent on restoring ¾ mile of the left bank channel. Work is still proceeding.

Barrack Plains Reservoir, Nuwara Eliya, and Elpitiya Raja-ela, Gampola, Central Province, have been added to the list of major works.

Bowetenne-ela, Central Province.—A new masonry spill on the channel has been constructed.

Rs. 9,650·20 was spent during the year in the maintenance of major irrigation works in the Central Division.

Village Works.

Central Province.—Improvements to the following works have been carried out :—Bolagandawela-ela, Bodi-ela, Uda Amuna-ela, and for fields at Paturupitiya.

The restoration of a portion of Bodi-ela, which was destroyed by a landslip many years ago, was carried out by the villagers under the direction of the Subdivisional Officer and the Ratemahatmaya. The repairs effected do not constitute a complete restoration of the ela, but it is anticipated that some of the abandoned fields can now be cultivated.

Province of Uva.—Repairs costing Rs. 159·09 were carried out on the following works :—Passe-ela, Gedarakumbura-ela, Egoda Aswedduma-ela, Demattapelessa-ela, and Koslanda-ela.

New rules for the improved management and control of village works in Wellassa and Bintenna Divisions have been published.

Sixty-eight village tanks and 3,283 village elas have been maintained during the year. The expenditure on the village works staff of overseers has been Rs. 1,773·91.

Many investigations and reports have been made from the Divisional Office on matters concerning village works brought up by the Government Agent.

A special village works officer for Uva is required, but owing to continued shortage of officers and lack of funds no appointment has been made.

Cultivation.

The cultivations carried out during the year under the irrigation works in the Central Division have, on the whole, been successful.

Under Hanwela-ela in Uva the paddy is all transplanted, and the proportionate yield is about twice that from other irrigation works in the district.

Under Alut-ela in Uva two very small plots of land were cultivated experimentally. In one the paddy was sown thinly, and the usual quantity of water for irrigation was used; in the other the paddy was sown thickly, as is usual, but the quantity of water used for irrigating was curtailed. The result in each case was an increased yield of about 33 per cent., compared with the yield from the adjoining land under the same work.

Efforts are being made to induce field owners to adopt improved methods of cultivation. New cultivation rules for the following works have been drawn up and are under consideration:—Badulupitiya-ela, Kendala-ela, Alut-ela, Uma-ela, Lamasuriyagama-ela, Wirapitiya Maha-ela, and Mulhal-ela. New rules for Mawela-ela have been accepted by the field owners, and have been sent to the Colonial Secretary for publication.

VI.—TRINCOMALEE DIVISION.

Divisional Irrigation Engineer: Mr. J. H. Fraser, A.M.I.M.E.

Surveys and Investigations.

Kantalai Extension Scheme.—The whole of the area commanded by the (proposed) left bank canal was contoured and the channel traced; two-thirds of the area commanded by the (proposed) right bank canal were contoured and the channel traced for 7 miles. The above included some 92 miles of levels.

Allai Extension Scheme.—The surveys and investigations for increasing the scope of the Allai scheme and for flood protection were completed. Some 35 miles of levels were taken, 36 plans prepared in connection with this scheme, and the estimate is approaching completion.

Periyakulam.—Investigations were made with a view to increasing the water supply to this tank.

Construction.

No construction work was done during the year.

Maintenance.

The major works in the division were maintained in working order, special repairs being done in pitching the slope of Periyakulam.

Village Works.

The usual repairs to village tanks were carried out under supervision, but there was a slight falling off of the quantity of work done by the villagers.

Cultivation.

The area cultivated under major works in the division during 1916 was small compared with that of last year; this was entirely due to deficient rainfall, owing to which the tanks did not fill. The total area cultivated was 2,465 acres and 2,375 acres were reaped, 100 acres were damaged by a fungus disease and 4 acres for want of water, and 90 acres owing to late cultivation.

April 11, 1917.

J. A. BALFOUR,
Director of Irrigation.

MINES.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1916.

Staff.—Owing to the enormous increase in the number of new mines, it was found necessary to employ four extra clerks. The system of registering was also revised and simplified, and the work was brought up to date by the end of the year.

Inspection.—Travelling was confined to the inspection of the more important mines, inquiries into accidents, and encroachments, and for purposes of reporting on mines that had worked on prospecting licenses, to enable the Government Agents to assess the value of the mining rights.

In January the mines in the Southern Province were inspected. In February the mines in the Kurunegala and Kandy Districts were inspected, and two special inspections were made of mines that were suspected to be tunnelling into Crown land, but it was found that no encroachment had been made. In March the mines in the Province of Sabaragamuwa were inspected. In April, as usual, very little inspection was done owing to the Sinhalese new year, which is the general holiday in a large number of mines. At this time it is usual for the men to be paid the balance of their yearly wages, and on receiving this they go to their villages and stay away for over a fortnight. Courts were attended in connection with cases taken for failure to send in the returns of working. In May the mines in the Kalutara, Galle, and Kurunegala Districts were inspected. A proposed inspection of Kukul korale had to be abandoned owing to floods. In June mines were inspected in the Western Province, and accidents in the Kurunegala and Galle Districts inquired into. In July the mines in the Galle District were inspected. In August the further inspection of the mines in the Galle District was carried out, as also the inspection of those in the Kegalla District. In September not much inspection work was done, as the balance on the vote did not admit of continuous travelling. October was taken up in special work connected with reports on mines for mining rights, inquiring into accidents, and court work. The Kurunegala mines were again inspected during November, and the mines in the Central Province during December.

During the period under review the Inspector of Mines was away from headquarters for 199 nights, travelling 5,444 miles, and the Assistant Inspector 123 nights, travelling 7,433 miles. It was impossible to inspect every working mine, but endeavour was made to visit the areas of working mines as much as possible, as it is found that this has a good effect. The condition of the mines, on the whole, was found to be satisfactory.

General.—This was a record year for plumbago mining in Ceylon. There were 6,572 declarations sent in to open and work new mines and to resume work in old, and according to the register kept there were 2,881 mines actually working at the end of the year. The majority of these new mines are only prospecting ventures, and very few of them prove productive.

The actual quantity of plumbago exported from the Island was 668,214 cwt., the estimated value of which was Rs. 22,494,999. This quantity exceeds the previous record of 1907 by 18,198 cwt., and the estimated value shows an increase of Rs. 12,519,177 over the previous record. The price per ton works out at Rs. 673, and this should leave a good margin of profit to the miner, even with the enhanced cost of material and labour.

At the end of the year there were 22,114 men employed in the mines.

Declarations were sent in to open a large number of new mines, but in no case has there been any new or valuable deposits found to take the place of the large mines that are becoming exhausted. Medapola mines, however, succeeded in getting their tunnel through to plumbago ground, and expect to turn out about 100 tons a month. The working of this mine clearly shows that by the employment of rock drills and other machinery it would be possible to increase the output very considerably. This mine is owned and worked by Europeans.

Machinery was used at 45 mines. This consisted principally of pumping plant, and in a few cases of winding and ventilation machines.

55 accidents occurred during the year, resulting in the death of 17 persons and injury to 43.

A description of each accident that occurred is given under the respective Provinces. When the accident was of a serious nature a special visit was made, the scene of the accident inspected, and an inquiry held. Most of the accidents were due to carelessness on the part of the man injured; but in those where it was considered to be due to neglect on the part of the manager cases were instituted, and in every one convictions obtained, with imposition of heavy fines.

PROVINCES.

(1) *Western Province.*

There were 575 mines registered as working at the end of the year, the number of men reported as working being 5,766. The number of new mines registered was 894. Machinery was being used in 16 mines.

Twenty accidents occurred, resulting in 4 persons being killed and 19 injured.

Mining on land bought without mining rights is only allowed now on a prospecting license for twelve months, and then at the end of this time on the mining rights for the portion required being purchased. This prospecting license is for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the mining rights, but there is a great element of uncertainty about it, as it is quite probable that, in order to get the rights at a lower figure, the existence of a good vein might be concealed until the mining rights have been obtained.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—At Rambukpota, Kewitiyagala, 11 charges had been fired the previous evening, but the manager was not aware that any had missed fire. On the following day, however, when two men went to break up and remove the débris, a charge lodged in some of the débris was fired and seriously injured two men.

(*b*) *Accidents due to falling Objects.*—At Panangalwatta, Migahatenna, a man was dressing the face of the tunnel after blasting, when a piece of stone fell on his foot and injured him. (2) At Kududiakada, Dedigamuwa, a bottle of oil which was being lowered into the pit slipped from the string, fell on a man, and slightly injured him. (3) At Kadirandola, Pelawatta, a small piece of plank fell on a man's head and slightly injured him. (4) At Rukmalgaha, Migahatenna, a man was working at the bottom of the pit sending up débris, when a piece of stone fell out of the ascending bucket and hit him on the head, slightly injuring him. (5) At Tiruwanaketiya, Mahagama, one of two men who were working at the bottom of the pit started to go up the rope, but soon tired, and fell on the other man and fatally injured him. (6) At Mukalana mines, Panangala, a man had his foot injured by a stone falling on it whilst he was working in the tunnel.

(*c*) *Accidents due to falling.*—(1) At Wandagahahena, Migahatenna, a man who was landing a bucket at the top of the pit over-balanced and fell to the bottom and was seriously injured. (2) At Mukalana mine, Pelpitigoda, a man who was assisting to fix a pump in the bungalow pit slipped off the stand, fell 45 feet, and was killed. (3) At Annasigalahena, Pelawatta, a man who was raised to the surface in the bucket slipped while stepping out of the bucket, fell to the bottom of the pit, and was killed. (4) At Kadirandola, Pelawatta, a man, who had been raised from the pit, while stepping out of the bucket slipped into the pit and was slightly injured. (5) At Botalamanana, Migahatenna, a man who was descending the pit in the bucket lost his hold of the rope, dropped into the pit, and was slightly injured. (6) At Boraluketiya, Migahatenna, a man who was standing on a stage handing up rock slipped and fell 12 feet and broke his arm. (7) At Ranagalahena, Botale, a man who was climbing up the side of the pit to get into a tunnel slipped and was slightly injured. (8) At Paragalakanda, Bopitiya, a man was being raised to the surface in the bucket, when he fell from the bucket on to the man at the bottom of the pit. Both were injured.

(*d*) *Accidents due to Gas.*—At Migahapatale, Indiparappe, a man who was working in the tunnel at the 15 feet level holed into an old working, when the small accumulation of gas that was there was ignited, and fatally injured him.

(*e*) *Accidents of a Trivial Nature.*—(1) At Kudumirissa, Delgoda, a man struck his head against a bucket suspended in the shaft and was slightly injured. (2) At Panangala, Migahatenna, a man was fixing fuses at the surface, when one of them went off in his hand, seriously injuring him. (3) At Kadirandola, Pelawatta, a boy was slightly injured whilst pushing a trolly at the surface.

(2) *Central Province.*

There were 68 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 472. The number of new mines registered was 96. Machinery was reported as being used in 2 mines.

The two principal mines, Laxapana and Morankanda, worked at full pressure throughout, and yielded large outputs, Morankanda now having reached a depth of nearly 500 feet.

Four accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 2 persons and injury to 2.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Morankanda, Wewella, a man was raising a plank to be placed on a platform, when he slipped, fell into the pit, and was killed. (2) Near the same mine a man was working in a small tunnel near the surface, when the roof, which he neglected to timber, fell in on him and killed him. (3) At the same mine a man was seriously injured by a stone falling out of the bucket as it was being hauled to the surface and hitting him on the head. (4) At the same mine a man was slightly injured by slipping off a ladder.

(3) *Southern Province.*

There were 1,620 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 11,316. The number of new mines registered was 4,468. Machinery was reported as being used in 11 mines.

A feature of many of the mines in this Province, such as the Suduwelipota group, is that the output is placed in heaps on the surface and sold by auction to the village people roundabout, who wash it on the spot, and then remove it to their houses to be cured. In this way employment is provided for the whole community, and nearly every house is a curing shed.

Five accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 1 person and injury to 4.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Kohuwandolahena, Panangala, a man was slightly injured by a spanner falling on his head. (2) At the same mine a man was seriously injured by falling when climbing up the *mukkus* to the surface. (3) At Godaduwa, Kapuhenpola, a man who was engaged repairing the pit at the 14 fathoms level slipped through the staging to the 16 fathoms level, and was suffocated by the gas that was there. (4) At Suduwelipota, Hikkaduwa, a man fell when being raised in the bucket and was injured. (5) At Monrovia, Ratgama, a man was slightly injured by a plank falling on him.

(4) *North-Western Province.*

There were 87 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 2,269. The number of new mines registered was 79.

Many of the big mines in this district are working up towards the top, and no new places have been discovered to replace them, and it is feared that ere long there will be a big decline in the output of this district.

Fifteen accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 4 persons and injury to 11.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Tibbotuhena, Maduragoda, a man received serious injuries by boring on to a miss-fire dynamite charge. (2) At Dehigahapatale, Maduragoda, a man was killed by falling from one platform to the next. (3) At Millagaha, Ragedara, a man was killed by a stone falling out of the ascending bucket on to his head, when he was standing at the bottom of the pit. (4) At the same place a man was slightly injured by falling from the ladder. (5) At Vihare, Ragedara, a man slipped whilst crossing a plank, fell into a sump, and was killed. (6) At Kahatagaha, Maduragoda, a man was seriously injured by a stone falling on him from the surface of the tunnel. (7) At the same mine a man was injured by some stones rolling down on him as he was climbing over a heap of débris. (8) At Tibbotuhena, Maduragoda, a man slipped as he was going down the ladders and was injured. (9) At Haulpatale, Ragedara, a man slipped from the ladders and was killed. (10) At Walakatahena, Maduragoda, a man was injured by falling from the ladders as he was descending. (11) At Wewelhena, Wattapola, a man whilst tamping gunpowder was seriously injured owing to the charge going off. (12) At Walakatahena, Maduragoda, a man whilst working at the bottom of the pit was injured by a piece of timber dislodged by the ascending bucket falling on his head. (13) At Kahatagaha, Maduragoda, a man received slight injuries by falling on a stone. (14) At Naramana a man was injured by the explosion of a miss-fire dynamite charge. (15) At Kolongaha, Maduragoda, a man was slightly injured when pushing a trolly on the surface.

(5) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 520 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of the men reported as working was 4,262. The number of new mines registered was 1,028. Machinery was reported as being used in 12 mines.

Eleven accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 6 persons and injury to 7.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Kirillawalahena, Karandana, a man was removing loose stones at the face after blasting operations, when a big stone fell on and killed him. (2) At Rambutangaha, Kirillawala, a man was coming up the pit on the bucket, when he fell off and was injured. (3) At Polwatta, Kompitiya, a man was injured by a stone falling on him. (4) At Kosgaha, Dumbara, a man in attempting to get into the bucket from a side tunnel in the pit missed his footing, fell to the bottom, and was killed. (5) At Kurukuhena, Pussela, a man descended the pit to work before the dynamite fumes had cleared away after blasting and died from the effects. (6) At Rambutangaha, Dumbara, two men were injured, as the result of an explosion of a miss-fire dynamite charge, the existence of which could have been ascertained had the manager inspected the place. The manager was prosecuted and fined Rs. 15. (7) At Rukattanagaha, Karandana, one man was killed and one injured by a fall of roof. Subsequent inspection showed that the place was not properly timbered. A case was instituted against the manager, who was fined Rs. 30. (8) At Galaudakanda, Amitirigala, a man was killed by falling out of the bucket to the bottom as he was being raised to the surface. (9) At Siyambalawala a man was slightly injured by the explosion of a detonator at the surface. (10) At Kosgaha, Dumbara, a man was slightly injured by falling into the pit when trying to get into the bucket. (11) At Meenana an old working was tapped, and on approaching it with a light a small accumulation of gas was ignited and a man was burnt. He was removed to hospital and died some weeks later.

(6) *Province of Uva.*

There were 6 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 9. The number of new mines registered was 7. So far there are no mines of importance in this Province. There was no export of mica this year.

June 20, 1917.

T. G. HUNTER,
Inspector of Mines.

FACTORIES.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1916.

Staff.—There has been no alteration in this respect since the last Administration Report. The Inspector has been on duty throughout the year, except for fourteen days on leave in February. During that period the office work was attended to by him.

Inspections.—Inspections were carried out through the Central, Western, Uva, and Northern Provinces, making a total of 464 visits. In the majority of cases the result of the inspection was satisfactory. The cases of non-observance of rules were mainly in respect of inadequate fencing of the machinery. Details of the various contraventions are given under the respective Provinces.

Nine new factories were registered during the year, and four ceased work permanently, an increase of under a half per centum over the number registered for 1915. The mileage travelled was 3,050, exclusive of railway journeys.

General.—As during 1915, an examination of the causes of the accidents in 1916 shows that practically not one can be traced to lack of fencing precautions. The larger number was the result of carelessness on the workman's part, such as want of attention whilst bringing material to rolling, washing, or combing machines, starting machinery unexpectedly, or handling belts and pulleys whilst these were in motion. Some of the accidents occurred through the fall of weights. Effective, and at the same time practical, fencing measures to obviate accidents incurred during the course of the direct manual supplying or feeding of material to coconut fibre combing drums and to rubber washing mills yet remain to be discovered. Not a very easy problem, I consider. There are safeguards to this end now in use, but it is difficult to combine efficiency in this respect and at the same time avoid interference with working operations.

REGISTRATION.

Province.	Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1915.	Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1916.	Percentage of Increase.
Central	601	605	
Uva	120	123	
Southern	39	39	
Western	266	263	·0048
Sabaragamuwa	165	165	
North-Western	55	55	
Northern	—	1	
Total	1,246	1,251	

Classification and distribution of factories according to Provinces :—

Province.	Tea, Rubber, and Cacao.	Coconut Fibre, Oil, &c.	Engineering and Saw Mills.	Aerated Water, Ice, &c.	Printing.	Sundries : Manure, Spinning, &c.	Total.	Steam Power.	Electric Installation.
Central	591	—	7	4	—	3	605	122	41
Uva	120	—	2	1	—	—	123	35	5
Southern	30	3	3	2	—	1	39	20	1
Western	97	83	32	16	11	24	263	118	30
Sabaragamuwa	165	—	—	—	—	—	165	47	6
North-Western	21	34	—	—	—	—	55	25	1
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total	1024	120	44	23	11	29	1251	368	85

The number of cases where steam power was in use have diminished by just 3 per cent., while electric lighting installations have increased by 10 per cent., since the previous report.

ACCIDENTS.

Twenty accidents occurred, resulting in the death of five persons and in injuries to fifteen others Seven of the latter, however, can be defined as of a trivial or non-serious nature :—

Province.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.	Number killed.	Total affected.
Central ..	3	2	1	3
Western ..	9	7	2	9
Sabaragamuwa ..	4	4	—	4
North-Western ..	4	2	2	4
Total ..	20	15	5	20

Class of Factory.	Non-serious.	Serious.	Fatal.	Tota
Tea ..	4	2	1	7
Rubber ..	1	2	—	3
Coconut ..	—	2	3	5
Sundry ..	2	2	1	5
Total ..	7	8	5	20

A description of each accident is given under the Province in which it occurred.

(1) *Central Province.*

There were 605 factories registered as working, employing approximately from 13,000 to 14,000 persons on working days. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in 53 instances. One case of non-observance of rules was encountered; this was neglect to fence the machinery adequately. There were five new factories registered and inspected, all were for the curing of tea. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year.

Three accidents took place, through which one person was killed and two received injuries; of the latter, one was of a serious and one of a trivial nature. They are described below :—

(*a*) *Fatalities.*—In the Maha-oya tea factory, in the Elkaduwa district, a man was caught by the mechanism on the underside of a tea roller whilst it was in motion. He was trying to adjust the trapdoor. He should have stopped the machine beforehand. He was removed to the hospital, and died there subsequently.

(*b*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At Sidney Hill tea factory, in the Pussellawa district, a man had his fingers crushed in a tea roller. He was pushing the leaf from the rolling table into the hopper with his hand, instead of making use of the brush provided for this purpose.

(*c*) *Accidents of a trivial nature.*—At Pooprassie tea factory, in the Pussellawa district, the teamaker had his foot slightly injured by a falling weight. He was attended to by the dispenser of the estate, and later went on sick leave for a few days.

(2) *Province of Uva.*

There were 123 factories registered as working. These employ approximately 2,500 to 3,000 persons on working days. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in 23 cases. Five instances of non-observance of rules were encountered; three of these were neglect to fence the machinery adequately, and two were the non-renewal of the boiler certificates. There were three new factories registered and inspected: all were for the curing of tea. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year. There were no accidents.

(3) *Southern Province.*

There were 39 factories registered as working. These employ approximately from 750 to 800 persons on working days. There were no new factories registered. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year. There were no accidents during the year.

(4) *Western Province.*

There were 263 factories registered as working, employing approximately 13,000 to 14,000 persons on working days. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in 18 cases. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year. There were nine accidents, through which two men were killed and seven received injuries; of the latter, four were of a serious and three of a trivial nature. They are described below :—

(*a*) *Fatalities.*—At the Ceylon Manure Works, Kelaniya, a man whilst carrying a drum of oil on his shoulders came in contact with an overhead spout or discharge pipe. He lost his balance and fell to the ground with the weight on him. His spine received such hurt that he succumbed later in the hospital. A special visit was made by the Inspector.

At Werulagalla fibre factory, in the Siyane korale west, a man had his arm caught and drawn into a fibre combing machine. He died later in the hospital. This accident was considered attributable to the workman's temporary lack of attention.

(*b*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At the Ceylon Manure Works, Kelaniya, a man sustained severe injuries to his hand while greasing some spur wheels revolving at a height of over 8 ft. from the floor. The machine was working at the time. He acted contrary to orders, I was assured. A special visit was made by the Inspector.

At the Asiatic Petroleum Company's works at Kotahena a boy had the end of one finger cut off in a tin working machine. A special visit of inspection was made. I was credibly informed by the Manager that the boy was not employed at any machine, his work being that of carrying tin to and fro. He seems to have interfered with the machine out of curiosity. The Medical Officer reported, after dressing the wound, that the boy need not remain at the hospital.

At Matugama rubber factory, in Pasdun korale west, a man while feeding scrap rubber to the washing machine allowed his hand to get too far involved. His right hand was badly crushed.

At the Mirigama desiccating and oil mills, in the Hapitigam korale, through an overhead belt snapping, a loose end struck a workman about the jaw and neck. He was treated in hospital, and returned to work after a few days. A special visit was made by the Inspector.

(*c*) *Accidents of a trivial nature.*—At the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills, Wellawatta, a man had the end of one finger cut by a circular saw. He seems to have acted in a careless manner, and was working at the machine on his own account. The Medical Officer's report said: "The injury is minor." A special visit was made by the Inspector.

At St. George rubber factory, Matugama, the palm of a man's hand was cut whilst he was using a knife in chopping up bulked latex.

At the Ceylon Manure Works, Kelaniya, a slipped belt injured a workman on the knee. He was sent to hospital, and returned after the affected part had been dressed.

(5) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 165 factories registered as working, employing approximately 2,500 to 3,000 persons on working days. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year. There were four accidents, two were of a serious and two of a non-serious nature. They are described below :—

(*a*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At Clunes tea factory, in the Kelani Valley, a workman had the phalanges of his left hand broken in a tea roller. This accident is another instance of an omission to use a brush in place of the hand.

At Kiribatgalla rubber factory, in the Ratnapura District, a workman's hand was badly crushed between the rollers of a rubber washing machine.

(*b*) *Accidents of a trivial nature.*—At Relhena tea and rubber factory, in the Ratnapura District, a workman had his hand cut and bruised in a tea roller.

At Galboda tea and rubber factory, in the Ratnapura District, a man sustained a lacerated wound on his forearm. He was treated at the hospital, and returned soon after to his work.

(6) *North-Western Province*

There were 55 factories registered as working, employing approximately 1,200 to 1,500 persons. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year. There were four accidents, whereby two persons were killed and two were injured ; one of the latter only, however, sustained serious hurt.

(*a*) *Fatality.*—At Marmpittia fibre mill, in the Chilaw District, a workman had his hand and arm drawn into a fibre combing drum, and sustained such injuries as subsequently proved fatal.

At the Sebastian fibre mill, in the Chilaw District, an accident of a similar nature occurred. Both of the men concerned were taken to the hospital. A special visit was made by the Inspector. Both of the foregoing were considered to be due to temporary lack of attention on the workman's part.

(*b*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At the Mahayaya Group fibre mill, in the Kurunegala District, another accident from a like cause to the two foregoing, but which, though it severely wounded the man's arm, did not necessitate amputation, required over a week's treatment in hospital before a return to work could be undertaken.

(*c*) *Accidents of a trivial nature.*—At Moragalla tea factory, in the Kurunegala District, a man hurt his hand in a tea roller. He was able to work after a few days.

(7) *Northern Province.*

The Ceylon Sugar Refineries factory was registered and visited during the year. This is, so far, the only factory reported in this Province. At the time of inspection about 200 hands were employed. There were no prosecutions instituted, and there were no accidents during the year.

February 21, 1917.

NOEL WOODHOUSE,
Inspector of Factories.

COLOMBO DRAINAGE WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1916.

GENERAL.

THE reduction in the annual rate of progress, which was foreshadowed in last year's report, was evidenced during the year under review by the fact that the expenditure on actual constructional work was some 26 per cent. less than the corresponding expenditure in 1915. The slower rate of progress was the direct result of the policy which was adopted in the latter part of 1915, of concentrating the labour force on those particular features of the scheme which will facilitate the early establishment of public latrines and tipping depôts in the districts which are not being sewered in detail.

2. Owing to the scattered nature of the operations it was impossible to avoid some increase in the percentage cost of Administration and Engineering Supervision, but every effort is being made, by gradual reduction of the staff, to keep expenditure under this head within measurable distance of the low limit which was maintained during the years of maximum progress.

3. The comparatively small progress which has been made up to date with house connections is a matter which deserves the serious attention of the public. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the inception of the scheme to dispel any ignorance which may have existed as to the advantages of the water-carriage system, and it is greatly to be hoped that house owners generally will show more initiative than hitherto in adapting their premises to the new conditions. It is, perhaps, not fully realized that Colombo is now in a position to place its sanitation on a par with that of the best-drained European cities, and that the attainment of that ideal is a matter which calls for individual effort rather than official action.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

4. The effect of the war in delaying the delivery and increasing the cost of materials and machinery exported from Great Britain was not so important a factor as might have been the case if the restrictions which have recently been imposed by the Ministry of Munitions had been in force throughout the year. Supplies of stoneware and cast iron pipes were obtained through the Crown Agents for the Colonies at rates within 15 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively of the normal pre-war prices, and the only requisitions which have as yet had to be definitely held over until after the war are those for articles, such as Venturi meter recorders, which are not of an absolutely indispensable nature. The bulk of the cement used during the year was obtained from Hong Kong, at a rate which compared very favourably with local rates for cement imported from England.

ESTIMATES.

5. No alteration was made during the year in the estimates, which stand as shown in Appendix I. to this report. The special difficulties which have been met with in the construction of the main sewer to the Wellawatta treatment works, and the unduly heavy expenditure necessitated thereby, will eventually cause the estimate for W district to be exceeded. It is not thought desirable to make any addition to the total estimate on this account at the present moment, as it is possible that savings may be effected in other directions which will materially reduce the nett amount of the excess.

TREATMENT OF SEWAGE.

6. The treatment of the sewage at the Madampitiya works was carried out on much the same lines as in 1915, except that the two septic tanks which were then in process of conversion into two storey sedimentation tanks were brought into use in July and November respectively.

7. The first of these tanks, which has been reconstructed on the lines recommended by the Consulting Engineers, is shown in one of the photographs attached to this report. The partitions between the upper (sedimentation) chambers and the lower (sludge) chamber are formed by means of inclined slabs of reinforced concrete fixed longitudinally throughout the tank. Openings are left between the lower edges of these slabs and the side walls, through which the solid matter deposited in the sedimentation chambers finds access to the sludge chamber, and the sludge is eventually drawn off by means of specially constructed valves fixed in the bottom of the latter. The gases evolved in the reduction of the sludge are retained in the sludge chamber and escape to the surface without disturbance of the partially clarified liquid in the sedimentation chambers. The results obtained with this tank during the six months that it has been in operation are most gratifying, and compare well with the results obtained from the two radial flow sedimentation tanks which were completed in 1915.

8. In the second tank, which has been reconstructed in accordance with the designs of Mr. C. L. Cox, City Sanitation Engineer, the inclined partitions are fitted transversely, so as to form a series of submerged ridges and valleys, with narrow slots in the latter through which the deposited matter passes into the sludge chamber. The gas rising from the decomposing sludge is deflected away from the slots and collects under the ridges, whence it escapes to the surface by way of a central chamber, enclosed between vertical concrete partitions, which runs the whole length of the tank.

9. The two tanks have not been long enough in use to allow of a fair comparison being made between them, but there is little doubt that the effluents obtainable from both of them, as well as those obtainable from the radial flow tanks, are of a higher standard of purity than is usually met with in tank installations working under European conditions. This is an important result, which may have a far-reaching influence on the general design of sewage disposal works in tropical countries.

10. The effluent from the tanks is at present being discharged direct into the Kelani river without aerobic treatment.

EXPENDITURE.

11. The total expenditure to the end of December, 1916, amounted to Rs. 14,774,629·33, of which Rs. 1,047,298·05 was expended during the year, as compared with Rs. 1,246,739·01 expended during 1915. The expenditure in the several drainage districts is given in tabular form in Appendix II. The expenditure outstanding in that table under the headings "Duke street, Fort," "Government Quarters," and "Storm Water Outlet from Grain Sheds" is recoverable from other departments.

LABOUR.

12. The strength of the labour force averaged 1,614, as against an average of 2,294 in 1915. The maximum number on the roll was 2,098 in January, and the minimum number 1,348 in August. The average daily attendance of coolies was 84 per cent. of the number on the roll. The pay roll averaged Rs. 31,751 a month, as against Rs. 42,133 in 1915.

STAFF.

13. The European staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Resident Engineer	..	Mr. M. R. Atkins
Chief Assistant Engineer	..	Mr. R. G. Waterhouse
Second Assistant Engineer	..	Mr. G. F. Walton
Assistant Engineer	..	Mr. L. G. Pilkington (absent on Military duty since August, 1914)
Accountant	..	Mr. S. Marston (returned from furlough May, 1916)
Foreman Timberman	..	Mr. J. White
Do.	..	Mr. R. Dingle
Do.	..	Mr. H. E. Talbot (temporarily attached to Railway Extensions Department from November, 1916)

The following members of the locally-recruited staff left the Department during the year :—

	Period of Service. Years.
Mr. R. Lawton, Storekeeper, Madampitiya	10
Mr. H. W. P. Fernando, Concrete Foreman	10
Mr. Savariel Pulle, Overseer	13
Mr. M. J. Peries, Overseer	10
Mr. F. D. A. Samarawickreme, Clerk	12
Mr. A. M. Fernando, Clerk	9
Mr. N. H. Claasz, Clerk	5
Mr. M. E. Fernando, Draughtsman	5

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

14. The area available for house connections remains the same as in 1915, and includes practically the whole of the following drainage districts (*vide* plan attached to this report) :—A, B, C, D (south of Graving Dock only), E, J, K, L, Mg, N, O (excluding area east of Kelani Valley Railway), P, Q, Rg, Rp, S, and T. The main sewers in H district will be available for connection early in 1917. The more important sewers in U and W districts have been completed, but they cannot be brought into use until the Wellawatta pumping station and treatment works are in operation. One new district, G, was taken in hand during the year.

The report of the City Sanitation Engineer for December gives the following figures with regard to the connections made to date :—

Number of premises drained	968
Number of water closets installed	3,151
Number of earth closets removed since January 1, 1913 ..	1,286
Number of water-carriage public latrines in use	24

Tipping depôts are in use at Price park and Symonds road.

SEWERS AND RAIN-WATER DRAINS.

15. In the Harbour area the rain-water drains in Fourth Cross street and Norris road, which discharge to the San Sebastian canal basin, were completed and brought into use. The rain-water drain which discharges to the Lake-Harbour canal from Norris road, Pettah, was extended to the canal wall, and a new drain was constructed on the Fort side of the canal to take the place of the present Chatham street outlet. All these drains were provided with specially designed catch pits to prevent silt and road grit from being carried into the lake or canal.

16. In district G the main sewer along the Mutwal seabeach was completed for a distance of about 1,000 yards from the point where it enters the Vuytswyke pumping station. This sewer attains a maximum depth of 42 feet below road level at the high ground in Vine street north.

17. In district H the main sewers from Tanque Salgado and Vuystwyke were approaching completion at the end of the year. The rock tunnelling on the former was carried out by hand drilling at an average rate of 3 lineal yards per month per tunnel face.

18. In district Mg work was commenced in October on the extension of the main sewer to the site of the Maligawatta pumping station at Dematagoda road.

19. In district Rp a "rider" sewer was laid in Ditch lane, between Short's road and Malay street.

20. In district U the sewer running alongside the railway line south of Bambalapitiya station was completed and joined up to the Western pumping station. The lower length of this sewer passed through alternating strata of rock and sand and necessitated very heavy pumping. A sewer and rain-water drain were laid in Bambalapitiya station road, and the latter was extended northwards along the Kollupitiya road to intercept the old rain-water outlet at Arthur's place.

21. In district W the construction of the main sewer to the Wellawatta treatment works, which had been in hand since January, 1914, was successfully completed. The work was one of extreme difficulty throughout, as is shown by the fact that the total expenditure on pumping alone amounted to over a quarter of a million rupees. Progress during the year was much retarded by the occurrence of a layer of sandstone rock at about the level of the middle of the sewer. This had to be dealt with by blasting, although the nature of the sand above and below the rock was such that it was liable to "run" at the least disturbance. A photograph attached to this report shows the cross section of the sewer and the nature of the timbering adopted. Other work completed in W district included sewers in Layard road, Elibank road, Havelock road, Dawson road, Dickman's road, and Greenlands road, and a rain-water drain in the Galle road between Castle lane and the Kirillapone canal.

PUMPING STATIONS.

22. Five pumping stations (Northern, Harbour, Slave Island, Polwatta, and Eastern) were in operation during the year, and three new stations (Western, Maligawatta, and Wellawatta) were commenced. The site of the Vuystwyke pumping station was acquired. The Timbirigasyaya pumping station having been excluded from the present programme, a subsidiary pumping station has been constructed at Jawatta, at the expense of the Public Works Department, to deal with the sewage from the Government bungalows which are included in district V. The pumping plant at this small station consists of two 3-inch centrifugal pumps driven by 5 to 7 brake horse power oil engines, and the sewage is delivered through a 6-inch rising main to the head of a sewer in O district at the south-west corner of the Lunatic Asylum.

TREATMENT WORKS.

23. No new construction work was undertaken at the Madampitiya treatment works during the year. The reconstruction of Nos. 1 and 2 septic tanks was completed, and the tanks were handed back to the charge of the City Sanitation Department. The site of the Wellawatta treatment works was acquired.

QUANTITIES.

24. The following table shows the principal quantities of work completed to the end of December and the progress during 1915 and 1916 :—

	Total to December, 1916.	Progress during 1916.	Progress during 1915.
Excavation, cubes (100 cubic feet)	218,181	14,178	8,331
Tunnels, lineal yards	42,521	2,497	3,620
Concrete and masonry, cubes	36,322	1,980	1,997*

The total length of works completed to date, including sewers, rain-water drains, pipes and culverts at treatment works, and rising mains, was 212,857 lineal yards, or 121 miles. This total is exclusive of work carried out on behalf of other departments.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

25. Photographs are attached showing views of the reconstructed sedimentation tank referred to in paragraph 7, the main sewer to the Wellawatta treatment works referred to in paragraphs 5 and 21, and the Eastern pumping station, which was handed over to the charge of the City Sanitation Department on March 1, 1916.

M. R. ATKINS,
Resident Engineer.

February 27, 1917.

* The figure given in the Administration Report for 1915 was incorrect.

APPENDIX I.

Estimate according to Drainage Districts.

Apportionment of Estimate.	Area provided for. Acres.	Estimated Population in 1951.	Estimate. Rs.
Harbour Scheme.			
Works	613 ..	79,370 ..	4,708,000
Land and Compensation	— ..	— ..	250,000
	613	79,370	4,958,000
Extensions.			
Main Sewer (extension)	— ..	— ..	889,000
Northern Pumping Station (extension) ..	— ..	— ..	255,000
Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension) ..	— ..	— ..	2,735,000
Wellawatta Pumping Station	— ..	— ..	300,000
Wellawatta Treatment Works	— ..	— ..	650,000
District D (extension)	37 ..	2,590 ..	177,000
Do. F	206 ..	4,120 ..	422,000
Do. G, including Vuystwyke Pumping Station ..	110 ..	8,800 ..	426,000
Do. H	253 ..	12,650 ..	801,000
Do. J	292 ..	32,120 ..	638,000
Do. K	96 ..	16,360 ..	195,000
Do. L	195 ..	18,525 ..	296,000
Do. Mg	207 ..	33,120 ..	548,000
Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station	431 ..	30,170 ..	1,315,000
Do. N	277 ..	9,695 ..	619,000
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station ..	499 ..	17,465 ..	960,000
Do. P	109 ..	3,270 ..	233,000
Do. Q	71 ..	2,130 ..	116,000
Do. Rg	163 ..	14,670 ..	396,000
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	193 ..	18,335 ..	1,002,000
Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station ..	88 ..	5,280 ..	382,000
Do. T	547 ..	17,410 ..	1,791,000
*Do. U, including Western Pumping Station ..	134 ..	5,360 ..	388,000
*Do. V, including Timbirigasyaya Pumping Station	289 ..	7,225 ..	629,000
*Do. W	783 ..	31,320 ..	1,900,000
*Do. X	132 ..	3,300 ..	261,000
Land and Compensation	— ..	— ..	290,000
Total ..	5,725	373,285	23,572,000

* Districts draining to the Wellawatta treatment works (southern outfall).

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure according to Drainage Districts.

Expenditure.	Expenditure to December, 1916. Rs. c.	Expenditure to December, 1915. Rs. c.	Progress in 1916. Rs. c.
Harbour Scheme.			
Main Sewers	.. 1,209,264 40	.. 1,209,264 40 ..	—
Districts A, B, C, D (part), and E ..	.. 1,917,359 33	.. 1,862,679 63 ..	54,679 70
Harbour Pumping Station ..	.. 198,051 69	.. 193,814 50 ..	4,237 19
Northern Pumping Station (first instalment)	.. 386,235 39	.. 386,235 39 ..	—
Madampitiya Treatment Works (first instalment)	.. 874,567 29	.. 874,567 29 ..	—
Land and Compensation	.. 243,333 99	.. 243,333 99 ..	—
	4,828,812 9	4,769,895 20	58,916 89
Extensions.			
Main Sewer (extension)	.. 852,100 11	.. 851,465 43 ..	634 68
Northern Pumping Station (extension) ..	.. 100,063 16	.. 80,303 9 ..	19,760 7
Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension)	.. 298,399 23	.. 260,449 34 ..	37,949 89
District G, including Vuystwyke Pumping Station	.. 89,335 19	.. — ..	89,335 19
Do. H	.. 259,942 21	.. 133,642 87 ..	126,299 34
Do. J	.. 530,265 5	.. 529,952 13 ..	312 92
Do. K	.. 197,025 85	.. 196,620 84 ..	405 1
Do. L	.. 219,942 5	.. 218,995 32 ..	946 73
Do. Mg	.. 352,405 57	.. 341,784 16 ..	10,621 41
Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station	.. 259,023 67	.. 219,220 11 ..	39,803 56
Do. N	.. 517,222 83	.. 516,637 4 ..	585 79
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station	.. 868,909 81	.. 834,641 53 ..	34,268 28
Do. P	.. 235,516 5	.. 235,439 94 ..	76 11
Do. Q	.. 116,795 83	.. 116,712 25 ..	83 58
Do. Rg	.. 397,062 19	.. 396,990 52 ..	71 67
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	.. 893,730 94	.. 879,778 66 ..	13,952 28
Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station	.. 328,826 22	.. 328,746 81 ..	79 41
Do. T	.. 1,317,610 96	.. 1,317,089 84 ..	521 12
Do. U, including Western Pumping Station	.. 224,817 31	.. 77,790 95 ..	147,026 36
Do. W	.. 1,280,614 58	.. 1,002,841 15 ..	277,773 43
Wellawatta Pumping Station ..	.. 33,603 30	.. — ..	33,603 30
Wellawatta Treatment Works ..	.. 2,073 79	.. — ..	2,073 79
	14,204,097 99	13,308,997 18	895,100 81
Sewer and Rain-water Drain, Duke street, Fort ..	.. *6,889 16	.. 7,819 69 ..	†930 53
Government Quarters	.. *31,488 37	.. — ..	31,448 37
Storm Water Outlet from Grain Sheds ..	.. *2,780 60	.. — ..	2,780 60
Land and Compensation	.. ‡344,897 0	.. 176,545 76 ..	168,351 24
Preliminary Works (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works)	28,475 15	.. 36,636 37 ..	§8,161 22
General Charges (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works)	.. 837 47	.. 2,116 93 ..	§1,279 46
Stock Balances (plant, tools, stores, &c.) ..	.. 155,163 59	.. 195,215 35 ..	§40,051 76
	14,774,629 33	13,727,331 28	1,047,298 5

* The expenditure on these items is recoverable from other departments.

† The decrease in Duke street is due to money recovered from the Municipality on account of the rain-water drain.

‡ Includes Rs. 68,961, cost of acquisition of land for Kollupitiya duplication, to be subsequently recovered from Improvement Scheme Funds.

§ Reduction.

Plan No. 1.

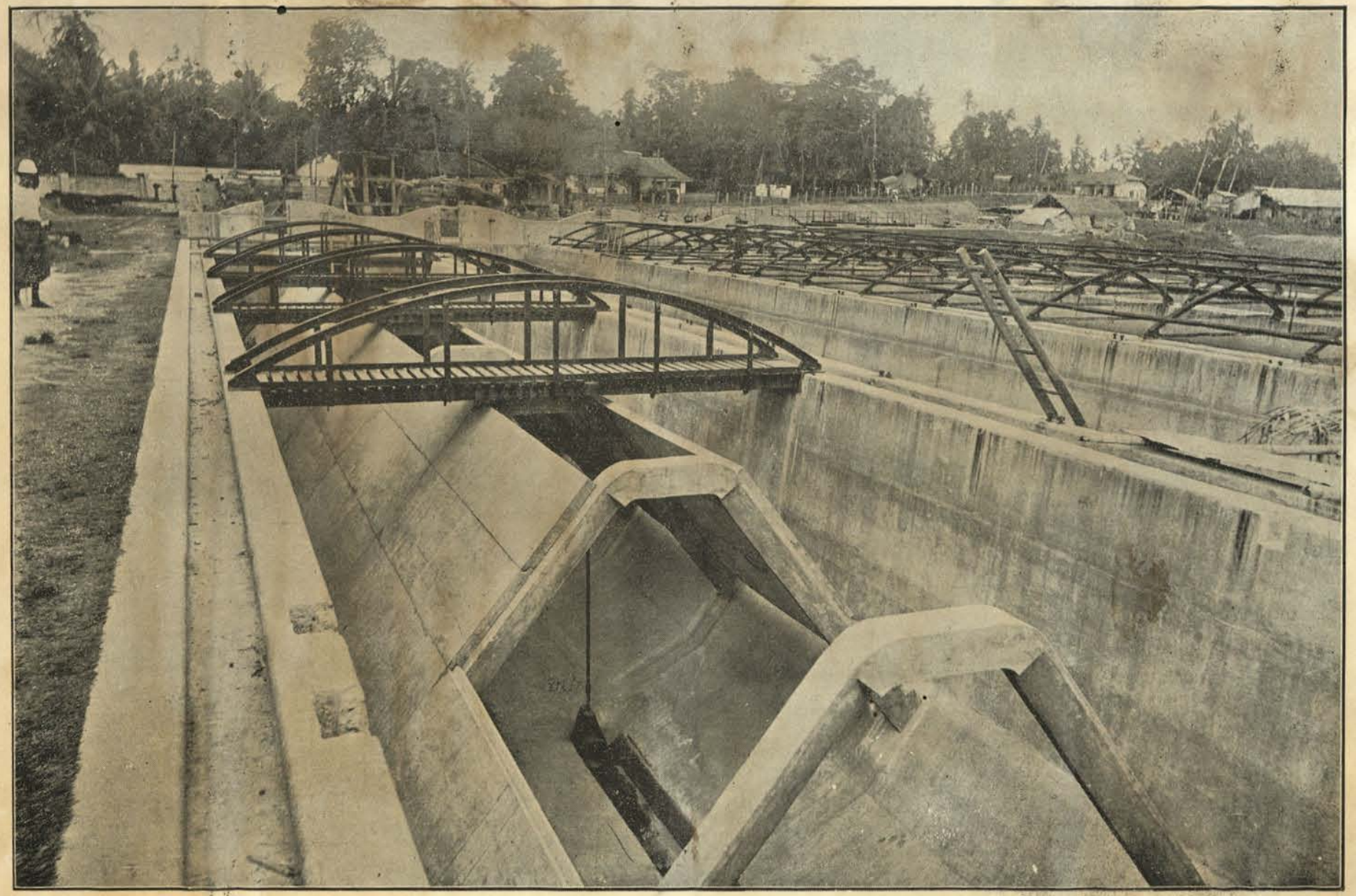
COLOMBO

REFERENCE TO WARDS.

No.	Name	Acres
1	FORT	228
2	PETTAH	114
3	ST. SEBASTIAN	116
4	ST. PAUL'S	157
5	KOTAHENA	1716
6	NEW BAZAAR	289
7	MARADANA	1742
8	SLAVE ISLAND	313
9	KOLLUPITIYA	1465
10	WELLAWATTA	2061
	COLOMBO LAKE	416
	TOTAL	8617

Districts A – T drain to the Madampitiya Treatment Works

do U – X — do — Wellawatta Treatment Works



No. 1.—MADAMPITIYA TREATMENT WORKS: ALTERATION OF SEPTIC TANK No. 1 (CONSULTING ENGINEERS' DESIGN).

00134717

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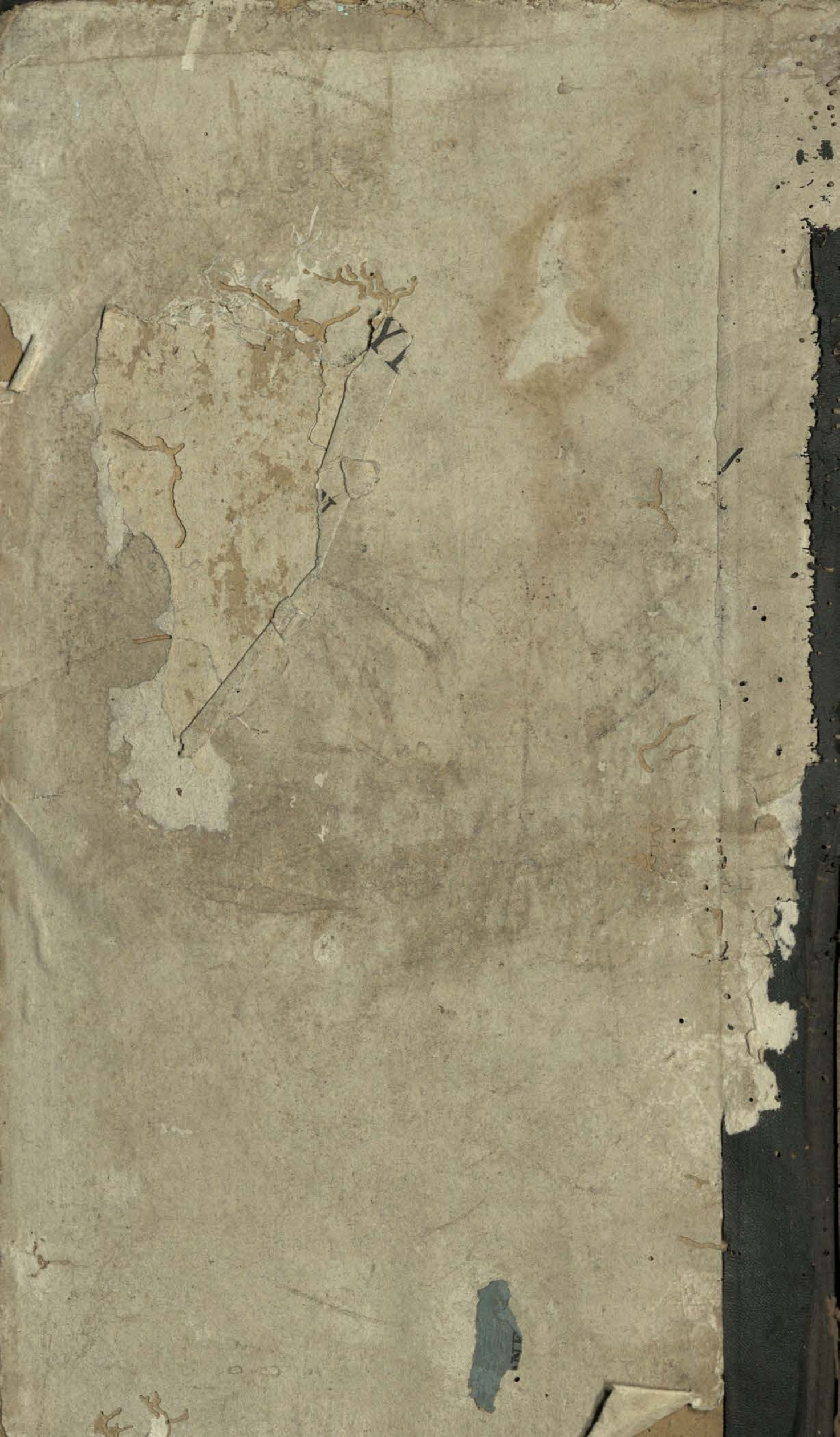
on 26 June, 2018